Presented to

W. H. C. Pearson

by

The Prime Warden, Wardens,

and Court of Assistants of

The Goldsmiths' Company.

March 1919

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JUSTITIA VIRTUTUM REGINA
I certify and declare that the Armorial Bearings Arms.
Crest and Supporters above depicted do of right
belong and appertain to the Wardens and Commonalty
of the mystery of Goldsmiths of the City of London
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand
at the College of Arms, London this thirty first day
of March, 1891.
Albert B. Woods
Garter

Memorials

OF THE

GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY

BEING

GLEANINGS FROM THEIR RECORDS

Between the Years 1335 and 1815

WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND NOTES

WRITTEN AND COMPILED BY

SIR WALTER SHERBURNE PRIDEAUX

Clerk of the Company

VOL. I.

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TO

The Prime Warden, Wardens, and

Court of Assistants

OF

THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF GOLDSMITHS,

THESE VOLUMES, WHICH HAVE BEEN IN TRUTH A LABOUR OF LOVE,

ARE RESPECTFULLY AND GRATEFULLY

DEDICATED.

582029

PREFACE.

IT will be well to state at the commencement that these volumes make no pretension to be an exhaustive history

ERRATA.

The date of the Court of Assistants noticed at the foot of page 281, should be the **21st October 1650**; and the year of the several Courts referred to on pages 283 to 288 should be **1650**, instead of **1651**.

The year of the Courts mentioned on pages 289 to 291 should be **1651**, instead of **1652**.

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PREFACE.

IT will be well to state at the commencement that these volumes make no pretension to be an exhaustive history of the Goldsmiths' Company. The origin and growth of the Frith Guilds, Knighten Guilds, Guilds Merchant, and Craft Guilds have been dealt with by numerous writers, both in early and recent years, with an authority to which I can lay no claim; and the daily round of a busy life has left me but scanty leisure—quite inadequate for the worthy treatment of so important a subject as the history of this great Company during the many centuries of its existence.

I have been compelled to confine myself to a more humble rôle, and yet I would fain hope that my brother Goldsmiths will find in these pages something both to interest and amuse, and that the materials gathered from the rich storehouse of our Company's records may perchance prove of some use to the historian of the future.

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With the exception of the Charters there are no records of the Company earlier in date than the year 1332, and between 1332 and 1637 the entries are, especially in the earlier years, meagre and fragmentary. During the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II. the whole of the Wardens' accounts and court minutes seldom average more than a page or two for each year. They uniformly begin with the names of the Company's four Wardens, and the year of the king's reign in which they presided. From Edward III. to Henry IV. the Wardens' accounts are in Norman-French; afterwards they are for a few years occasionally written in French, at other times in Latin and in English, and sometimes in French and English mixed. After 7 Henry IV. the books are chiefly in English.

Most of the entries at the commencement of the first volume are confined to a single line. Towards the end of this volume, and during the later reigns, they are fuller, more particularly, when dealing with the chantry lands, or where relating to rewards and punishments, a detailed account of the transaction being then frequently given.

From a historical point of view, the twenty volumes comprising the Wardens' accounts and court minutes from 1332 to 1637 are of the most interest and value. The entries, which had evidently been allowed to fall into a neglected and decayed condition, must have been collected and re-bound, so far as I can judge, about the commencement of this century. Much of the writing is difficult to decipher—some is quite illegible.

From 1637 to the present date the court books proceed in unbroken succession, and from 1712 there is, in addition to the court books, a complete series of general committee books. Between 1776 and 1890, the year when the Plate Duties were abolished, there is a separate set of Assay Office court and committee books.

I have treated the minutes, as a rule, in chronological order. Where this course has not been pursued, it has been for a special reason. Some of the entries, however, are found out of date in the court books for no apparent cause. In the

earlier years a précis only of the selected entries has usually been given, though care has been taken to preserve, as far as possible, the language and forms of expression used. The more modern entries have been given at greater length, and have been allowed, in the main, to speak for themselves. Frequently the old spelling has been adopted.

During the first three centuries the following subjects constantly occur during the ordinary business of the meetings, but they have not been mentioned unless for some special reason :—

Receipts for sums paid by persons on admission.

Presentation of apprentices.

Complaints by masters of the conduct of their apprentices, and the punishments of the latter.

Arbitrations between masters and workmen; the settlement of the disputes, or the parties licensed to go to law.

Elections of Wardens, Renters, and Auditors, and passing the Renters' accounts. In many, but not all, of the books the names of the Wardens and Assistants are given.

Trial of plate brought to the Hall to be assayed and touched, the defective wares being broken, and sometimes a fine imposed.

Matters concerning strangers and foreigners.

Admission of almsmen and priests.

Letting and repair of property. About the time of Elizabeth there appears to have been a considerable competition for gardens; and, about the time of the Stuarts, many renewals of leases.

These entries are frequently of great value, as showing the manner of transacting business in those times; but, as there is nothing special about each individual case, they have only been occasionally noticed. Perhaps, hereafter, it may be thought desirable to print the entire entries for certain years as specimens, together with full transcripts of the minutes relating to subjects of more than usual interest.

It should be noted that the Company's year used to commence on or about St. Dunstan's day.

In conclusion, it must not be thought that, because I have not dealt with the records subsequent to the year 1814, the modern history of the Company has not shown work as useful and glorious as the more ancient.

For a long period the Company were very poor and much burdened with debts, but in their times of greatest need they never hesitated to make the sacrifices necessary for the performance of their private charities and their trusts; and as, in later years, difficulties have been gradually surmounted, and the Company have become wealthy, their expenditure upon "objects of acknowledged public utility" has correspondingly increased. The City and Guilds of London Institute, with which the Goldsmiths' Company have been connected from its inception, and to which they have been the largest contributors; and the Company's own Technical and Recreative Institute, at New Cross, founded and endowed at their sole cost, are instances of the manner in which the Company now administer their corporate property; while they have frequently and largely supplemented their trust income out of their private resources.

The Company's services to the public in connection with the "Tryal of the Pyx;" the maintenance of their Assay Office; and the administration of the Plate Laws—services performed not only without profit, but at considerable pecuniary cost to the Company—are widely known, and have obtained the recognition of successive Ministers of State.

INTRODUCTION.

"THE essential principle of a Guild is the banding together for mutual help, mutual enjoyment, and mutual encouragement in good endeavour." (Miss Toulmin Smith's Article on "Guilds" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.)

The conception of the Guild belongs to no particular age, and to no one place. It is simply the outcome of the gregarious nature of man. It is not necessary, therefore, to tax our ingenuity to discover by a process of doubtful historical evolution a remote origin for Guilds. We find them in existence in the Middle Ages; we know that they flourished in the days of the Romans; and we may be fairly certain that they were not unknown in intermediate times. The special features of the mediæval Guild were a common fund, a common feast, and common worship; all supported by the offerings of the members.

The particular objects which formed the *raison d'être* of the Guild were very numerous and varying:—The protection of trade, or even mere social enjoyment, and the promotion of good fellowship; but whatever the special purpose, the ideas which governed the organisation were always the same, namely, brotherhood, and the endeavour to promote moral worth. Bad behaviour, especially idleness and unthriftiness, was severely punished. The statutes of the Guilds were full of penal clauses against members falling into evil courses. A marked distinction, however, was drawn between real misfortune and trouble resulting from misdoing.

It is not, therefore, at all extraordinary that the London burghers, as they grew in numbers and importance, should have

formed Guilds, the basis of which was their business. That they did so in early times we know, and that these Guilds, by some means or other, came to be represented by one great combination we also know; but whether the original institutions were many or few; when they arose; and how, and why, and when they were absorbed, are all matters of speculation.

The Guild Merchant was an association of traders formed at a time when the landed and mercantile interests were practically identical. The great merchants were also the chief landowners of London. This had a two-fold result. The Guild Merchant developed into a body for the local government of the City, and that government became aristocratic in tone and feeling.

At first the Guild Merchant probably did little more than other Guilds, that is to say, it made rules for its own members, and enforced them by a kind of voluntary submission not unlike that exercised by the Church in early days, before the State lent its coercive power. But the fact that these rules were promulgated by the combined authority of the trade and landed interests, made it extremely difficult for any Londoner to disregard them; obedience became a matter of course.

The maintenance of municipal order was gradually added to the regulation of trade, as the power of the Guild and the beneficial results of its sway became more apparent; and probably before the end of the 11th century the machinery of local government in the Metropolis was in fair working order. There is every reason to believe that, half a century later, this government had acquired a settled position, and that London had begun to be regarded as a community with a corporate voice and power of action.

The Guild Merchant was, as has been said, aristocratic in its spirit. Its members were traders, but they were also landlords, and the caste prejudices then prevalent entered largely into its constitution, and were transmitted along with this dual character to the governing body into which the Guild became merged.

It was not long before a class of men sprang up who were merchants, or masters of a handicraft, or shopkeepers, but who

possessed no land, cared nothing for landed traditions, and looked at things entirely from a "business point of view." Of course the stately old burghers looked down on these mushroom citizens who paid rent for their shops, and were the "sons of divers mothers," to quote the graphic but inexact phrase of the time. But, looking back from the safe distance of a good many centuries, it is easy to see how futile was this contempt of the rising Middle Class. The trade of London was advancing by leaps and bounds, the land could not grow, commerce was as certain to be ultimately supreme in the City as the fields and gardens within the walls were certain to disappear.

It is not known to what extent the division of interest between the landed and unlanded traders of London was carried; but at any rate there was a separation of interests, and a lack of sympathy between the new class and the old aristocratic fraternity, which led to very important results. The craftsmen began to form Guilds for themselves, which, in the principle of brotherhood, and the effort to act worthily, were identical with the Guild Merchant, but in which the aristocratic element was wholly wanting. The special bond of union was business, and each Guild was a community of men engaged in one particular trade or manufacture. Instead of a single great body, a multitude of societies sprang into being, limited as to numbers and power only by the divisions and variety of London trade.

As soon as the Craft Guilds undertook to make rules for the conduct of the business they represented, the jealousy of the Guild Merchant was aroused, and ample evidence of its results is found in the records which have come down to us. The struggle was protracted, but gradually the old burgher spirit succumbed. The Guild Merchant disappeared, and the Corporation of London, to which it had given form and shape, came under the influence of the craftsmen. On the other hand, the great merchants, the survivors of the aristocratic clique, joined the Craft Guilds, and became powerful members of the leading Companies. This transfer of power was completed about the middle of the 14th century.

In the reign of Edward II. all who desired to be free of the City were required to join a Guild, and in the next reign the right of election of Aldermen was taken from the Wards, and vested in the Companies. This arrangement, however, did not last long, and in 1384 the old constitution of the City was in a great measure restored to it. The epoch is principally important as marking the climax of the power of the Craft Guilds, or Livery Companies.

The first function of a Livery Company was to provide a social club and benefit society for the members. Every Guild had its "day," which was distinguished from the other fêtes of the year by the greater elaboration of its ceremonial. In the morning the brothers and sisters of the fraternity, bearing lighted tapers, assembled in the Church connected with the Guild, either parochially or as the destination of its offerings, to hear solemn mass sung for the souls of the departed brethren. This over, the members repaired in procession to the Guild House, if there was one, or, if not, to any suitable building that could be secured, and there held a "morning speech," or general meeting of the Company.

The ordinances of the Guild were read aloud, while the brethren stood around with uncovered heads; the accounts were adjusted; new rules were passed; events important to the Guild were discussed; and Wardens for the ensuing year were elected. In early times the Master was publicly chosen by the whole Guild, but the constitution gradually changed, and for many centuries a Livery Company has consisted of three orders;—the Master or Prime Warden, Wardens, and Assistants (in whom the whole administration of the Company's affairs is vested), the Livery, and, lastly, the Freemen.

After the business came the feast, which, if it was a simpler affair than a modern City dinner, was not a whit less the subject of anxious consideration. The ordinances of the Guilds are full of directions as to the feasts, which were, no doubt, highly appreciated as occasions of social intercourse at a time when such occasions were rare. No one can give

much attention to the subject without coming to the conclusion that hospitality was one of the essential and most valued features of the Guilds in their early days.

The more serious part of the Guild business consisted in arranging for the relief of the poor (especially decayed members), and for the welfare of the craft to which the society belonged. The influence of a Guild over a trade with which it was connected was a matter of gradual growth. Nothing was more natural than that when a number of men, all engaged in the same calling, and prosecuting it in the same place, were bound together as a brotherhood, they should talk amongst themselves about their business; indeed, to promote each other's advantage in business was one of the objects of their union. As the Guild came to include more and more of the members of the particular craft, the power of combination began to unfold itself in a practical shape to the Guildsmen, and rules made amongst themselves for their own guidance became the rules of the trade, because they were adopted by the majority of those who carried it on. In addition to being a club and a benefit society, the Guild became an effective trade union.

It must not be supposed, however, that the public good was the animating impulse of this system of co-operation and power over trade. The primary purpose of the Companies was the advantage of their own members; and thus the trade regulations, although indirectly they may have protected the public from fraud, were framed by the traders to prevent damage to their own credit, and to hinder a dishonest member of their brotherhood from obtaining an unfairly large profit.

Having acquired the position of successful trade societies, the next step of the Guilds was to seek to obtain that completeness of power which the State alone could confer. Like most other privileges in the gift of the Plantagenet kings, monopolies were obtainable by those who could pay for them. The Companies were able and willing to pay, and they obtained what they wanted. Their letters patent, or charters, gave large

powers. The Companies were incorporated, and were allowed to acquire and hold land in mortmain. They were further empowered to make rules for trade, and to prevent anyone from practising a craft unless he joined its Guild.

Some of these powers the Companies had practically enjoyed before. The great difference which the legal acknowledgment of the Guild monopolies made in their position was, first, that they were able to enforce the observance of their rules more easily, and, secondly, that they were able more readily to invest their property in land. Hitherto, this had only been possible, indirectly, by recourse to a custom according to which the citizens of London were allowed to devise their City estates to corporations, and corporations were allowed to accept such devises, although they possessed no license from the Crown to hold land in mortmain. Taking advantage of this custom, craftsmen were wont to buy lands in the City with funds provided by their Guilds, on the understanding that the nominal purchasers would ultimately devise such lands to the Companies.

The charters were granted to the Companies for valuable consideration, not only in money but also in the shape of a well grounded confidence that, so long as the king defended the City, the City would always be ready to help the king with men and means in time of need. The charters were intended, therefore, by the king, and they were received by the Companies as benefits to be used for the advantage of the recipients, bestowed in recognition of past services, and in anticipation of services in the future.

During the 14th century there can be no doubt that the Companies exercised a very effectual superintendence over trade and manufacture, for the City records abound with accounts of the exposure and punishment of fraud at the instigation of the Companies, whose representatives seem to have used their powers of scrutiny and search with much vigour.

Such was the position and supremacy which the Companies at length obtained, but their reign did not last long. The middle of the 14th century probably marks the crisis of their

fortunes. Scarcely had their power acquired its full development than it began to decay. Extraneous circumstances, as has been shown, secured the triumph of the Craft Guilds over the Guild Merchant; extraneous circumstances worked their downfall. The former was the result of the severance between the landed and trade interests; the latter was produced by the severance of capital and labour.

The Craft Guilds were associations of masters who were also for the most part workmen. The stock required to set up in business was not great, and an apprentice, when his term of service was over, became a master almost as a matter of course. Journeymen were scarce, or at any rate not sufficiently plentiful to have much influence on trade. There were no great employers of labour, but a multitude of small masters, each working with the help of one or two apprentices, and, perhaps, a servant; thus capital and labour were united.

But about the middle of the 14th century a twofold change set in. Capital began to be invested in business, and the villeins began to leave the country, and to flock in crowds to the towns, for the sake of the higher wages which their services could command. In this way labour, as distinct from capital, developed into a separate interest.

The Companies, not unnaturally, allowed jealousy rather than prudence to guide their treatment of the new class, just as the old burghers had done long before, and with the same result. They placed all sorts of impediments in the way of workmen who wished to join the Craft Guilds, and they succeeded in excluding them. Pedigrees were carefully scanned before candidates were admitted; entrance fees were raised; and costly masterpieces were often required as a test of competency. Combinations of the workmen among themselves were also vehemently opposed, and, when possible, prevented.

But other causes were at work inside the Companies which helped not a little to unfit them for serving as trade societies. Chief amongst these was the institution known as "Patrimony," by which the adult children of a Guild member, born after his

admission, had a right to be admitted to membership on coming of age. There is no doubt that this was the rule of the City Companies from the earliest times, and its operation produced an inevitable severance between the trade and the Guild, which severance got wider as each generation introduced fresh members, whose only connection with the particular craft was that an ancestor had once followed it. Another method of admission, by redemption, *i.e.* purchase, has been in use for many centuries, and has, no doubt, also had an effect in importing non-traders into the Companies.

The other recognised mode of admission is by servitude. It has been the custom from time immemorial for freemen to have apprentices bound to them by indenture, executed at the Company's Hall. The apprentices are bound to the masters to learn, not the trade from which the Guild is named, but whatever trade the master himself follows. It is obvious that where the apprenticeship is *bonâ fide* (and colourable servitude is not allowed by the principal Companies), this must be the case in a Company whose members are not confined to any particular craft.

The system of binding apprentices to follow the calling of a Guild member (whatever it might happen to be) must have tended to increase the separation between the Companies and the crafts from which they are named.

The civic supremacy of the Companies was, as has been seen, but brief, and came to an end five centuries ago. Their regulations of trade died a natural death in the 15th and 16th centuries. At the beginning of the 17th century, the powers of monopoly and search contained in the Companies' charters were in several cases declared illegal by the judges, and it was generally understood that the coercive powers of the Companies could no longer be maintained.

The Guilds, having lost claim to be considered trade societies, fell back into their original condition of voluntary associations of individuals bound together for purposes partly social and partly benevolent. The religious element, so promi-

nent in the early days of the Guild, ceased at the Reformation, when the masses for departed craftsmen, and the endowments by which they were supported, were alike swept away.

The relation of the Guilds to the trade and manufactures of the country was thus a phase through which they passed. Like many other institutions they did their work; they left their mark on the mercantile history of England, and then disappeared from its pages. The special feature in the case of the Livery Companies is that, when they ceased to influence public affairs, they did not altogether fade away, but simply returned to their first condition. The Companies existed long before circumstances conduced to bring them into prominence; they continued to exist when public service (with certain exceptions) no longer required their help; and they exist still.

The above statement, which I have abridged from the valuable article by Mr. Dibdin referred to in the Preface, is, of course, applicable to all the Guilds of the City of London alike. I will now proceed to deal more particularly with the Goldsmiths' Company.

The Company is mentioned in the year 1180, when it appears to have been a voluntary association. It doubtless had its origin in a combination of Goldsmiths, for their mutual protection, and to guard the trade against fraudulent workers. In the year 1300 the existence of the Company is recognised by a Statute, viz. the 28 Edward I., cap. 80, which provides for the standards of gold and silver, and enacts that all articles of those metals shall be assayed by the Wardens of the Craft, to whom certain powers of search are also given.

The Company was, however, evidently also formed for religious and social purposes, and for the relief of the poor members, for in the very earliest records are found entries of sums paid for superstitious purposes, such as the keeping of the obits of deceased members; the providing wax lights, which were used in celebrating the obits, and were held by the almsfolk during such celebration; for ringing bells on St. Dunstan's day; and for the vestures of the chaplain whose duty it was to

say masses for the souls of deceased members. St. Dunstan was the patron saint of the Mystery, and the Company had a chapel of St. Dunstan in St. Paul's Cathedral. There are also found in the early records entries of payments for feasts (the sum expended in 1367 on St. Dunstan's feast was £21 8*s.* 9*d.*), and of payments made to the poor.

The powers exercised by this voluntary association over the Craft were subsequently confirmed to them by their charters. The Wardens fined workmen for making wares worse than standard; entered their shops and searched for and seized false wares; settled disputes between masters and workmen, and between masters and apprentices; and frequently punished rebellious apprentices by flogging; levied heavy fines upon members for slandering and disobedience to the Wardens, and for reviling members of the Fellowship; and generally exercised a very powerful and despotic control not only over the members of the Fellowship, but also over all other persons exercising the Goldsmiths' trade, whether in London or in other parts of the country.

For the purpose of the assay, the Company had an Assay Office in the early part of the fourteenth century. The Statute of 28 Edward I. enacts that no vessel of gold or silver shall depart out of the hands of the workman until it has been assayed by the Wardens of the Craft, and stamped with the Leopard's Head—the leopard being, at that time, part of the royal arms of England.

The Company and its members, even at this early period, appear to have acted as bankers and pawnbrokers. They received pledges not only of plate, but of other articles, such as cloth of gold and pieces of napery.

The London Goldsmiths were divided into two classes, natives and foreigners. They chiefly inhabited Cheapside, Old Change, Lombard Street, Foster Lane, St. Martin's-le-Grand, Silver Street, Goldsmiths' Street, Wood Street, and the lanes about Goldsmiths' Hall. Cheapside was their principal place of residence. The part of this street on the south side, extending from Bread Street to the Cross, was called "The Goldsmiths' Row."

The shops here were occupied by Goldsmiths. The exchange for the king's coin was close by, in the street now called Old Change.

The native and foreign Goldsmiths appear to have been divided into classes, and to have enjoyed different privileges. First, there were the members of the Company, who were chiefly, but not exclusively, Englishmen; their shops were subject to the control of the Company; they had the advantages conferred by the Company on its members, and they made certain payments for the support of the Fellowship. The second division comprised the non-freemen, who were called "Allowes," that is to say, allowed or licensed. There were the "Allowes Englis," "Allowes Alicant," "Alicant Strangers," "Dutchmen," "Men of the Fraternity of St. Loys," etc. All these paid tribute to the Company, and were also subject to their control. The quarterage paid by the members, and the tribute paid by the "Allowes," together with admission fees and fines, constituted the Company's original income. There is frequent mention of efforts made by the English Goldsmiths to prevent foreign Goldsmiths from settling in London, but they did not succeed. The wise men of the craft probably knew that the best artists were frequently foreigners, and were willing to profit by observation of their works and mode of working. In 1445, thirty-four persons, who were strangers, were sworn, and paid 2*s.* a head. In 1447 Carlos Spaen paid £8 6*s.* 8*d.* to the alms of St. Dunstan to be admitted a freeman; and in 1511 John De Loren paid £20 for the same object.

The Wardens also frequently obliged foreigners applying for the freedom to produce testimonials from the authorities of the towns abroad where they had resided, and they also required apprentices to make masterpieces before admission to the Fellowship.

Some account of the Company's charters will not be uninteresting.

The first of these was granted to them by Edward III. in the first year of his reign (1327), whereby the Company were

allowed to elect honest, lawful, and sufficient men, best skilled in the trade, to enquire of any matters of complaint, and who might, in due consideration of the craft, reform what defects they should find therein, and punish offenders.

It states that it had been theretofore ordained that all those who were of the Goldsmiths' trade should sit in their shops in the High Street of Cheap (Cheapside); and that no silver or plate, nor vessel of gold or silver, ought to be sold in the City of London except at the King's Exchange, or in the said Street of Cheap amongst the Goldsmiths, and that publicly, to the end that the persons of the said trade might inform themselves whether the sellers came lawfully by such vessel or not; whereas of late not only the merchants and strangers brought counterfeit sterling into the realm, and also many of the trade of Goldsmiths kept shops in obscure turnings and by-lanes and streets, but did buy vessels of gold and silver secretly, without enquiring whether such vessel were stolen or lawfully come by, and immediately melting it down, did make it into plate, and sell it to merchants travelling beyond seas, that it might be exported; and so they made false work of gold and silver, which they sold to those who had no skill in such things. These abuses and deceptions this charter provides against by ordaining that no gold or silver shall be manufactured to be sent abroad but what shall be sold at the King's Exchange, or openly amongst the Goldsmiths; and that none, pretending to be Goldsmiths, shall keep any shops but in Cheap.

By two subsequent charters Edward III. confirmed and extended the privileges before granted, and he gave license to the Company to purchase and hold tenements and rents to the value of £20 per annum, for the relief of infirm members.

Richard II. (in consequence of the Goldsmiths having represented by their petition that the letters patent of Edward III. could not be put in execution from "their not naming persons capable"), by letters patent of the 16th year of his reign, after reciting, amongst other things, that Edward III. had allowed the Company of the said craft to accept charitable donations, and

to purchase estates as aforesaid, and that they might retain a chaplain to celebrate mass amongst them every day for the souls of all the faithful departed, according to an ordinance in that behalf made, confirmed the liberties granted by Edward III., and granted and licensed the men of the craft that thenceforth they may be a perpetual community or society amongst themselves, and that the said society or company may yearly for ever elect out of themselves four Wardens to oversee, rule, and duly govern the said craft and community, and every member of the same.

Henry IV., by letters patent of his fifth year, recited and confirmed the preceding charters of Edward III. and Richard II.

Henry VI., by letters patent of his first year, also recited and confirmed the charter of Henry IV.

Edward IV., by letters patent of his second year, recited and confirmed the charters of his predecessors, and further granted "to his beloved the then Wardens and Commonalty of the said craft" that notwithstanding they, nor their predecessors, had not before or on any occasion in any sort used the liberties in the said letters patent contained, yet it should be lawful for them and their successors to use and enjoy the same.

Moreover, he granted that the said then Wardens and their successors may be a corporation, or body corporate, to consist of and be called the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Goldsmiths of the City of London. That they may be capable in law to purchase, take, and hold in fee and perpetuity lands, tenements, rents, and other possessions whatsoever of any persons whomsoever that shall be willing to give, devise, and assign the same to them. That they may have perpetual succession and a common seal. That by the name of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Goldsmiths of the City of London they may implead and be impleaded. That they may make good and reasonable bye-laws and ordinances as often as they shall judge expedient for the better regulating the said Mystery. That they shall retain their right of trade search, and shall have the regulating of the

trade of Goldsmithery in all parts of the kingdom, with power to correct and punish offenders in London and elsewhere by the assistance of the Mayor and Sheriffs when needful.

Henry VII., by letters patent of the twentieth year of his reign, confirmed the whole of the preceding charters, and on account of the Company being opposed in their trade search and assay granted by Edward IV., gave them the additional power to imprison or fine defaulters in the trade at their discretion; to seize and break unlawful work; to compel the trade, within three miles of the City, to bring their work to the Company's common Hall to be assayed and stamped; and gave them power for ever, when it was not standard, to utterly condemn the same without rendering account to the Crown.

The whole of the liberties and franchises granted to the Company by the preceding charters are set forth and confirmed by inspeximus charters of the first of Henry VIII., first of Edward VI., first of Mary, third of Elizabeth, second of James I., and eighteenth of Charles II.

The Company also received a charter from James II., dated 4th of May in the first year of his reign, whereby, amongst other things, that monarch reserved to the Crown a right of control over the appointment of the Wardens and Clerk. This charter was made void by the Act of Parliament 2nd William and Mary, c. 8.

Edward VI., in the fourth year of his reign, granted to Augustine Hynde and others the rents and annual payments charged on property for superstitious uses, which property had become forfeited to the Crown by operation of the Statute of the first of Edward VI. The grantees were trustees for several of the City Companies. The grant was made in consideration of £18,744 11*s.* 2*d.* paid to the King.

A private Act of Parliament was passed in the fourth year of the reign of James I., by which all the houses and lands so charged with payments for superstitious uses were granted and confirmed to the several Companies. This Act appears to have been passed in consequence of doubts having arisen

whether the property passed to the Companies by the letters patent of Edward VI., or only the rents and annual sums charged thereon.

The Company have also an exemplification under the Great Seal of letters patent granted to them by James I. in the seventeenth year of his reign (24th July, 1619), confirming to them the possession of property in the City of London, which grant appears from the records to have been obtained under the following circumstances, viz. :—It had been discovered that property other than that comprised in the before-mentioned letters patent of Edward VI. was held by the Company, which had likewise become forfeited by the operation of the before-mentioned Statute. This having been ascertained in some cases by legal decisions on the construction of wills and of the Statute, in the reign of James I. these possessions were claimed by the Crown, and a negotiation ensued between the Company and the Crown wh[illegible] in the grant and confirmation of these posse[illegible] other property, by the letters patent last mentioned.

The government of the trade under the Company's charters continued down to the reign of Charles II.

But some time before this period, and in the interval prior to the passing of the Act of the 12 George II. c. 26, the powers which had been granted to the Company began to be questioned, and the Company experienced difficulty in putting them into force. Probably the title of the Sovereign, without the aid of Parliament, to grant by letters patent the right to enter the houses of workmen to search for bad wares, the power to seize wares, to inflict fines, and to cause offenders to be imprisoned, had come to be considered at least doubtful, as being contrary to Magna Charta. However this may have been, in 1738 the Company considered it expedient to obtain an Act of Parliament.

The 12 George II. c. 26, passed in 1739, was prepared by the officers of the Company, and brought into Parliament by them, with the assent of the Government of the time.

This Act recites the 28 Edward I. c. 20; the 2 Henry VI. c. 14; the 18 Elizabeth, c. 15; and the 12 William III. c. 4. It also recites that "The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Goldsmiths of the City of London are, and have been, a guild or corporation time out of mind, with divers privileges confirmed and enlarged by several charters from his Majesty's royal predecessors, kings and queens of this realm, (amongst other things) for the searching, assaying, supervising, marking, and regulating wrought plate, in order to ascertain the standard thereof, for the good and safety of the public." It also recites the charter of 18 Charles II., and that "the standards of the plate of this kingdom are both for the honour and riches of the realm, and so highly concern his Majesty's subjects that the same ought to be most carefully observed, and all deceits therein to be prevented as much as possible, but, notwithstanding the aforesaid several Acts of Parliament and charters, great frauds are daily committed in the manufacturing of gold and silver wares for want of sufficient power effectually to prevent the same."

The enactments which follow, together with the enactments contained in the Act of 7 and 8 Vict. c. 22, comprise all the principal laws which regulate the Goldsmiths' trade, under which the Company act at the present time.

Under this Act the Assay Office is regulated. The Company are empowered thereby to make charges for the assaying and marking of plate sufficient only to defray the expenses of the office, and are prohibited from making any profit thereby, or deriving any pecuniary advantage therefrom.

It will be seen from what has been already stated, and by reference to the Acts of Parliament of which mention has been made, that extensive rights or powers are vested in the Company for the superintendence of the manufacture and sale of wares of gold and silver. These powers are exercised by the assaying and stamping of gold and silver plate, and by the prosecution of offenders against the laws which regulate the standards and the marking of plate. They extend to

every part of England; that is to say, a dealer in any part of England who sells an article of gold or silver which is required to be assayed and marked, and which article is below the prescribed standard, or has not been marked as by law required, may be proceeded against for penalties, and any person in any part of England who forges the marks of the Company, or utters wares bearing counterfeit marks with a guilty knowledge, may be prosecuted for felony.

Mention must next be made of the connection of the Company with the coinage of the realm in what is called the "Tryal of the Pyx," an office which has been performed by the Company ever since the reign of Edward I., the first known writ for such a trial bearing date in 1281.

The Mint officials are by law bound to place in the Pyx for the use of the jurors at such trial one coin out of every 15 lbs. troy weight of gold coins, technically called a "journey," and one coin out of every 60 lbs. weight of silver coins. These coins are sealed up in dated packets, with the money values of the contents endorsed, and are so produced to the jury at the trial, the object of which is to ascertain that the metal of which the monies of gold and silver coined by the Mint are composed is standard, and that the coins themselves are of the prescribed weight. The verdict, therefore, is in the nature of a certificate to the Master and Deputy-master of the Mint for the due discharge by them of the responsible functions of their office.

This duty was performed in ancient times at uncertain intervals, and usually had for its immediate object the giving an acquittance to the Mint Master, who was then bound to the Crown by indentures to coin money of the prescribed fineness and weight. But the Coinage Act of 1870 provides for, and establishes, an annual trial, and since that date the Pyx has been brought to Goldsmiths' Hall, and tried annually.

Previously to that Act a jury of competent Freemen, summoned by the Wardens, was charged by the Lord Chancellor, who subsequently received their verdict. In still earlier years

the Sovereign himself occasionally presided. Thus, in 1611 James I., and in 1669 Charles II., performed this office, and in 1673 Prince Rupert (who is said to have been an accomplished chemist) was present.

At the present time the jury is sworn by the Queen's Remembrancer, who, the trial having been made, and the verdict of the jury reduced to writing, attends at the Hall and receives the verdict, after which it is published in the *Gazette*.

The government of the Company, as has been seen, was vested in four Wardens as early as 28 Edward I. Assistants are not mentioned by name until a much later period; but they existed under other denominations, and are spoken of as "the good folks (*les bons gentz*) of the goldsmithzy of London" in 1339. The Freemen were sometimes called "the Commons," and sometimes "the Generality."

The Wardens were subsequently divided into an Upper Warden, a second Warden, and two Renter Wardens. The Upper Warden was afterwards called the Master, and eventually (about 1682), as at present, the Prime Warden.

The officers were the Beadle and Chaplains, who appear to have ranked first; the Clerk, or Comptroller as he was at first styled; the Assayer, and the Weigher: Auditors and Porters are also mentioned in the reign of Henry VI.

The Wardens' duties, amongst others, were at the Anniversary Obit of Sir Dru Barentyn, which took place on the 16th January, to call a General Assembly, to hear the Clerk read the Ordinances; on which occasion there was a "potation"; and at the yearly Obit of Sir Edmund Shaa (20th April) they were again to call a General Assembly for the like purpose. At this latter Obit new Wardens were chosen for the ensuing year.

The Renters were required to gather the rents and other income of the Company; to distribute the alms; and make all other necessary payments; and to render their account on St. Dunstan's eve. They were also bound to give to the other Wardens and the Assistants, during their year of office, two dinners

at their own expense, the bills of fare and other details of the entertainment being frequently prescribed by the Assistants.

The Clerk seems to have been invariably a lawyer. There is not much mention made of his duties in the earliest records, but he played an important part in negotiating new charters for the Company; in conducting prosecutions for trade offences; and in acting generally as the Company's representative. In later years, when Renters ceased to be appointed, the duties hitherto performed by them were assigned to the Clerk.

The Beadle's duties were largely to warn the Wardens, Assistants, Livery, and Fellowship generally of the Obits, when they fall, where they are to be held, and what livery is to be worn; and also to give notice to two priests to be present. He was also required to order all processions; exercise general supervision over the domestic arrangements; collect the quarterage, and "oversee" apprentices.

The Assayer and Weigher were solely employed about the Assay House, but the former was sometimes required to accompany the Wardens in their search for deceitful wares.

The site of Goldsmiths' Hall belonged in the reign of Edward II. to Sir Nicholas de Segrave, brother of Gilbert de Segrave, Bishop of London in 1316. Copies of the conveyances of the property, until it finally became assured to the Company in 1358, are contained in the first book of Wardens' Accounts commencing 9 Edward III.

At what period the Company first began to build on the spot is unknown. No place of meeting is specified before 1365, but at this date an Ordinance occurs which is stated to be made by the good folks assembled at their common place in the parish of Saint John Zachary; and in a subsequent entry (1401) an assembly is said to have been holden in their Hall in Fasteres (Foster) Lane.

The second Hall is thought to have been built by Sir Dru Barentyn in 1407, but the records make no mention of this building until the 26 Hen. VI. (1447). The completion of the work seems to have been spread over a good many years; but,

ultimately, the Hall consisted of a parlour, a chapel, a great chamber, an armoury, a gallery, an assay house, and a court yard.

Stow, describing this Hall in 1598, says, "On the east side of Foster Lane, at the Engayne Lane end, is the Goldsmiths' Hall, a proper house, but not large, and therefore to say that Bartholomew Read, Goldsmith, Mayor in the year 1502, kept such a feast in this Hall as some have fabuled, is far incredible and altogether unpossible, considering the smalnes of the Hall, and the number of the guests, which, as they say, were more than one hundredth persons of great estate."

The third Hall was erected in 1634–6, when the building was greatly enlarged, the sites of no less than 10 houses being added to the area of the former Hall.

At this date Inigo Jones was the King's Surveyor, and was consulted about the work, for which the King (Charles I.) gave his license.

This Hall sustained grievous damage in the Great Fire of 1666. Extensive repairs were required, and part of the Hall was re-built. The work proceeded but slowly, mainly owing to want of money, and was not completed until 1669.

Again, in 1681, a serious fire broke out in the Deputy Assayer's house, and was not extinguished until a considerable portion of that side of the building, including the Clerk's house, had been practically destroyed.

The fourth and present Hall (which covers about half an acre of ground, and was designed by Philip Hardwick, R.A.) was commenced in 1829, and opened in 1835.

Woodbury-Gravure.

GOLDSMITHS' HALL, 1835.

From a Print in the possession of the Author.

MEMORIALS

OF THE

GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY.

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8 Edw. iij.—1334.

The earliest book of Wardens' Accounts and Court Minutes commences in the middle of the year, and includes mention of 7 sums, from 20*d.* to 1 mark, received from a "Convert" (*i.e.* a converted Jew), a quit rent for the tenement of Robert le Bret, &c.

Also from Thomas de Oxenford for his apprentice, John Cheymot, 2*s.*, followed by 13 similar entries.

The names of the poor of the Mystery (17) are then given, with sums of money appended. Total, 37*s.*

N.B.—Money at this date was worth about 15 times as much as at the present time.

9 Edw. iij.—1335.

Names of 4 Wardens.

Given to the Increase this year, excepting *la quilette* of the apprentices (*i.e.* sums paid by apprentices on coming out of their times), 16 marks. *See* Entry under 31 Edw. III.

Weight of tapers given to the Wardens 36 lbs.

There are 4 amercements, one of which is for glass (*verre*) put into gold.

10 Edw. iij.—1336.

Names of 4 Wardens.

Sum given to the Increase (amount not stated).

Expenses of Wardens, including weekly alms for 8 poor folk at 3*s.* 4*d.* each, other alms, a burial, ringing on St. Dunstan's day, wax, portage and beverage (3*d.*), 3 assemblies, &c., amounting to £11 0*s.* 0½*d.*

The sum of each Warden is stated to be £22 11*s.* 5*d.*

Then follow the names of 21 apprentices and their masters, 2*s.* being paid by each apprentice.

Amercements—For glass put into gold, for trespasses against other men, for wrongfully receiving an apprentice, and for making a buckle of "feeble" gold. Total, 27*s.* 8*d.*

11 Edw. iij.—1337.

Names of 4 Wardens.
Sum given to the Increase, £8 10*s.* 0*d.*
Expenses.
Names of 25 apprentices.
One amercement.

12 Edw. iij.—1338.

Names of 4 Wardens.
Sum given to the Increase, £8 13*s.* 4*d.*
Expenses—including those of the light at St. James's Hospital, and 2 "standards" "a St. Paul." Total £11 12*s.* 0*d.*
Mem.—That Adam de Spadeswell, "bodeler," in despite of St. Dunstan and the good folk of the Goldsmiths of London, has refused the alms of St. Dunstan.
Names of 21 apprentices.
One amercement.

13 Edw. iij.—1339.

The names of the Wardens are not given.
Sum given to the Increase, £9 0*s.* 0*d.*
Expenses—Alms, a burial, the 2 "standards," tapers for the poor, &c.
Names of 9 apprentices.
Receipt of 2*s.* each from 6 men *pour son departir* (*i.e.* coming out of their time as apprentices), and of 6*s.* 8*d.* and 3*s.* 4*d.* from 2 men for "entry" (*i.e.* admission to the Fellowship).
Amercements—4 from 2*s.* to 50*s.* *See* Entry under 18 Edw. III.

14 Edw. iij.—1340.

Names of 4 Wardens.
Given to the Increase (sum omitted).
Expenses.
Names of 14 apprentices.
Sums paid for leaving and entry.
Amercement for letting a shop, 6*s.* 8*d.*

15 Edw. iij.—1341.

Names of 4 Wardens.
Given to the Increase (sum omitted).
Expenses.
Names of 13 apprentices.
Payments for leaving (4).
Amercements—4 from 6*d.* to 5*s.*

16 Edw. iij.—1342.

Names of 4 Wardens.

Expenses—including a light at St. Paul's, the burial of 3 poor folk, and wax for the poor.

Names of 22 apprentices.

Payments for leaving (9).

Four payments for admission, including 2 from strangers (*estraunges*). *See* Entry under 19 Edw. III.

17 Edw. iij.—1343.

Names of 4 Wardens.

Given to the Increase (sum omitted).

Expenses.

Admission of strangers, one being a Goldsmith of Coventry.

Names of 29 apprentices.

Payments for leaving (5) and for admission (1).

18 Edw. iij.—1344.

Names of 4 Wardens.

Expenses.

Admission of 7 strangers.

Names of 24 apprentices.

Apprentices *issauntz de lour terme* (8), 2*s.* each. Previously to this date these sums are entered as *pour son departir*.

19 Edw. iij.—1345.

There are similar entries for this year, and also for 20 Edw. III., 23 Edw. III., 24 Edw. III., 25 Edw. III., and 26 Edw. III.

In 24 Edw. III. the word "forayns" is first used instead of the word *estraunges*.

Among the expenses is the sum of £4 paid to a priest singing for the *Comune del Orfaverie*, and £4 to the "Crest" (*Encresse*) of St. Dunstan.

There are 4 fines inflicted on men for drawing knives on others.

27 Edw. iij.—1353.

In the entries for this year the singing priest is said to be at St. Matthew's Church. No doubt the church of St. Matthew, Friday Street.

The entries for this year and for every succeeding year include the names of the Wardens, and the usual details of apprentices, admissions, sums given to the Increase, the poor, and amercements, unless otherwise stated.

28 Edw. iij.—1354.

Among the expenses for this year appear the following items:—To the chaplain, £4; to the work of the church of St. Peter in Chepe, £20; to St. John Zakari's Church, £10; to St. Matthew's in Friday Street, £6 13*s.* 4*d.*; to St. Faster's Church (*i.e.* St. Vedast, in Foster Lane), 26*s.* 8*d.*

31 Edw. iij.—1357.

In this year the Increase is called the Increase of the alms of St. Dunstan.

Then follow copies of the deeds, &c., by which the site of the Hall was acquired :—

1. Sale by John de Lisle (de Insula), senior, knt., of Essex, Friar George de Wakerle, and Thos. de Flore, Rector of Kyslingbury Church, Lincolnshire, executors of the late Nicholas de Segrave, knt., to Sir William de Clif, clerk, of the tenement late belonging to Sir Nicholas, with houses thereon built, &c., in the street called St. Vedast's, in the Parish of St. John Zachary, London, lying between the tenements of Thos. de Lincoln, &c. Dated 19th May, 1323, 17 Edw. II.

2. Sale by de Wakerle and de Flore, executors of de Segrave, to de Clif of the same tenement. No date, but doubtless the same year, as the same Mayor and Sheriffs occur as witnesses.

3. Sale by de Wakerle to de Clif of the same tenement. No date, but the same Mayor and Sheriffs as witnesses.

4. Proof of the will of William de Clif, made on the Tuesday before St. Dunstan's day, 1339, mentioning tenements in Silver Strete, Foster Lane, and Ingene Lane.

5. Sale by Laurence de Clif and John de Bucheder, executors of William de Clif, to Hugh de Brandon and others (named), citizens and Goldsmiths, of the tenement late belonging to Sir Nicholas de Segrave.

Mention is also made of the first Charter of the Goldsmiths by authority of Parliament, 13th March, 1 Edw. III. (1327), and of another Charter of 1st May, 15 Edw. III. Also a Charter and Rules for the Goldsmiths' trade at Bordeaux, 6th April, 32 Edw. III. (1358).

"Ingene" Lane, elsewhere called "Ing" Lane and "Engaynes end" Lane, was afterwards called Maiden Lane, and is now Gresham Street.

32 Edw. iij.—1358.

Expenses rather more in detail, including the purchase of a quire of paper for a register. The cost was 13*s.* 4*d.*, which shows the very high price of writing paper at this time.

An amercement for bad words.

It was commanded by common assent that John Leete, late apprentice of Henry Brunne, ought not to hold a shop or forge, but serve in the trade as "vallet" (journeyman) till he is fit, as he has only been apprenticed 1½ years.

33 Edw. iij.—1359.

A dinner on St. Dunstan's day is mentioned, also St. Dunstan's light in St. John Zachari's Church.

Amercement for putting lead in a round silver bowl, 40*s.*

Removal of John de Barton for *mals outrages*, and forfeiture of his livery (*vesture*), so that he should not be known as one of the Fellowship.

John de Barton went to St. Peter's Cheap 14 days after Candlemas, 34 Edw. III. (1360), and prayed mercy of the Company, offering them 10 tuns of wine to be reconciled. He was bound to pay for a pipe of wine, and to pay a poor man of the Company 12*d.* a week for a year.

34 Edw. iij.—1360.

There are no usual entries, but in

35 Edw. iij.—1361,

The usual lists again appear.

In this year all the weights of the Goldsmiths in London were assayed.

36 Edw. iij.—1362.

In this year there were 61 apprentices and 28 foreigners admitted.

There was a loss to the Wardens on the ordinances newly made by the Mystery—42*s.* for divers things taken in Cornhill.

37 Edw. iij.—1363.

New clothes ordered for the poor folk against St. Dunstan's Feast.

It may be here stated that an Act of Parliament passed in this reign ordained that "every master Goldsmith shall have a mark by himself." This is the first mention of the "maker's" mark. The stamp of the Leopard's Head is prescribed by the Charter, 1 Edw. III. (13th March 1327), where it is spoken of "as of ancient times it was ordained." This mark is first enacted in a Statute of 28 Edw. I.

38 Edw. iij.—1364.

On Friday after the Feast of St. John Portlatin, the good folk of the Mystery and the commons, assembled in their common place, in the parish of St. John Zachary. Ordered that no one should use a robe of their suit unless of the Livery, and that no one who had a robe should sell or give it away, under a penalty of 2 marks to St. Dunstan's alms from both parties.

Spent on the Feast of St. Dunstan, £12 12*s.* 0*d.*

Maintenance of 2 poor men of the Mystery for one year, £4 15*s.* 2*d.*

Because the good folks of the Mystery took to themselves the profits of the Wardens, the Wardens did not this year give any entries.

Because, previously, on the day when the Feast of St. Dunstan was held, many of the confraternity absented themselves from the town, and would not attend, to the great dishonour of the confraternity, it is ordered that the Feast of St. Dunstan shall be held on his day, and that any absentees without reasonable cause shall pay as much as those present.

39 Edw. iij.—1365.

The account made between the good folks of the Goldsmiths and the 4 Wardens of £168 in the hands of the latter.

Spent on their common place for a hall, kitchen, pantry, buttery, and 2 chambers with 2 beds, £136 0*s.* 3*d.* Making suit to the Council for their Charters, £12 12*s.* 0*d.* The remainder was given by the Wardens before St. Dunstan's day to the good folks and commonalty.

The account was made in the house of Wm. Tyngewik—39 names follow, probably the names of those present.

In this year, on the Friday before Whitsunday, John de Brugis was found, by his own confession, guilty of 2 frauds, one of which was in the weight of a "mark" of *sablount* (fine sand), which was mixed with *lemayle d'argent*, and sold for silver to Thos. de Brandown.

The offender was forbidden to have any seat in Chepe, or wear the livery, for one year. Within half a year he came with 2 pledges, John Fayrhar and John Brown, and it was adjudged that, if he were found out in any fraud thereafter, they should pay for a pipe of wine on St. Dunstan's day, and that he should be at the disposition of the Company. At a later date, viz. on St. Dunstan's day, 43 Edw. III. (1369), Fayrhar and Brown were discharged of their pledges for a pipe of wine for John Brugis.

In this year, also, mention is made of *Prima Ordinatio de non venientibus*, viz. on the Saturday before Whitsunday, it was ordered that any one who claimed to be of the Mystery, and who refused to come before the 4 Wardens when summoned by the broker (*brokour*), should pay a groat, if he had no reasonable excuse. And also that anyone summoned by one of the Wardens, and not coming, should pay 12*d.* to St. Dunstan's alms; and that all should attend the funeral of one of the Livery (*Vesture*) under the same penalty.

40 Edw. iij.—1366.

Paid for the vesture of 2 "brokours," 15*s.*

Agreed that no one shall sell plate at less than 2*s.* 6*d.* a pound by Goldsmiths' weight, on pain of forfeiture; for a pair of pots and ewers not less than 24*s.*; for a dozen spoons, with "pommels" and "akeres," 3*s.*; and that no one shall make any painting on any girdle, but only coloured enamel, unless it is a little thing; any complainant to have the third part of the penalty.

41 Edw. iij.—1367.

Thomas Elyz paid to the alms of St. Dunstan 6*s.* 8*d.* for a fraud about a girdle, and the intending purchaser received 40*d.*

42 Edw. iij.—1368.

On the 6th August Thomas Burnetam was fined 20 tuns of wine for drawing his knife in the assembly. This wine was commuted for £4, which should be spent at the discretion of the Wardens and 4 others.

Subsequently Thomas Reyntam, Goldsmith, with evil and "contrarious" words told the Wardens and others that they had done wrong to Burnetam, and disobeyed the Wardens, thus breaking his oath, for which he was summoned in the Arches. On the 9th November following he submitted, and was fined ½ a mark. On the same day £3 was returned to Burnetam, which, however, should be levied again on misbehaviour.

In this year John de Welburne came to the Wardens to be "enfranchised" (*i.e.* admitted to the freedom), which was granted, so that he should have his shop in Chepe, "as is the custom of Goldsmiths," and if he would not do so, or moved elsewhere, he should forfeit 40*s.* to St. Dunstan's alms.

John Chapter, Goldsmith, sold silver goods in Cornhill, and when told by the Wardens that this was contrary to the customs and ordinances of the Mystery, said he would do it in spite of them, using other malicious words. For this he was sent to Newgate. On Wednesday before All Saints' day, Robert Laund and John Shordich, Goldsmiths, spoke on his behalf, and he was set free, with a bond for 40*s.* for his good behaviour. The bond is entered in full.

Hic est Ordinatio pro Apprenticiis :—

At the common assembly, Friday after St. Matthew's day:—It is ordered that if any apprentice buys his term, or part thereof, or if his master pardons him his term, or releases him, or if anything happens by which he would be discharged of his apprenticeship within his term, nevertheless he shall hold no shop during his term, nor be enfranchised, nor do any work in private places in the City, but be bound to some freeman of the Mystery, unless by assent of the Wardens and 4 others, and with a voluntary contribution to the alms of St. Dunstan in aid of the poor of the Mystery, and the allowance for chaplains to sing for the souls of the brotherhood, and unless, also, he is able in person and goods.

The strangers shall be bound for 7 years, and keep no shop, &c., as above.

Then follows a list of 135 names of Goldsmiths who are sworn to obey the ordinances of the Mystery.

43 Edw. iij.—1369.

Charge for a vesture for one chaplain, 22*s.* 3*d.*

Paid to men of law and other counsel at Guildhall, and to their counsel *de ley Cristyene* (*i.e.* of Ecclesiastical law), for the suit against Thomas Berch, 43*s.* 4*d.*

John Ruton made a dispute at Skynnereswell, on St. Dunstan's day, for which the Wardens prosecuted him, and he was put in prison. Costs, 22*s.* 6*d.* He gave 2 marks to St. Dunstan's alms.

On the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, the Wardens went from shop to shop throughout the City and delivered the touch of their Mystery of gold and silver, charging the Goldsmiths, on the oath which they had taken, not to work silver worse than coin, nor gold worse than the touch of Paris, and to loyally keep the ordinances.

Then follow sundry complaints and punishments, including the following :—

John Trentemas and his apprentice daily drew a cart about, to the slander of the Mystery, and Trentemas ordered his apprentice to go to Smithfield to ride horses at 1*d.* each, or he would beat him. Paid ½ mark to the alms, which should be 20*s.* next time.

Gerard Van Swett had made a girdle of gold for the Duke of Lancaster. It was returned to him to remove and nail upon a new band, and the nails were soldered with tin. He gave "voluntarile" a bond to pay ½ a mark to St. Dunstan's alms.

John Welburne fined 10*s.* for going to Salisbury Fair.

Expenses of motley, red, black, and yellow stuff, hoods of 9 minstrels, &c.

44 Edw. iij.—1370.

In this year appear the first recorded ordinances, *i.e.* :—

That all enamellers and seal cutters shall return to each one his weight of gold and silver according to his power, on pain of ½ mark.

That burnisshers (men and women) shall not deliver gold or silver out of their hands until it has been seen by the Wardens, on pain of ½ mark. All who claim to be of the Mystery of Burnisshers shall be sworn before the Wardens.

There being many complaints of Goldsmiths' debts, it is ordered that complainants shall come before the Wardens, who shall enforce payment.

It is also ordered to enter the following regulations, which were made in more ancient times.

The good men, sworn by the Statutes, say on their oath that the Statutes used to be as follows :—

The Mystery used to be guarded by four good men chosen Wardens of the Mystery, and sworn to oversee that every one worked silver as good as the King's coin, and no worse but better, and gold of the assay or better; that real stones were set in gold, and not false; that if gold were found in the hands of a goldsmith or dealer not worth the assay—in buckles, rings, or other articles—that these should be broken, and the man lose his work and rectify his gold; that if foreign dealers brought jewels for sale they should be viewed by the Wardens and others, so that the great men of the law and others should not be deceived; that if jewels were found with false stones they should be broken up, and the stones be ground in a mortar; that no men should work in lanes or alleys, but all in the high street, that their works might be seen; that no one should take a man into his shop unless he would answer for him for articles given to him to make; that latten or copper was not allowed as Goldsmiths' work, unless for church ornaments; and that no real stone should be set in latten or copper except for the same purpose; that no one should take an apprentice out of the Mystery on pain of a fine of 4*s.* towards the alms for the poor, sick, and aged; *que nul ne lowast autre hors de son shope,* on pain of forfeiture of a third of the yearly rent of

the shop; that no one should draw a dealer from another shop on pain of a fine of 12*d.*; that no one should take an apprentice except a freeman, nor for less than ten years, unless he were his relation, or had been in the trade before, on pain of two besants; that every apprentice should give one besant to the alms on being bound, and another on coming out of his time; that no foreigner or stranger should be received in Chepe without leave of the Mystery and warrant for good behaviour from his country, on pain of a penalty of ½ mark, and the foreigner should be removed.

The above were to be observed as well in fairs as in the City of London.

At the assembly in this year it was ordered that the "points" and ordinances made in ancient times should be entered in this paper for a perpetual remembrance, as follows:—

To the honour of God, Our Lady St. Mary, all Saints (male and female), and St. Dunstan, for the profit of the kingdom and the benefit of the trade, it is provided by the good men of the Goldsmiths of London that all shall be enrolled in the Brotherhood of St. Dunstan.

That all shall attend burials, on pain of 2 pence, unless with reasonable excuse.

That if any die outside the town, the Brotherhood shall do for them as if they had died in the town.

Those of the Brotherhood who die look to the Brotherhood to pray, voluntarily, for their souls.

That no one shall work worse gold than the assay, nor worse silver than coin.

That men shall have only one manner of weight, and that sealed. That no one shall set false stones in gold, or real stones in copper or latten—that is, neither in ring nor in buckle, nor in coloured material (*teinture*), nor gilt, none of these three. That no one shall make a hanap of copper or latten gilt. That no one shall gild any work of copper or latten, nor set real stones therein, except for church ornaments. That no one shall put tin-foil on real stones. That no one shall detain gold or silver given him to work by companion or stranger, on pain of losing the Brotherhood; and that any one harbouring him, or giving him work, shall forfeit ½ mark.

That no one shall entice another's apprentice, or hired man, on pain of ½ mark.

That no one shall take an apprentice unless he be enrolled in the Guy Halle, and pays a besant to the Brotherhood at his binding.

That no one shall "lowe" another out of his shop, unless he takes it for years, or buys it, on pain of ½ mark.

That no one shall deliver anything which pertains to the trade to female or male porters, unless he sells without anything being returned, on pain of 1 mark.

That no one shall work for any stranger who means to sell, unless he charges three times as much as he would to a Goldsmith, on pain of ½ mark.

That no one shall make a ring except with double bezil (*a double caston*), nor put white wax into a hollow flat piece (*en croyse plaunche*), on pain of the destruction of his work, and a fine of 1 besant.

That anyone wishing to work at night shall work from Michaelmas to Christmas, and no longer, on pain of 12 pence a night.

That the Wardens shall make a search twice a quarter.

That no one shall receive foreign (*estraunge*) jewellery into his shop without showing it to the Wardens, on pain of ½ mark.

That the Wardens shall render accounts.

That each man shall look after the poor.

All have sworn to keep these things, and the goodmen of the street have put their seals thereto.

Granted and sworn on Trinity eve, 1371.

It is ordained that no Goldsmith in England, or elsewhere in the King's lordship, shall make any plate, jewels, or other articles of gold or silver except of the true alloy of sterling, or better, as the desire of those for whom the work is.

That no one shall manufacture worse silver than coin. That no silver plate shall be carried out of the hands of the workers till it has been assayed by the Wardens, and marked with a leopard's head. That no one shall manufacture worse gold than Paris touch.

That the Wardens shall go from shop to shop assaying the gold; anything worse than the said touch to be forfeited to the King.

That no one shall make hollow rings or buckles. That no one shall set imitation stones in gold. That cutters of seals and enamels shall return to each one his weight of silver and gold as near as they can save it.

As to gold jewels of the old work which are in hand, let them be delivered as soon as possible; and if Goldsmiths buy at any future time, let it be to work again, and not to resell.

Let the same statutes be observed in all the good towns of England where there are Goldsmiths, and let one come from each town to London to get the certain touch.

Offenders to be punished by prison, or ransom, at the King's will.

That no Goldsmith shall work at night, or have a shop except in the High Street.

Que nul ne prente creese dor sande ne seient feruz sur chapeux ne purtressours.

That rings shall be made *a bares cymoises*, and girdles be rivetted, and not soldered. Men must work after the fashion desired, but flat parts (*plaunche*) must not be hollow; and where there is a double bezil (*caston*), the bezil below must be divided in three, so that one can see between, and the bezil above be made with a low fillet (*a baas filet*). Ouches must be made in the same manner, and rings *a bases caroles* if they are wished to be with double bezil. Silver buckles *enplantis et a braunches* must be pierced below the stone, so that one can see between. Weights must be made to one scale, and none weighing less

than the marked weights, *que nul ne tigne pise.* No one shall ornament girdles furred with thread (*fil*). No one shall sell burnt gold unless it be right fine.

Ordered that no Goldsmith shall maintain another Goldsmith against the Wardens, or a companion against another companion, on pain of ½ mark.

That no one shall receive an apprentice without the assent of the Wardens and goodfolk, on pain of ½ mark.

That no one shall be "enfranchised" (admitted) without the Wardens, and that if any one of the Mystery goes to the Guy Hall to enfranchise any one without their consent he shall pay ½ mark, and the other shall pay a besant. Anyone refusing to give the Wardens counsel or aid, when called upon, to pay one besant.

The Wardens accounted on the Tuesday after St. Dunstan's day. The sum spent on the Feast on St. Dunstan's day was £25 4*s.* 6*d.*, and there was purchased for the chaplain's vesture 4½ yards of stuff at 44 pence, and for fur 2*s.* 6*d.*

The apprentices coming out of their time are called "lowys" (probably *alloué*, or *loué*, a journeyman).

There are notices of a legacy to St. Dunstan's alms, of a fine for taking an unfit apprentice, and for enticing merchants out of the shops of others, and, inasmuch as the ordinance forbids giving anything to sell to any hawker (*porteresse*), Thomas Horntoft was fined 10*s.* for giving rings, buckles, &c., to his wife.

A dispute between the Wardens and Robert Franncew was settled by the latter paying for a pipe of wine.

45 Edw. iij.—1371.

The Wardens bought a new paper "which shall run from Wardens to Wardens, and this large paper shall be used for a ledger, to lie in a coffer with other things." N.B.—The paper from which this entry is taken is larger than that hitherto in use.

Ordered that anyone chosen to be Warden who has not served for four years, and refuses, shall be fined 40*s.*

John Bruges was found to have weighed a dozen spoons (*esquelles*) and half a dozen saucers by selected groats and pence, thus gaining an advantage of 40*s.*, which sum it was adjudged he should pay to St. Dunstan's alms, and that in any such cases for the future the profit should go to the alms.

The late Wardens delivered to the Company on St. Dunstan's day a bond of certain persons to pay £40 if Henry Palmer in future should rebel against the Company.

Spent on prosecution for 3 false handles (*lyens*) of hanaps and mazers made of gilt latten, for which the makers had the adjudgment of the pillory, 7*s.* 1*d.*

46 Edw. iij.—1372.

A Goldsmith was found to have set a glass stone in a gilt ring; he offered 20 casks of wine to the alms, and was pardoned for 13*s.* 4*d.*; also two other similar cases.

William Fitz-Hugh and John Ippegrave were imprisoned in Newgate for rebellion. Fitz-Hugh afterwards purchased his release for 10*s.*

Ippegrave being poor was pardoned, and he and his brother Robert were bound in £10 for future good behaviour.

Similar cases are numerous.

Ordered that the Wardens should go annually to assay articles in the hands of Mercers and Haberdashers, as well as Goldsmiths, at fairs both in and outside towns.

That London Goldsmiths, who are not Wardens, and go to fairs to sell, shall pay the costs of the Wardens. The names are given of four Goldsmiths at Winchester Fair and the sums paid by them, varying from 6*s.* 8*d.* to 10*s.*

Then follow details of several awards by the Wardens. In one case John Agmondesham, apprentice to Margaret, widow of William Ippegrave, and mother of the said John, behaved ill to her, and agreed with certain men that he should be let off the rest of his apprenticeship if either of them should marry her. John Luton married Margaret Ippegrave, and then refused to carry out the above agreement.

47 Edw. iij.—1373.

In this year the Priest is called Sir Philip.

It is ordered at the assembly on St. Dunstan's day, that the Feast shall be held yearly on St. Dunstan's day, under penalty of the new Wardens paying £4 to the old Wardens, to be spent on the Mystery.

There are notices of three cases of selling (*i.e.* turning over to another master) apprentices without the Wardens' leave.

There are also given the names of 15 persons expelled from the Livery for rebellious conduct, and the names of 13 "contrarious" persons not yet of the Livery.

William Stockys was sent to Westminster for putting half an ounce of lead in the pomell of a chalice made for the Churchwardens of Wolcherche—*i.e.* St. Mary Woolchurch Haw, now united with St. Mary Woolnoth, near the Mansion House.

48 Edw. iij.—1374.

In this year the ringing is specified as ringing nones on St. Dunstan's eve in St. Paul's belfry. The light in St. John Zacharie is 12 wax candles and two torches, weighing 18 pounds.

There is a charge for the vesture of Sir Gaweyn de Southorp and Sir Randolph, chaplains. The former is paid 2*s.* per week, the latter £6 a year.

The names of 17 strangers who have paid for their admissions.

In this year mention is first made of an annual payment for a scrivener, but the sum is omitted.

There are also the names of newly sworn natives and Dutchmen, with fines of 13*s.* 4*d.* from two Dutchmen for leave to take apprentices.

1 Rich. ij.—1377.

Expenses at the King's Coronation.

Minstrels' hoods, and drink for them, tassels, nails, ropes, and tar for the Castle.

Foil, and Goldsmiths' work; hanaps wine; the carpenter; cloth for the damsels, &c.

The receipts this year are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
From the Renters - - - - -	4	3	0
From the "Enfranchised" - - - -	6	13	4
From the "Lowys" - - - - -	0	26	8
Apprentices - - - - - -	0	14	0
And a penalty incurred by William Mariner for hiring Henry Damme out of his house - - -	0	6	8

3 Rich. ij.—1379.

Details of a feast at which were present Madame Isabell, daughter of the King of England, and her daughter, Countess of Oxford, Lord Latemar, the Principal Master of St. John's, Clerkenwell, the Mayor of London, and others.

5 Rich. ij.—1381.

Sir Thomas Orgrave is named as chaplain.

There are three lists—of "apprentices," "lowys," and "franchises."

On the Friday after the Epiphany, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons were arrayed to ride to meet the new Queen, the Emperor's sister (*i.e.* Anne of Bohemia), and all the Mysteries were charged to wear nothing but red and black. The Goldsmiths, 140 in number, were in red, party barred with silver wire and powdered with silver trefoils. On the left, great ouches of gold and stones; on their heads, hats covered with red and powdered with trefoils. They rode with the Queen through the City.

Expenses of 6 minstrels, 60*s.* Their clothing, 24*s.* 5*d.*; leaves to throw over the Queen, 5*s.*; "selver skynnes," 3*s.* 4*d.*; to the porter of St. Bartholomew and his servant, 14*d.*; to a painter for the minstrels' ornaments, 2*s.* 2*d.*; total, £4 16*s.* 1*d.*

Below Chepe was a "Somercastell," in which were 3 maidens to throw leaves; red and white wands; carpenters, cord, and "selver skynnes," 35*s.* 9½*d.*

Thomas Vokes was appointed Clerk and sworn. To have yearly his vesture and 1 mark.

This is the first recorded appointment of a Clerk. In later entries he is sometimes called Controller, and he appears to have sometimes held the office of Beadle as well.

Receipt by Thomas Hexton, Goldsmith, of £20 from the Wardens, in part payment of 100 marks, for the reversion of the tenement called "Le Ship on the hop."

"Costs about the new parlour." These are set out with great minuteness, and amount to £66 12*s.* 8*d.*

A statement like the following is frequently found at the end of the year :—

Receipts, £88 18*s.* 1½*d.*

Costs, £78 23*d.*

Remains due to the Company, £10 16*s.* 2½*d.*, which is delivered to the new Wardens, who are named.

7 Rich. ij.—1383.

To the Clerk, 6*s.* 8*d.*; to the Recorder for enrolling a "monument" (*i.e.* a deed or muniment of title), 16½*d.*; to the Clerk of St. Vedast, 5*s.*

Wardens delivered to the new Wardens six cloths of gold and silver belonging to the altar, 8 pieces of cloth of napery, 52*s.* 9*d.*, and a great maser.

8 Rich. ij.—1384.

Ordered that no one shall sell to an apprentice the remainder of his term, or to any person of any other trade, but only to a freeman of the same trade and of the same city, and that the seller shall pay half of what he receives to the alms, and shall give no quittance to the apprentice till the apprentice has sworn before the Wardens to keep the ordinances, on pain of 100*s.*

9 Rich. ij.—1385.

Ordered that no one shall work in his livery, on pain of 4*d.*

That every one shall be ready, when summoned by deputies or brokers, to be with the Wardens, under the same penalty.

That no one shall take an apprentice or foreign journeyman without the view or consent of the Wardens, on pain of 40*s.*

10 Rich. ij.—1386.

For minstrels to ride to meet the King and the Mayor, £3 13*s.* 4*d.*

Banners for their trumps, 26*s.* 8*d.* Cloth for the minstrels, 28*s.* 4*d.*

Certain persons who are named, including a Carmelite Friar, were arrested for frauds, and were imprisoned.

Spent in searching the ordinances of the Cutlers, 12*d.*

11 Rich. ij.—1387.

Minstrels to ride with the Mayor, 4 marks.

12 Rich. ij.—1388.

After the usual entry of the Wardens' names are given the names of two "Renters," for the same year. This is the first time that "Renters" are mentioned.

14 Rich. ij.—1390.

Payment for musical instruments, including trumps, clarions, little shawms, a bombard, a gret shawm, a cornemuse, and 4 pipes. The weight of each instrument is stated.

15 Rich. ij.—1391.

William Lucas was deprived of his vesture of St. Dunstan and fined, for reviling a Warden. The vesture was afterwards returned, and he was ordered to pay 18*d.* a year to one of the poor, and find sureties for good behaviour.

17 Rich. ij.—1393.

Further orders, including one that no Goldsmith shall take an apprentice for 7 years with less than 10 marks, or for 10 years with less than 100*s.*, on pain of 100*s.* fine.

That no one shall work at any other trade, on pain of 100*s.* fine, and that no one shall let another see the privities of the trade, on pain of a similar fine; also, that if the Wardens do not levy the penalties according to their power they shall pay 100*s.* fine.

John Vanganere paid 100*s.* for the freedom and admission to the Livery.

Paid to George Cressy and Remund Standelf for petitioning the Treasurer about the exchange, 26*s.* 8*d.*

20 Rich. ij.—1396.

Payment for a chest for the minstrelsy, 4*s.*

John Bontyng was punished for slandering the Wardens, and if the same were repeated he should lose all benefit of the Mystery.

1 Hen. iv.—1399.

This year the apprentices pay from 20*s.* to 40*s.*, instead of 2*s.* as heretofore.

Ordered that no one shall give any Goldsmiths' work to any woman married to any man of another trade, on pain of 6*s.* 8*d.*, the informer to have 20*d.*

4 Hen. iv.—1402.

"These be the poyntes which Walter Prata, apprentice of John Lyncoln, Goldsmith, hath don to his master." Then follow 12 charges of theft and similar default.

The defaults this year include telling another man's customer that his purchase was not worth what he had given for it; drawing a knife; alleging that another Goldsmith did not know how to make a cup, whereby he lost his customer; letting a stranger see the privities of the craft; selling apprentices to themselves, &c.

Two apprentices were whipped in the Hall, the master administering 6 cuts, and the Wardens 3 cuts each.

5 Hen. iv.—1403.

Thomas Dodesole sold his apprentice to himself (no sum mentioned), and John Legehach instructed a male and a female infant in the trade, and, as they were not apprentices, he was fined 100*s*.

He paid the Company 20*s*., and "lent" them £8.

Next time he shall pay £10.

This year the old charter of Edward III. was confirmed, and a new charter was granted.

The names of the Wardens appear as usual, and also the names of the Livery, 102, and of the young folk of the Mystery, 80.

Permission was given to Jacob Bukke to work at the trade on condition that he sells nothing till he has shown it to the Wardens to see if they will buy it; that he swears to observe the ordinances about Dutchmen; and pays 4 marks.

An account of William Chipstede, late Goldsmith, accusing the Wardens before Richard Whittington, Mayor, of spending the profits of the tenements and rents (amounting, as he said, to £160 or £180, which the Wardens proved to be false), in maintaining common evil-doers, to the injury of the young folk of the Mystery.

He and his companions endeavoured to stay the Wardens at their Hall in Fastres Lane for having treated with the Mystery of the Pelters.

Richard Osborne, one of his companions, sued the Chancellor for a Writ of *Corpus cum causâ* contrary to his view. The Chancellor remitted the matter to the Sheriffs, and the Queen wrote about it. Finally, Chipstede renounced the Mystery. This account is given at considerable length, and there are copies of the Writ procured by Osborne, and of a letter from the Queen asking for Chipstede's delivery from prison, on the ground that he is of the lineage of Sir John Cleseby, her chaplain, dated from Kenyngton (probably Kempton).

A search to be made among the Cutlers. The Mayor gave the Wardens "Pichard" to strengthen them.

8 Hen. iv.—1406.

John Wissyngsete received into the Livery without payment, to be of their Common Council.

Hans Van Tyel, of Geldirland, found working with Jakes Davy, cutler, bound in £10 to work with no one but Goldsmiths.

9 Hen. iv.—1407.

Oath taken by John de Ghent and other Dutchmen; also an oath of William Stykeney, of Coventry, and payment by him of 5 marks.

The Wardens promise that if he can get friends to help him to be free at the Guyldehall they will also help.

10 Hen. iv.—1408.

Oath of Galeas Taverne, and copy (in Latin) of the license given to him by the Wardens (called here "custodes") to work in a house or in a chamber secretly, but not openly in the street.

Similar licenses to Henry Russch, of Brabant, and Henry Entz, of Cologne.

11 Hen. iv.—1409.

John Walsh deprived of his livery and fined £10 for reviling the Wardens, though he cried mercy, and put himself in their hands.

The terms of the oath taken by Dutchmen are given (in English), and the names of Dutchmen sworn.

13 Hen. iv.—1411.

Because Guy Akerman, apprentice of Guy Akerman, was bound, but not enrolled, it is ordered that he shall serve as journeyman all his days, and never keep open shop like a free master.

John Mabban, Goldsmith, sends for his two brothers out of the country, wishing to make them apprentices; but this is not allowed, as one had begged his bread, and the other had been first a miller and then a cobbler.

The said John Mabban was subsequently sent to Newgate for reviling the Wardens, and was bound to pay 8*d.* a week for a year to a poor man.

Nicholas Barfore, Dutchman, of Bruges, fined 20*s.* for selling a stone called a ruby (which was white, and in the middle of the stone a counterfeit ruby tint), set in gold foil in a ring, for 20*s.*, the stone not being worth 4*d.* Other counterfeit stones and gold under assize were also found.

John Hall de Petyt had two apprentices, one of whom would have died in prison, but he was taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and there died; the other one ran away. It was said that Hall's wife had beaten them.

Hall is warned that, if it happen again, he shall have no more apprentices.

Received in part payment of the rents in Friday Street, £36 12*s.*

Peter Goldisburgh, the Clerk, to have 40*s.* and livery.

The oath taken by the Wardens, and by the Renters, is given.

3 Hen. v.—1415.

Renters are here for the first time called *Reddituarii.*

5 Hen. v.—1417.

An account of the election of a new Warden on a vacancy occurring through death.

The Wardens have put in safe keeping a pile of 16 marks troy to be a standard for governing all the weights pertaining to the trade in time to come.

Memorandum of the purchase of a velvet book of 400 leaves for the entry of evidences, divers of which have been lost in times past. The evidences themselves are to be put in coffers or boxes; those of each tenement by themselves; the boxes are to be marked, and copies of lost deeds are to be obtained from Guyldehall.

7 Hen. v.—1419.

A list of new trumps and clarions, mentioning the number of the pieces, marked A, B, C, &c., and their weight.

A long account of the expulsion of John Corbyn for impleading Richard George at Westminster; and John Chester was ordered not to wear the livery for a month for saying that John Corbyn had been badly treated. These documents are in English. Latin began to be used about the beginning of the reign of Henry V., and after that date the entries are sometimes in French, sometimes in Latin, sometimes in English, and sometimes partly in French and partly in English.

A long account of the case of John Tewkesbury, who rebelled against the Wardens, and was sent to prison for refusing to act on their award in the case of a robbery and false work. A Writ of *Corpus cum causâ* was sent by William Hankeford, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, to the Sheriffs, to which Robert Chicheley, Mayor, replied, asserting the right of the Mayor to imprison anyone rebelling against the Wardens of any craft, at their request, and stating the circumstances. Tewkesbury was sent back to prison by Hankeford, and subsequently submitted to the Wardens in the Hall on his knees, and was fined and paid £10. The greater part of this entry is almost illegible.

1 Hen. vj.—1422.

The "Ordinances of Fynours" is given, covering more than 2 pages.

2 Hen. vj.—1423.

Swether Selvestrie, Dutchman, swore to work within his chamber, and keep the secrets of his art, and only take one servant for seven years, and not to frequent fairs outside London.

3 Hen. vj.—1424.

A detailed account of an apprentice attempting to kill his master, one page of which is written in English.

5 Hen. vj.—1426.

An interesting account of a debate between Goldsmiths and Butchers for their standing in Chepe on returning from Westminster at the swearing in of the Mayor, and the Mayor's award thereon.

8 Hen. vj.—1429.

Amongst the strangers sworn are two Irishmen and one from Manchester.

11 Hen. vj.—1432.

The ordinances of Dutchmen.

No man or woman of the said Craft to set to work, or buy from, or sell to, any Dutchman, except certain, who are named, who are under the rule and governance of the Wardens, on pain of 100*s.*; 6*s.* 8*d.* thereof to go to the informer.

12 Hen. vj.—1433.

Ordered that Reymund de Wachter, of Paris, shall be admitted when he has been made the King's liegeman, and has agreed with the Chamberlain of the Guyldehall for his freedom; to pay £40.

13 Hen. vj.—1434.

The names of certain "finers" received into the Craft of Goldsmiths.

Mention of the case of Robert Bosom reviling a Warden, and ordered to be deprived of the clothing; no broker to deal with him as a freeman, and he to pay a fine of £20.

14 Hen. vj.—1435.

An account of searches at Westminster and at St. Bartholomew's, and punishment of false workers, one of whom was put in the stocks by order of the "Archdeacon."

Two spearmen and 12 bowmen sent by the Craft to the siege of Calais.

A later entry gives each man's contribution; total, £34 19*s.*

16 Hen. vj.—1437.

Thomas Thorp, Summoner of the Exchequer, received into the Livery, and retained of the Council; to have 5 yards for a gown and hood, and £40 a year.

17 Hen. vj.—1438.

Award of the Wardens between John Adys and William Pyence, either to give the other a dinner at his leisure, never to withdraw the other's customers, nor labour to hire each other out of house or shop.

18 Hen. vj.—1439.

A detailed account of a case of selling to an apprentice the remainder of his term.

Two finers submitted to the award of the Wardens for slanderous words. In future cases there shall be a fine of 100*s.*, of which 33*s.* 4*d.* shall go to the Finers' Company.

19 Hen. vj.—1440.

An account of the Prior of Lewes bringing a silver ship, for an alms-dish, to be assayed, and the Wardens' report thereon, which being unsatisfactory, the ship was broken, and the metal returned to the Prior.

Forfeits received of William Walton and his fellows, our predecessors (Wardens, 17 Henry VI.), viz., 2 cups of counterfeit silver, 2 chains counterfeit gilt, the harnessing of a suit counterfeit gilt, and a maser, which remain in the treasury.

20 Hen. vj.—1441.

Award between John Sutton, Alderman, and John Tankard for making a head of 11,000 virgins for the Duke of Gloucester.

23 Hen. vj.—1444.

Ordered that at the coming of Queen Margaret every man that shall ride shall have a baldric with two hangers behind, and a red hood gaged without tippets; and that those who have been Wardens and Renters shall have followers arrayed in gowns of white gaged with black, and black hoods gaged and set with spangles of silver.

At the commencement of the next Book of Entries for this reign there is a calendar on vellum, in which are inserted the obits of various members of the Company, in number 12. The days in the almanac where the obits occur state the names of the deceased, the church where the obit was to be kept, the sums receivable by the Wardens for their attendance, and the allowances which the Company were to make for the stipends of the chantry priests, and other expenses. Then follows, at considerable length, "Experiens of an inconveniens that fell in the City of Parys 80 years past and more," concerning foreign workmen, and the ordinances passed concerning them. Also a petition to the Wardens (in English) concerning alien strangers, and the desire of the Craft concerning them, and the answer of the aliens.

"Forasmuch as the oolde Records of Acomptis made in time past by the good pollitique rule of our Eldres remayneth not of record, but be put in oblivion, because they were written in smale quayers (quires) and in other scrowles of no value: therefore, William Walton, William Bismere, William Porter, and William Rotheley, then beynge Wardeins, dide so ordein this booke to write therynne yeerly the perticular accomptes of the Wardeins for the time beyng, to thentent that all such accomptes as shall be yeerly made may be

the moore opynly knowyn, and remayn of Recorde withynne the Craft of Goldsmythes for evermore, the which book was geven by William Boston, Goldsmyth, to the said feleship for the same intent."

The total receipts this year were £58 8*s.* 1*d.*, including contributions from divers persons, who are named, for the cost of the minstrels "against the coming of the Queen."

The expenses comprise payments to the minstrels on St. Dunstan's day; for cleaning the Hall (items given); to counsel against the Abbot of Wobourne; for the arrest of John of Bolton; for a horse for the Mayor's riding; and to John Sturgeon "for counsel and advise of divers notes for certain liberties necessary for the Fellowship."

Letter from the King, dated at Windsor, 30th November 1443, asking the Company to meet the Queen (Margaret of Anjou).

Resolution thereon, specifying dress to be worn, and the names of those who agreed to contribute to the cost, and "paid not." The entry reads as follows:—

"It liked oure Sovrain Lord's higness, to directe his gracious l'res under his Privie Signet to the said Wardeins, the tenor whereof follows in fourme under written:—

"To our welbeloved William Walton, William Bismere, William Porter, and William Rotheley, Wardens of the Crafte of Goldsmythes withynne the Cite of London.

"By the Kinge.

"Welbeloved we grete you wel, and suppose that ye have understondyng how we have nowe late sent oure ryght entirely welbeloved cosyn, the Marcheys of Suffolk, to convey yn to oure presence oure most entirely welbeloved wif, the Queen, whom thorgh Goddes grace we trust to have withynne right brief tyme: And for as moch as it hathe been accustomed for oure honneur and the worship of this oure Raulme that at such time as the Quenes have comyn toward oure Cittee of London, the Maior, Aldermen, and all the craftes of our said Citee have reseived them on the way in the moost honeste forme that they best couthe devise; amongst the whiche, as we ben enfourmed, your craft have at all times notably acquited them—and in especiall at our comyng home from oure coronacion at Parys, whereof we con you right singuler esp'all (especial) thanks, and pray you—That ayenst the comynge of oure said wyff ye woll p'pare you to mete hire, in moost goodly wise that shall now be thoughte unto you moost for oure honneur and (the) worship of this oure Reulme, and cause us to shewe unto you the favor of oure good grace in time to come."

"Yeven under our Signet at oure Castell of Wyndesore, the xxx day of November."

Among the *transgressiones et rebelliones* are fines for arresting a man of the Fellowship without license, calling a man of the Fellowship "Englissh Tert," &c.

A receipt of 40*s.* from Thomas Reyner for discharge of his Wardenship.

The expenses include carpentry of the "Fumerell," £10; covering it with lead, £5 10*s.*; ironworking, 36*s.* 7*d.*; glazing, 9*s.* 10*d.*; the vanes, 33*s.* 4*d.*

A case for the glass in the Hall.

To two men for spying and warning the Wardens of coloured ware.

The receipts include money received both from the Livery and also from men out of the Livery, and from Dutchmen at Westminster and in London, and from Southwark men, for the cost of the Charter.

Also receipts from men of the Livery, and from men out of the Livery, for making the parlour, varying from 3*s.* 4*d.* to 5 marks.

Robert Blounte retained to be of the Council, with livery and 40*s.* a year.

24 Hen. vj.—1445.

Names of "allowes" (*i.e.* licensed workers)—Englishmen sworn (30), and of aliens sworn (62).

An account of an apprentice flogged in the Hall for trying to strangle his mistress.

The assayers are noticed in the following entry :—

"These be the names of them that were named and deputed to lerne the crafte and assaie of alle manere of gold and silver, both in the copyll and seement." Three names are given.

Admission of Garlof (or Carlos) Spaen, of Flanders, and license to him to stand at Westminster as long as he liketh.

25 Hen. vj.—1446.

Thomas Jalbrook, for slandering the Fellowship, fined £40, to be returned when he gives a jewel worth 100*s.* to the Fellowship, and also gives a supper to them at his own cost.

26 Hen. vj.—1447.

John Bangore accused "of smytynge with a pounson that was takyn in William Walton's time," and fined.

"Ordenannce for poore men."—As the tenements of the Fellowship want repair, which cannot be done because of grants of alms lightly made in times past, ordered that no alms, pensions, &c., be granted without the assent of 20 persons.

27 Hen. vj.—1448.

A fine for gilding openly before a stranger, and for melting gold and silver, in a "boccheres" house.

30 Hen. vj.—1451.

Information given by Dutch Goldsmiths, admitted to the freedom of the Fellowship, as to the customs of the trade in their own country.

John Streete, of Normandy, admitted.

31 Hen. vj.—1452.

The defaults are now dealt with separately under the titles "defautes in working," and "defautes in langage."

An account of Germyn Lyns, or Lynch (appointed a Renter, 36 Henry VI.), selling a gold tablet deceitfully wrought, refusing to bring it to the Wardens, and getting the Bishop of Winchester to take his part; ultimately he submitted, and gave the Fellowship a gold bell cup chased with a sun, weight 26½ ounces.

32 Hen. vj.—1453.

Thomas Harryson gives £20 for the making of a parlour in the dwelling place of John Lamberd, of Wode Street, Mercer, in which place the Fellowship yearly lose £4 till the parlour is built. Because of the cost of building, and of the Company being much in debt, a quarterage of 12 pence for 7 years imposed at a common assembly.

36 Hen. vj.—1457.

Account of a dispute between William Porter and John Bangore, whom Porter accused of having a pounson (*i.e.* punch) graved about like unto the pounson with the "Liberdes Hede."

John Hedon, priest, admitted to the service of the Craft to say Service daily in the church of St. Matthew, Friday Street, for the soul of Thomas Polle, according to his will.

37 Hen. vj.—1458.

An account of fraudulent wares seized at Bristowe Fair.

Defaults—Going to a fair without license, calling Gerard Haverbek "tale-bearer, eaves-dropper," and for other lewd language.

John Corbyn appointed overseer of repairs, &c., at 1*s.* 6*d.* a week, and 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly.

William Styfford, scrivener, admitted to the freedom, but he is never to be chosen a Renter or Warden.

Sir John Wright admitted chantry priest in St. Fastre's church, to sing for the souls of Sir John Carbonnell and his wife.

Grant to the parson and churchwardens of St. Matthew, in Friday Street, of 13*s.* 4*d.* a year from Thomas Polle's tenements, for a chantry priest to sing for Polle's soul; the parson and churchwardens to grant to the Company to have certain lights and windows opened into the churchyard.

Antony Fanside admitted chantry priest in Alle Halowen, in Brede Streete, to sing for the soul of John Walpole.

1 Edw. iv.—1461.

Contributions for the cost of the Fellowship riding against (*i.e.* to meet) the King.

The names of sundry chantry priests are given, including that of Sir Thomas Bagot admitted to the chantry of Drue Barantyn, at St. John Zakari's.

5 Edw. iv.—1465.

The names of contributors towards the expense of riding to meet the Queen at her Coronation.

Restoration to the Fellowship of Edward of Bowdon, at the Queen's intercession.

6 Edw. iv.—1466.

Admission of Lambard Vanderhost, according to the King's letter.

An account of the expenditure on St. Dunstan's Tabernacle, at Paul's, the chapel and chamber in the Hall, &c.

8 Edw. iv.—1468.

Sundry awards; one man to pay £10 for the "ungoodly language and unwomanly demeaning" of his wife.

A list of 112 names of alien strangers dwelling in London, Southwark, and Westminster.

Amongst the awards (some of which are signed by the parties) is the case of John de Trapesonda, a Greek, which is signed by Trapesonda in that language.

James Faselard, Dutchman, gave to the alms of St. Dunstan 33*s.* 4*d.* of money which he won of lot in the bank in Lombard Street.

Case of faulty silver at Coggesale, namely, a dozen spoons with "wode woses," marked with a touch like the "Liberd Heed."

9 Edw. iv.—1469.

A fine for taking stuff unsearched and untouched to Coventry Fair; for discovering the secrets of the Craft; for gilding a cup in the presence of a stranger, &c.

The names of those who paid for the riding to meet the King at his coming out of the North, and the names of the riders.

An account of pledges received by the Wardens, including various articles of gold and silver, which were sold, "because no man cometh to challenge them." An entry of later date (12 Edw. IV.) mentions the sale of a silver ewer (pledged) for more than it lay for."

Pledges were taken sometimes as security for the payment of fines, and to ensure the attendance of members.

The Wardens have brought £40 12*s.* 10½*d.* to remain in the new chest under six days, according to the new ordinances.

12 Edw. iv.—1472.

Sundry defaults, including one for making a pattern for a saddler.

Expenses of a search at Westminster, and of a Chancery suit in respect of a counterfeit diamond.

Payment to the King for the tenth granted by Parliament, £12 18*s.*

Expenses of taking assays at Bristol, and fees to counsel for advice "about enrolling our livelihood" (*i.e.* income or property).

For graving of the pounsons, 2*s.*

Received from the late Wardens and put in the chest with six keys, £85 5*s.* 11¼*d.*

Writing bills for Inquest for taxing our livelihood for the King.

List of pledges, and their values.

13 Edw. iv.—1473.

Defaults, including putting copper and latten in the wires of "saylers" (salt cellars), and a lion of "feeble" gold, most part silver.

Also for an assault with weapon drawn, and for keeping a young man not apprenticed, and saying to the Wardens "Ye do me wrong."

Several defaults also for non-attendance at obits.

Receipts for the riding to receive the King, the sums being assessed by certain chosen persons, and also the names of the riders.

Order as to the supply of Livery gowns and hoods, including violet, blue, scarlet, and murrey cloth.

Expenses of examination of the shrine of St. Osmond, at Salisbury, made by Edmund Bowden.

Expenses of a law suit against John Lambert for removing windows, &c., on quitting his house in Wood Street.

John Kelk, once a Warden, but now become blind, is admitted to the alms, 2*s.* week.

A long account of an award by the Wardens between Bowden and Panter, a quarrel having arisen between the two in respect of alleged unreasonable knocking on boards by their servants in their shops.

Imprisonment in fetters of a Bristol Goldsmith for resisting the Wardens.

14 Edw. iv.—1474.

An account of assays and broken gold and silver taken this year, and receipt for the defaults found in the general assays, £17 19*s.* 10*d.*

Expenses of trumpets to go to Westminster with Master Shaa, Sheriff; of hats, &c., for the minstrels, and of a cup given to Shaa.

15 Edw. iv.—1475.

The defaults this year include one in respect of bullion of silver filled with solder for garnishing a "salet". (helmet).

List of sums paid for the riding to receive the King on his coming from beyond sea, the amount being assessed by certain chosen persons; and also the names of the riders.

There is also mentioned, for the first time, a default in "assemblies of strangers."

16 Edw. iv.—1476.

John Wode appointed collector of the "Lyvelode" belonging to the Craft.

Order about colours for the livery, and the cost of livery given out to the Beadle of the Fishmongers, and his man, "who brought their livery to us as we had to them."

17 Edw. iv.—1477.

An account of a punishment of divers young men out of the Livery for "their unlawful congregation and conventicle."

18 Edw. iv.—1478.

Amongst the defaults this year sundry articles are mentioned, for the first time, as being marked with the "maker's" mark (*see* under 37 Edw. iij., 1363).

There are fines for taking an apprentice, who cannot read nor write, contrary to the ordinance, 4*s.*; and for keeping open shop on St. Dunstan's Day in the afternoon.

Appointment of Christopher Elyot as Common Assayer, with £20 a-year.

There is a list of all persons of the Craft paying quarterage, and also a list of strangers in Westminster, Southwark, St. Clement's Lane, Abbechurch Lane, Busshe Lane, and Berebynder Lane.

Bear-binder Lane was at the Lombard Street end of St. Swithin's Lane, east of the Mansion House. The name first appears in the City Records under the date 1358. This was the spot at which the Great Plague of 1665 first made its appearance within the City walls.

Ordinance for the three keys of the Almery in Treasury House containing the evidences, one of which keys is to be in the keeping of the "Upper Master" and Wardens, &c. Four keys to the chest where the Common Seal is kept.

"Master" or "Upper Warden" were the terms used in ancient times. The words "Prime Warden" are not found until a much later date.

19 Edw. iv.—1479.

In this year, and in succeeding years, the entry as to quarterage occurs regularly, and there is usually a list of Dutchmen in London.

Admission of a priest, and of Thomas Faux, at the request of Humphrey Starkey, Recorder.

20 Edw. iv.—1480.

Defaults—Selling to the Abbot of Kenilworth a pair of salts, an image, and a George, all untouched.

Calling Davie Panter "false knave" and "rough-footed Scot," and casting a weight at his head.

One defaulter says to the Wardens that "he would rather be dwelling at Croydon among the colliers than be treated as they would treat him."

21 Edw. iv.—1481.

Defaults—John Barker, late a Warden, for working bad silver; and a Renter for using ungoodly language when required by the Auditors to repay a sum wrongly paid.

Admission of John Tame, gentleman, "a man of substance, and in great favour with lords."

22 Edw. iv.—1482.

Defaults—Letting a coppersmith forge silver in his shop, and putting to sale 12 great balls neither marked nor touched.

Expenses of Mr. Shaa, Mayor.

Receipts for the riding to receive Edward V. at his coming from Wales. 37 persons rode, including the Wardens. The Wardens' servants were dressed in "tawny, wth green woollen hats."

1 Edw. v., and 1 Rich. iij.—1483.

Defaults—Throwing a dagger at a man; using an apprentice who cannot write or read; setting a pewter salt in his desk, contrary to the honesty of the Craft.

Receipts for riding to receive Richard III., and the names of the riders.

Names of strangers in London, Southwark, Westminster, &c. These lists now occur annually.

A general watch in the City when the "Kentish men" rose, and the number of men ("in jackets of one sute and defensibly armyd") supplied by each member of the Livery (89), and also by the young men out of the Livery (73).

Cost of a second watch at the coming of the "Northern men," "when they had mustered at Fynesbery Fields."

A fine for shaving gilt silver before the offender's desk, whereof the informer had half the fine.

Receipts for the pounsons. These receipts have now become annual.

2 Rich. iij.—1484.

Defaults—5 dozen spoons worse by one and a half ounces in the pound, and for forging of plate to sell to the Kendal men.

In this year the receipts for the quarterage are divided under the names of different streets, such as Lumbard Street, Graschurch Street, Thamyse Street, Abchurch Lane, Southwark, Westmynster, Saint Martyn's Lane, and Busshe Lane.

Receipts for riding to receive Henry VII., with colours of the gowns, &c., and names of the riders.

The bay window at the east side of the Hall made solely at the cost of Sir Edmund Shaa and Thomas Wode.

1 Hen. vij.—1485.

Gift by Elizabeth Philip, daughter of John Walsh, of six cushions with Goldsmiths' Arms, and other things.

Henry Mayour admitted Clerk.

2 Hen. vij.—1486.

Gift by John Aleyn towards new buildings in tenements in Chepe and Wode Street of a workman's wages for 40 days, 26*s.* 8*d.*

Defaults—In wedding rings; an image of Our Lady cast; and for bad language of John Pyncherd, broker, to John Wode, collector of rents.

An account of riding to meet the King after his victory over the Earl of Lincoln and Martyn Swart.

Order by the Mayor to levy £152 13*s.* 4*d.* for a "prest" to the King.

3 Hen. vij.—1487.

Defaults—Keeping children as apprentices without presenting them to the Wardens.

Assessment of the Company at £280 towards a loan of £4,000.

An account of the case of a man from Banbury who had learned the craft at Banbury and was now apprenticed, and his master, finding that he was right well expert in engraving all manner of letters, &c., thought that he could read and write, which, however, was not the case.

4 Hen. vij.—1488.

Order made by the Mayor assessing the Company at £70 towards a loan of £1,000 to the King.

5 Hen. vij.—1489.

Order by the Mayor to provide £140 towards a loan of £2,000 to the King.

Amongst the defaults this year is a fine in respect of 6 spoons with Apostles on the "pommels."

In this year, for the first time, foreyns, aliauntes, and straungers are given in separate lists. It is to be noted that the foreyns have English names.

6 Hen. vij.—1490.

It is noticeable that in this year the number of streets under the head of "quarterage" shows an increase, and that amongst the persons paying quarterage widows are included.

7 Hen. vij.—1491.

Order that every man shall pay 4*s.* every time the livery is given. This order was subsequently altered (*see* under 10 Hen. VIII., 1518).

The following entry relates to the devise to the Company by Sir Edmund Shaa of certain property subject to a charge for specific purposes, and shows that the Company were not very eager to accept the Trust, which they foresaw might prove onerous:—

"The lande to be receyved of Dame Julyan Shaa, and of the executors of Sir Edmund Shaa."

"Also at a sembly holden the vth day of November the saide yere atte Goldesmythes Halle, it was agreed and accorded by the iiij Wardeyns, Sir Hugh Bryce, aldreman, Adys, Kelke, Sayles, Bellamy, Bulkeley, Sudbery, Clement, Pyke, Harryson, Exmewe, Tyrry, Ryce, Flynt, Ferby, Moldesdale, Marchall, Lowthe, Johnson, Jolyf, Lubbyshed, Assheley, Sampton, Randolf, and Pannttey, and all thei grannted atte the request of Thomas Ryche, mercer, in the name of the said Dame Julyan and alle thexcutours of Sir Edmunde Shaa that if the Crafte of Goldsmythes myght have xl *li.* of land clere towards the vacacion and reparacions of xvii *li.* of annuite yerely to be paide aftyr the wille and testament of the said Sir Edmunde Shaa that then the said Feleship shulde take of the said executours the said lande."

Myles Adys appointed Controuller and Auditoure of the Wardens and Renters at a yearly salary of £10.

Harry Mayowre dismissed both from the Clerkship and from the situation of Beadle. John Snowe appointed Beadle, "as long as he behaves himself well and diligently and the Wardens and Fellowship hold themselves content and pleased with him."

Order that the cost of the dinner, &c., on St. Dunstan's Day, shall not exceed £24.

Also that every member shall pay 4*s.* on all occasions when the livery is given, towards the gowns and hoods for the Wardens, the Controller, the Sayer, the Beadle, and the hoods for the Fishmongers.

8 Hen. vij.—1492.

The entries for this and succeding years are headed with the names of the Renters as well as those of the Wardens.

Among the defaults this year is a case of forgery of three "Lybardes Heads."

84 obligations, not recoverable, ordered to be burnt, under the care of 4 persons named.

Wardens to appoint persons to ride to meet the King at Blackheath, and to assess those who did *not* ride. The assessment is given, and also the names of the riders, and the cost of yellow hats, and tawney, medley, &c.

The quarterage this year, £15 13*s.* 4*d.*, is given under the names of the following, amongst other, localities:—

Woode Streete.	Keren Lane.
Goodryn Lane.	St. Nicholas Lane.
Olde Channge.	Stokkys.
Flete Strete.	St. Swithin's Lane.
Broken Wharfe.	Abchurche Lane.
Canwyk Strete.	Thamyse Strete.
Gresse-Churche.	S. Thomas, Spitill.
Lumbard Strete.	Aldrichegate.
Busshe Lane.	Crepulgate.
Suthwerke.	St. Gyly's Parish.
St. Oloff in Southwerke.	London Walle.
Seynte Martyns.	Lothbury.
Westmynster.	Queenhythe.
Faster Lane.	Ludgate.

Stokkys, above mentioned, is no doubt Stocks Market—the market for meat and fish which stood on the site of the present Mansion House. It was established in 1282 by Henry Walis, Mayor, "where sometime had stood (the way being very large and broad) a pair of stocks for punishment of offenders. This building took name of these Stocks."—Stow.

The complaints this year are very numerous. In one case, that of a debtor for £33 4*s.*, the debtor is ordered to pay 6*s.* 8*d.* at once, "and to the Muskeballe, 8*s.*," and the rest at the rate of 20 pence a-week.

Another is that of a man "egging away" the complainant's apprentice.

The disputes and arbitrations are of all kinds, but principally relate to matters of trade. In some cases the remedy prescribed is a dinner.

A day is fixed for the payment of all pledges left at the Hall.

An apprentice complains of his master for not teaching him, or clothing him properly. Another complains of gilding, which, if he continued at it, would shortly be his death.

9 Hen. vij.—1493.

Grant to two widows of chambers in Goldsmiths' Alley, while they should remain unmarried.

Purchase of a box for the evidences of the 4 tenements without Temple Bar, belonging to the Abbot of Combe.

John Hedde chosen "Beadle."

There are this year, of the Livery, 38; out of the Livery, 32; and strangers, 31. Bartholomew Read occurs amongst the names of Liverymen.

Fines for stealing wine on St. Dunstan's Day; using the same sign as complainant; making assays in the Hall without the Wardens' leave; for saying that the offender "would hew the flesh off one of the Wardens if he would not deliver his pledge."

Making a bier of velvet for Lady Shaa.

The names of those to bear my Lady Shaa.

The names of those to dine at Blackfriars at the bearing of Lady Ingilthorp.

The fine on admission to the freedom this year is £4.

An account of a view of the lands, &c., belonging to the Company, and of the repairs wanted.

In this account the trust estates, or "testament lands" as they are sometimes called, are distinguished from the Company's private property, or "proper lands."

The ordinances are ordered to be read to the Livery and those out of the Livery. They chiefly prescribe rules as to—The taking, working, and management of apprentices; the making of assays; admission of almsmen; complaints in trade; awards between members; offences against the Wardens; and other matters of domestic government.

10 Hen. vij.—1494.

Delivery by the old Wardens to the new Wardens of leases, indentures, and other evidences, and also of pledges, some of which had been given for fines and some for loans.

A curious account of the Company letting a house and agreeing to do certain repairs, and of a quarrel which arose between the proposed tenant and the Renters for alleged delay on their part in executing the repairs.

Robert Amadas is mentioned; he was a noted Goldsmith whose name often appears in correspondence, &c., in the time of Henry VIII.

An account of the Wardens breaking a cross, because the flowers and plates were worse than sterling by $2\frac{1}{4}$ dwts., "and all the story" by 9 dwts.

The Common Seal of the Company is mentioned with the names of the persons in whose presence it was used.

"Remembrance to the Livery," *i.e.* Agenda.

An account of an apprentice who agrees before the Wardens to serve his master for 10 years, although he is only bound by his indentures for 9 years, if his master will find him one year at a writing school.

Appointment of a mason and tiler.

Notice to a tenant to quit his house, and not to take away anything "that is fixed with pin, mortar, or nail, according to the custom of the City."

A complaint by the Controller of the Mint of the conduct of his deputy.

Complaints of Goldsmiths taking apprentices and not presenting them to the Wardens.

A master enters into an obligation that his apprentice shall write and read within two years.

11 Hen. vij.—1495.

Memorandum.—While at Stourbridge Fair to speak with the Chancellor and Proctors of Cambridge University as to spoons and harness which had been seized.

The Common Assayer to make his fire daily between 8 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

A long account of faulty weights, covering 2½ pages.

An account of a quarrel between the Beadle and the Assayer.

Complaints against the Renters ("many ungodly and cruel words") at the assembly.

An account of the expenses of the dinner on St. Dunstan's Day, covering 5 pages.

The Assayer's workman, or assistant, mentioned.

The Mayor sends a Bill to say that no person of any Craft shall sue another till he has complained to the Wardens.

Twelve persons ordered to be chosen to determine and judge as to the new buildings, leases, &c.

A man to be appointed carpenter to the Craft, and to have free residence.

Purchase of blue cloth for Walton's gowns, and the names of those to whom they were given. One recipient promises not to pledge or sell his gown.

A woman is licensed to beg of the Fellowship.

A man is committed to prison for refusing to obey the Wardens' award.

The Wardens also give license for the arrest of certain persons.

An account of "the maner how thys Fellyshyppe shall be ordered yerely on Saint Dunstan's Eveyn and Daye for theyre goyng to Pawlles Cherch."

The ordinances read by the Controller at the general assembly.

A contribution to the aid of the King from "the proper and testament lands." The list comprises all the Company's estates (private and trust) with the sum at which each was rated.

William Preston, Common Assayer, dismissed; followed by two applications for his place, and the names of persons appointed to choose a successor. John Johns appointed.

"Spiers and enquirers" of alien strangers nominated.

The colours of the Livery this year are blue and crimson.

12 Hen. vij.—1496.

Defaults are now called "fines received."

Amongst these are fines for causing a cup to be touched with the "Lebard's Head," crowned, by subtle means; and for selling a harness at Stourbridge Fair, which the Wardens commanded the workmen to bring to Guildhall.

Both this year, and last year, there is an account of a sale of certain plate belonging to the Fellowship.

Sir Edmund Shaa, Alderman and Mayor, obit holden at St. Thomas Acon, in the best livery.—A potation.

Hereafter followeth the yearly value of all Sir Edmund Shaa's lands and tenements that he bequeathed by his testament to the Wardens and to their successors to the performing of his last will, whose names of tenants now dwelling in the said tenements at the feast of Christmas, the 13th year of King Henry the Seventh, followeth :—

RENTAL.

Faster Lane—			
Mr. Bartholomew Rede, for a great mese	£6	13*s.*	4*d.*
Christopher Elyott, for a tenement		40*s.*	
Thomas Baldok, for a tenement		16*s.*	
John More, for a tenement		13*s.*	4*d.*
Summa	£10	2*s.*	8*d.*
Bowe Lane—			
Ralf London, for a great mese	£6	13*s.*	4*d.*
Piers Barbour, for a tenement		40*s.*	
Matthew Cardy, for a tenement		33*s.*	4*d.*
Summa	£10	6*s.*	8*d.*
Watling Street—			
John Wilkynson, for a tenement	£4	3*s.*	4*d.*
John Pooye, for a tenement	£4		
Robert Wende, skinner, for a tenement	£4	13*s.*	4*d.*
Thomas Blokley, for a tenement		20*s.*	
Walter Pooye, for a tenement		40*s.*	
Summa	£15	16*s.*	8*d.*
Summa de rentall	£36	6*s.*	
Quit Rents—Of the which sum and lands paid to the Master of St. Bartholomew's Hospital for quit rent		13*s.*	4*d.*
Summa patet.			
Obit—			
Also to the 4 Wardens, the piece			40*d.*
Summa		13*s.*	4*d.*
Also to poor men, Goldsmiths, the piece			12*d.*
Summa		12*s.*	
Also for the potation on the even		12*s.*	6*d.*
Also for a dinner for the Wardens and others on the morrow		15*s.*	6*d.*
Summa		53*s.*	4*d.*

Priests—

Also to Sir John Randall, his priest (and schoolmaster),* that singeth for him at Stockport - £10.

Also to Sir John Bocley, his priest, that singeth for him at Wodehed - - - - £4 6*s.* 8*d.*

Summa - - - - £14 6*s.* 8*d.*

Summa totalis de bequestis - - - £17 13*s.* 4*d.*

And so rest of his lands - - - - £18 12*s.* 8*d.*

And they must pray for the souls of Sir Edmund Shawe and Dame Jehane, his wife, and Hugh, their son.

EDMUND SHAA.

Hereafter followeth the casual vacations, petitions, decrements, reparations, and other expenses in the law, if any be in the year, and of the clear rest of the said lands yearly.

Reparations—Also paid for reparations done upon the said lands from 19 April, 12 Henry VII., unto the same feast, 13th year of the said King, as appeareth by the Renters' books, - *Summa* - 20*s.* 6*d.*

Petition—Also allowed in petition from the said day and year to the said day and year, as appeareth by the Renters' books, - - *Summa* - 13*s.* 4*d.*

Costs in the Law.—Also paid in expenses in the law from the said day and year to the said day and year, as appeareth by the same books, *Summa* - 51*s.* 4*d.*

Summa - - - - £4 5*s.* 2*d.*

And so remaineth to the Craft, all payments and other charges deducted, - - *Summa* - £14 7*s.* 6*d.*

13 Hen. vij.—1497.

John Johans appointed Common Assayer, with house rent and £16 a-year.

Grant of a lease of "The Star," and other tenements bequeathed by Sir Edmund Shaa.

Arthur Banester appointed Beadle, and Robert White appointed Broker.

Bricks to be supplied at 4*s.* 8*d.* a thousand.

The cost of the dinner and drinking upon St. Dunstan's eve and day. Full details covering 6 pages.

14 Hen. vij.—1498.

Ordered that none go to fairs, nor put to sale old plate new refreshed in gilding and so burnished.

Order that apprentices must learn to write and read by a certain day.

* These words are interlined.

16 Hen. vij.—1500.

Fines for absence, without leave, when the Fellowship fetched the Prince and Princess from Greenwich; for keeping open shop on Saint Dunstan's day; for non-attendance on the same day.

18 Hen. vij.—1502.

Names of several widows who pay quarterage.

19 Hen. vij.—1503.

Fines of priests for singing out of their churches.

20 Hen. vij.—1504.

A detailed account of law expenses, including proceedings respecting "the Cardinal's Hat"; for "Englishing" the King's grant, and of a box for writings.

22 Hen. vij.—1506.

The receipts include payments from Goldsmiths "in the country."

Law expenses—To a Clerk of the Counter coming to see if the Wardens had power to send a Goldsmith to ward.

23 Hen. vij.—1507.

Expenses—Speaking with the Bishop of Winchester about Nicholas Twyford's land; speaking to Mr. Dudley about search to be made in the Sanctuary at Westminster; to Mr. More for making sure of my Lady Rede's land; spent in Crooked Lane "when we came upon the Prior of Christchurch."

1 Hen. viij.—1509.

Various expenses in connection with the confirmation of the charter, including 40*s.* fine to the King.

The holding of numerous obits mentioned.

The annual lists of quarterage are not now continued, but the names of members attending obits and assemblies are given.

William Gowdge desires to be admitted to the freedom of the Company, and he offers therefor a hogshead of wine.

Sir Hugh Vaughan also desires to be made free.

Thomas Benson offers £4 for the freedom, and Randolph Apilton is allowed to be admitted on condition that his wife shall sell no more ale.

Notice of an assembly held before going to the Guildhall to choose the Mayor. It consisted of 4 Wardens and 22 members, Assistants, thus making the Court 26 in number. No previous entry to this effect has been noted.

A man fined for rebuking his wife openly in a tavern called "The Horse-head."

Mrs. Jonys offers to give to the Fellowship 400 marks to have a priest found for ever to sing for the soul of her late husband, Robert Johnson, and for her own soul, and also to have an obit kept for ever of 36*s.* 4*d.*; to which the Company would not agree, but said that she should pay 500 marks, and no less, and that, if she would not do so, then she should be spoken to that she should bring in to the Wardens 100 marks, which her husband had bequeathed to the Fellowship, or else there should none of the Livery come to the obit of her said late husband. Subsequently Mrs. Jonys offered in fulfilment of her late husband's will to pay the 500 marks demanded, the Company to keep a perpetual yearly mass or obit; but, her offer being to pay by instalments, it was refused.

Agreed that there shall be new livery at the ensuing St. Dunstan's day, the colours to be violet and scarlet.

Robert Harryson, the master of Richard Cranford, ordered to appear before the Wardens for not having the said Cranford, his apprentice, taught to read and write.

Agreed to admit Mr. Bray, "a gentleman of the Temple," to the freedom, on condition of his giving for the same a hogshead of wine, or 26*s.* 8*d.* in money.

Payers of quarterage include six "dwellers in the country."

2 Hen. viij.—1510.

Expenses—A case for the Confirmation, and a limner for limning it; for graving the pounsons, etc.

Complaints of enticing away customers, and of goldbeaters for setting strangers to work.

John Lynche, goldbeater, swears to keep the ordinances concerning goldbeaters, but he shall have liberty to go to Stourbridge Fair.

Order for almsmen about attending mass.

A man fined for being made free at the Guildhall without advice of the Wardens.

Agreed to send 12 men to attend the Mayor, against the watches to be kept within the City, on the vigils of St. John the Baptist and St. Peter, "with bows and arrows cleanly harnessed, and arrayed in jackets of white, with the Arms of the said City."

At an assembly the Wardens showed that the Mayor would have had the new Wardens sworn in before the Mayor and Aldermen, but the Wardens of the Company, with the advice of the Fellowship, refused; whereupon it was resolved that the Company should, in no wise, agree to the Mayor's demand.

"Dwellers in the country" are now called "dwellers at large."

3 Hen. viij.—1511.

An arrest for clipping gold.

John Delaren, a foreigner, desires to be made free.

Payers of the quarterage include 4 goldbeaters, and 8 "gentlemen," Sir Richard Chalmondeley, Sir Hugh Vaughan, and others.

Complaint about the careless usage of the pounson of the Leopard's Head.

The Wardens of the Carpenters' Company wait on the Wardens of the Goldsmiths' Company to complain of the latter employing a foreigner, and demand compensation. From a later entry the foreigner appears to have come from Farnham. The Wardens of the Goldsmiths' Company pay a fine of 13*s.* 4*d.*

An almsman dismissed for calling a Warden "Crankrid Chorle."

A man commanded to cease suing another in the Spiritual Court.

An order that no man admitted to the Fellowship by redemption shall have alms.

All shops to be shut on St. Dunstan's day.

Complaint is made that Robert Amadas, one of the Wardens, delivered to Edward Frodsham the pounson of the "Lybert's Head," desiring him to touch, because he had to dine with Mr. Cootes; that on St. James's eve last, besides at divers other times, he delivered to the said Edward Frodsham the said pounson, as had been confessed. Further, the said Amadas carried the said pounson home to his own house with the keys, and went out of town unknown to any of the Company.

The pounson, with the keys, is brought from the house of Amadas to the Hall by Mr. Roke, and Edward Frodsham is, at a general assembly, expelled from his office for the above offence, and Mr. Amadas is fined a silver-gilt cup, of 22 ounces weight, or the sum of £25 in money.

Lady Rede offers certain land to the value of £12 10*s.* 11*d.* per annum (clear of all charges, except reparations), and also 100 marks in money—the Company to find a priest in St. John Zachary's Church, with a stipend yearly for ever of 10 marks, the said priest to be always at the nomination of the Fellowship.

The assembly agree that a deputation shall first view the said lands; this is done, and, being satisfied, the Company subsequently agree to all Lady Rede's conditions. There are other negotiations and bargains with Lady Rede.

A curious award in the case of Robert Sayles and Thomas Greene, Goldsmiths, to the effect that if any quarrels arise between their respective wives, whether by ungodly words or otherwise, the husband of her who begins the difference shall forfeit on each occasion 3*s.* 4*d.* to the alms of St. Dunstan, and that if the wife first abused replies in like language, her husband shall pay each time to the same alms 20 pence, and that both parties shall give security for their future good behaviour.

A long award in the case of William Reed. The charge is that Reed, being desired by the Beadle, at the Wardens' command, to go to bear the corpse of William Marshal, late Warden, to St. Dunstan's Church, refused.

On being summoned before the Wardens he is equally contumacious, and his conduct, and what his punishment, whether by fine or imprisonment, shall be, is

submitted to the assembly. It is agreed that Reed shall bring in 40*s*. as a fine. He again refuses to obey the award of the Company, and is, in full assembly, dismissed from the Livery.

4 Hen. viij.—1512.

A fine for making a crutch, for an abbot, worse than sterling; another for allowing a foreigner to keep shop; and another for refusing to attend a funeral, when summoned.

A gold wire-drawer is admitted to the Fellowship.

Mention is made of new plate for the Fellowship, and of various jewels, etc. given for the garnishing of St. Dunstan's image. This image (which was silver gilt and set with gems) was broken up and sold at the Reformation. The image of the Saint which the Company now possess is made of wood gilt, and was formerly the figure-head of the Company's state barge.

Complaint of two tenants of the Archbishop of Canterbury; and another against a man for faulty spoons. The latter offender is committed to the Counter.

A long award, Robert Rede against John Tresylton. The charge is that John Tresylton reviled and called Robert Rede (Goldsmith, and at that time one of the collectors of the King's money, and acting in execution of his said office), "false knave," with other slanderous words, and also said that "he would give him such a blow that he should never recover it." For this behaviour Tresylton is fined 20*s*., agreeably to an ordinance which is read to him, and, not paying the fine, the Wardens go to his shop in Chepe and demand a pledge as security. Tresylton refuses to listen to the Wardens, using much abuse, and he is sent with an officer to the Counter. He insists in his passion on being put into the vilest part of the prison, and his wish is complied with. After being there for a few hours, however, he pays the fine and is released.

Amongst the "gentlemen" named this year is "Mr. Daunce" (Sir John Daunce, son-in-law of Sir Thomas More).

5 Hen. viij.—1513.

A Salisbury merchant desires to be made free, and the Wardens determine that, as he is not a goldsmith, they will take from him all that they can get, and then admit him. 40*s*. paid.

Rules for the use of a rich hearse cloth, the gift of Sir Hugh Brice and Dame Elizabeth Terrell, which is only to be lent to a Goldsmith, or a Goldsmith's wife; and, whenever used, the Company are to pray for the souls of the donors.

A Lombard brings faulty goldbeater's gold, bought of a goldsmith, who is adjudged to pay a fine of 20*s*.

A fine for working a gold ring worse than 18 "carretes." This is the first time that this word is used.

A foreigner brings a testimonial from the parson of the parish church of St. John of Gaunt, and another from the Mint Master of the Duke of Cleve.

There are other testimonials, one being from Cologne, and another under the Seal of the King of France.

There are fines for absence at the reading of the ordinances, and at processions.

A complaint by a man of Northampton about the Wardens' conduct when they ride and make search.

An order that no man shall put out for sale either old or new plate unless it be touched with the Leopard's Head.

A fine for setting to work a stranger without a testimonial.

In this year certain bye-laws made by the Company appear to have been approved by Archbishop Wareham, then Lord Chancellor, the Duke of York, then Treasurer of England, the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and the Chief Justice of the Common Bench.

The effect and objects of these ordinances will appear by the following titles thereof respectively:—

1. That the Wardens be chosen a month before St. Dunstan's day, and the old Wardens account within a month after.
2. That the Wardens cause the ordinances of the Craft, or such of them as they shall think necessary, to be read yearly on St. Dunstan's day.
3. For the holding and keeping of St. Dunstan's day.
4. That no man maintain or favour any man against the Wardens.
5. That no man of the Craft revile or slander the Wardens.
6. That no man of the Craft revile, slander, or smite another.
7. That no man be disobedient to the Wardens.
8. That no goldsmith make rescue against the Wardens when they make search.
9. For the support of the Wardens if they be wrongfully vexed.
10. That the Wardens shall yearly go to divers cities, boroughs, and fairs to make search.
11. That every goldsmith use true balances and weights after troy weight.
12. To prevent the working of bad gold and silver.
13. That no goldsmith put any new plate to sale until it be marked with his own mark, and also by the Assayer with the mark of the Leopard's Head crowned.
14. That no man absent himself after due warning by the Wardens, without reasonable excuse.
15. To prevent the selling of apprentices.
16. As to the taking of apprentices.
17. That no man counsel or entice any man's apprentice, servant, or journeyman, from his master's service.
18. That no man work in chambers, garrets, or other privy places.
19. That no goldsmith set strangers born to work but if they have letters testimonial.

20. That no goldsmith hire another out of his house or shop.
21. That no goldsmith, not being a freeman, keep house or shop until he hath found surety.
22. That no goldsmith work copper or laten but for his working tools.
23. That no goldsmith using goldbeating beat fine gold.
24. That every eight-hundredth levys of partie gold be gilded with ( ) troy.
25. That every thousand levys of silver weigh three quarters and a half.
26. That all moulds of gold and silver shall be after one assise, according to the samples remaining at Goldsmiths' Hall.
27. How the Wardens and other officers shall make their accounts.
28. That no man offending or breaking any of the ordinances shall deny to pay the penalties.
29. That the Master and Wardens with the whole Occupation assemble every half-year.

6 Hen. viij.—1514.

The names of 19 "gentlemen strangers" admitted, and one lady—"my Lady Reed."

7 Hen. viij.—1515.

Mr. Thurston, Broderer, elected an Alderman; but the Broderers being of no Fellowship, he was told by the Mayor to choose a Fellowship, and he chose the Goldsmiths'.

A view of lands in the parish of St. Peter in the Chepe, in variance between the Fellowship and Alderman Warley.

Persons chosen to view the brew-house called the "Lilypot," in Staining Lane, and to settle a dispute.

Long regulations about keeping obits in the future.

A great many foreigners came about this date, bringing testimonials as a necessary preliminary to being allowed to work as Goldsmiths in England.

Fines for setting to work persons without license; for absence from obits; for striking a man, etc.

The names of 4 widows who pay 2*s.* 8*d.* each quarterage.

8 Hen. viij.—1516.

A complaint in respect of an apprentice being made free before he has served his time.

Agreed that the Wardens shall ride to St. James's Fair, and to such other places and towns in the West of England as they shall think fit.

Two Frenchmen, goldsmiths, bring in a pledge as security for their fine of 10 marks for setting up and keeping shop without first finding securities. Their pledge is a silver salt, and some lesser articles.

At a general assembly a book of rules or orders as to the buying of old plate (made by 8 persons, who are named, stated to have been appointed by the Company for the purpose) is read before "all the Fellowship, as well English as strangers."

The rules ordain, amongst other things :—

1. That for broken silver to be bought for ready money, as buckles, lockets, old spoons, etc., "untouched," no goldsmith, foreign, or stranger, shall give more than 3*s.* per ounce.
2. For broken plate "of the new touch," not above 3*s.* 3*d.* per ounce.
3. For "white plate," or, as anciently called, "silver white," as pots, dishes, vessels, and all other plate, being of the old "touch," not above 3*s.* 4*d.* per ounce.

The superscription on the box wherein the weights were enclosed states their several dimensions and other particulars.

The sum of £66 13*s.* 4*d.* is stated to be "put into the Chest at Goldsmiths' Hall," being part of £833 6*s.* 8*d.* for the use of the children of Robert Lathom, deceased, and a receipt is given for it. This shows how early the Goldsmiths' Company began to act as bankers.

Two persons sent by the Wardens to the Counter for using lewd, reviling, and slanderous words to each other in Goldsmiths' Hall at the time of the election of the new Wardens. They remain in prison till they agree; that is to say, until 7 of the clock at night, at which time the Wardens send for them to the Hall, and examine them whether they are agreed, and they say "Yea," and also that they are sorry for that they had so spoken. They drink and depart friends.

9 Hen. viij.—1517.

The Wardens of the Blackfriars solicit the Fellowship of their charity to give somewhat towards the glazing of a window in their cloisters, which petition is referred to the discretion of the Wardens.

A notice of a subscription by the Fellowship towards rebuilding the "Mynoresse" by Aldgate, which had been destroyed by fire, upon the application of the Nuns of St. Clair. The names of those who contributed are given in a later entry.

Applications by the Convents to the Companies for assistance were not uncommon.

10 Hen. viij.—1518.

Agreed to grant a petition of the almsmen that they should have of the money remaining in their box, 40*s.*, towards payment for their new black gowns.

Agreed to partially abolish the custom which had long existed, namely, that the Wardens and all the Fellowship should pay 4*s.* towards the cost of each new livery. The young men admitted to the Livery are alone to continue to pay the said 4*s.* as heretofore.

11 Hen. viij.—1519.

Ordered that the Wardens shall not in future lend out any of the plate belonging to the Fellowship to any but a member of the Livery "to enjoy in his own house and no other wise."

A similar order as to the hearse cloth.

Memorandum—That John Bulwyke, of Plymouth, brought a cross to the Hall to be assayed, which cross was made for the parish of Tavistock, of which were taken six assays:—

1. Assay of the caste gere of the story which was found worse than sterling 20 dwts.
2. The plate of the cross worse 18 dwts.
3. The caste gere of the cross worse 5 dwts.
4. The nether part worse $6\frac{1}{2}$ dwts.
5. The pins of the cross worse $6\frac{1}{2}$ dwts.
6. The handle and pommel of the cross worse 2 dwts.

Admission of Sir Hugh Silvester, to sing for Sir Edmund Shaa, at Wodehed, after the death of Sir John Buckeley.

12 Hen. viij.—1520.

8 men with bows and arrows to be found for the watch.

John Nichols to be discharged from the Livery, and "to avoid his house," on account of slanderous words against the Wardens.

Subsequently John Nichols makes his humble submission by order of the Lord Mayor, beseeching the Wardens to be good masters to him, praying forgiveness, and concluding with the words, "I shall demean myself towards you as I ought to do."

"For so much as Sir John Thurston, Upper Warden, was departed to Almighty God (on whose soul God have mercy), the Fellowship named and chose to be Upper Warden, Sir Thomas Exmewe, knight."

A later entry states that the newly elected Warden is to have none of the obit money.

13 Hen. viij.—1521.

It was stated "to the Fellowship in the parlour," that when the Beadles went and made search before Bartholomew-tide last, they took much small gere of silver, some 30 pence less than sterling, some less, which if it should be taken by some men would be to the destruction and utter undoing of the sellers of the stuff; and it was ordered that all such pieces, if they would not bear the Hall-mark, should be condemned and broken.

The Wardens showed to the assembly that Mr. Fanrother had offered to give to the Fellowship a tenement in Wood Street, of the yearly rent (above all charges except reparations) of 10*s*., and also £20 in money, besides 40*s*. towards the new hangings of arras in the Hall, for the Company to maintain yearly for

him in perpetuity an obit of 26*s.*, and that they and divers of the Assistants had viewed the house. The offer was accepted.

Mention is made of the Company treating for certain blocks of Cornish tin.

A bill was read from the Mercers' Company for a garden plot in Wood Street belonging to a tenement that one Benson, a goldsmith, then held, and which that Company desired to have for a competent quit rent. On discussing the subject it was resolved not to grant the request because the Goldsmiths' Company thought it most convenient to keep their own ground, though, notwithstanding, they were content to have further communication about it at their next meeting; also, as there was a tenement adjoining to the same ground which had certain lights on to such ground, and which tenement belonged to Bow Church, the Wardens thought it very necessary first to communicate with the churchwardens of that parish.

The Company afterwards let the Mercers have the piece of ground in question, on their agreeing to pay a yearly rent of 10*s.* The ground is described to have measured 27 feet 4 inches.

A late Warden comes desiring alms.

A long account of a seizure of false work, and the proceedings thereupon. The maker is ordered to sit on a stool with the stuff round him.

Admission of Sir George Bamford to be scolemaster, and to syng for Sir Edmund Shaa, at Stopford (Stockport); to have the same immediately after the death of Sir Randol Hulton.

14 Hen. viij.—1522.

The Assistants agree that the cloths of arras in the Hall shall be taken down and laid up.

Various notices respecting the priests singing at St. Fastre's, St. John Zachary's, St. Peter's, etc.

15 Hen. viij.—1523.

The Wardens are directed to go to law with the parson and churchwardens of St. Matthew, Friday Street, in case of an action being brought against them for stopping up the lights of the said church, and that all the costs and charges shall be borne of the goods of the Fellowship.

Ordered that the Renters shall let no tenement that is above the yearly value of 10*s.* without first advising with "my masters the Wardens."

16 Hen. viij.—1524.

The Wardens grant license to Mr. Champneys to let "the great messuage called the Dicequay to whom he pleases during the remainder of the term, he remaining answerable for the quarterly payment of his rent to the Company agreeably to his lease."

The obit of Sir Edmund Shaa held (34 present), after which were admitted into the Livery Marten Bowes and 7 others.

17 Hen. viij.—1525.

At a general assembly it was agreed to accept the offer of a gentleman of £40, to keep yearly an obit for his friends' souls in any church the Company please, and to spend upon the obit any sum they think proper.

The Wardens agree that a lease shall be made to Marten Bowes of the gardens without Bishopsgate.

The price paid for the hire of the hearse cloth is 6*s.* 8*d.*

18 Hen. viij.—1526.

The King's letters patent are openly read to the general assembly.

19 Hen. viij.—1527.

The old hangings of arras in the parlour, old vestments, altar cloths, etc., are to be appraised and sold.

An ordinance of the King read, dated from our Castle of Windsor, for keeping better order in the City. The ordinance complains that the City contains divers persons of light disposition which study to raise and bring up seditions, and untrue and slanderous rumours, and goes on to order night watches to be kept and observed throughout all the City, the same to be done in substantial manner, and with folks of honest name and reputation.

Orders that every goldsmith shall bring into the Hall his pounson or mark; that those who deliver ill silver to be worked shall be fined; that no man shall sell or lend wares to almsmen; that no man shall keep open shop by candle light, etc.

A proposal to have new stained hangings for the Hall, and an offer from a member to bear part of the expense; but a suggestion being made that wainscot would be better, the assembly agree that a joiner shall be sent for, and also a weaver and a painter, to know their minds thereon; and their opinions are to be returned to the Company on St. Dunstan's day next.

20 Hen. viij.—1528.

Robert Aleyn sent to the Counter for bad work and abusive language.

John Carsewell, who had also been sent there for a like offence, is brought to the Hall and set in the stocks. After further examination he is sent to Newgate, where he dies.

A long account of a contest between the Court and certain of the freemen respecting the right of electing Wardens, etc. This account covers many pages, the dispute being continued for two years and upwards; ultimately, the disaffected freemen were, by a solemn act, to which all the rest of the Fellowship assented, expelled for ever from the Company.

22 Hen. viij.—1530.

Acknowledgment of the Wardens having delivered up the custody of certain chains of a silver censer entrusted to their care, and belonging to the Abbot of Reading.

John Crankys impeaches the Wardens' right to search in his house, and uses bad language.

A list of the names of those members of the Fellowship who contribute towards a forced loan to the King, with the amount paid by each.

The bill of particulars of the tapestry hangings in the Hall, on which was pourtrayed the history of St. Dunstan, is given with much minuteness. These hangings were expressly made for the Company in Flanders.

About this date the charges for drinking and dinner on St. Dunstan's day and eve are also given in great detail. The items are always arranged under the heads of baker, brewer, grocer, fishmonger, chandler, etc., and the cost ranges from £30 to £50 for each entertainment.

A specimen of one of these bills may be given :—

"The charges of drinking and dinner on St. Dunstan's day and eve, the 8th year of the reign of King Henry VIII., then being Wardens, Mr. Fanrother, Alderman, Mr. Ashley, Mr. Wastell, and Mr. Reed."

BAKER.

	s.	*d.*
In spice bread	24	9
Item in white bread	8	3
In trencher bread	2	0
In manchetts	2	0
In chete bread, 6 bushels and a half	9	9
In bastard flour, 2 bushels	2	0

BREWER.

Item, a barrel of 3*d.* ale, received of Richard Pattey	3	0
For a kilderkin of good ale, received of him	2	0
For 3 kilderkins of good ale, received of Richard Jonys	6	0
For 2 barrels of good ale, received of Richard Smythe	8	0
For a barrel of 3*d.* ale, received of William Thomas	3	0
For 2 kilderkins of beer	2	0
For a kilderkin of good ale	2	0

FISHMONGER.

	s.	d.
For 30 pikes, received of Marston	40	0
2 turbots and 3 congers	22	8
3 turbots and half a conger	14	2
4 turbots and 3 congers	34	3
A small conger (half from the steward)	4	6
2 haberdines	0	9
6 makerellis	0	4
4 salmons	40	0
For porterage	0	4

CHANDLER.

Item, for 2 bushels of white salt	2	0
A bushel of bay salt	0	8
5 gallons of white vinegar	0	20
2 gallons of red vinegar	0	8
4 gallons of verjuice	0	16
8 jelly pots and pans	0	16
Mustard, oatmeal, and brooms	0	3
Pack-thread	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$
8 sauce pots	0	4
Herbs received of the steward	0	16
Item, for a hogshead of red wine	33	4
For a hogshead of claret wine	30	0
For carriage thereof	0	4
To the porters for their labour	0	8
For 7 gallons and a pottel of claret wine from the "Horsehead"	2	8
For a pottel of muscatel from thence	0	8
For carriage of the wine 4*d*., and to porters 8*d*.	0	12

FOR THE BUTLER—GROCER.

Item, cinnamon, tried, 7 lb., the lb. 3*s*. 4*d*.	23	4
Ginger, Venice, 3 lb., the lb. 16*d*.	4	0
Grains, 3 oz.	0	3
Cloves and nutmegs	0	4
Ginger, 68 lb., the lb. $2\frac{1}{2}d$.	14	2
Comfits, 3 doz., the lb. $3\frac{1}{2}d$.	10	6

STEWARD.

Paid to the steward, Nelson, for his reward	6	8
The hire of 8 stoves	0	4

	s.	*d.*
9 pitchers - - - - - -	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
The hire of 15 pitchers - - - -	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
4 doz. pots - - - - - -	0	19
The hire of a dozen and 8 pots - - -	0	4
5 doz. ash cups - - - - -	2	5
2 dozen tapers - - - - -	0	4
A reward to Richard Ferren, butler, and his company	13	4
For a hogshead - - - - -	0	8

WAFERER.

For 41 mess of wafers - - - -	6	8
Damask water - - - - -	4	0
To J. Milman, for € of fine gold for scutcheons -	5	4

COOK.

Paid to Richard Parker, cook, for his reward -	18	4
To 8 labourers, his servants, the year, 2*d.* - -	0	16
To 2 labourers - - - - -	0	16
For a load of billet - - - - -		
For 3 quarters of faggots - - - -		
To the priests of St. Paul's, for their dinner - -	10	0

23 Hen. viij.—1531.

An Exeter goldsmith fined for putting a round mark deceitfully where the touch should be.

David Morgan, "of the Court," is desirous of being made free of the Fellowship; and Robert Draper, of the King's Jewel House, is made a Brother of St. Dunstan, and admitted into the freedom of the Fellowship.

24 Hen. viij.—1532.

Edward Steward, "the Queen's Saddler," is mentioned as a tenant of the Company.

The dinner usually held on St. Dunstan's day to take place on the Monday before Whit Sunday, as St. Dunstan's day falls on the Monday in Rogation Week, "and then cannot be served by reason of the procession."

25 Hen. viij.—1533.

The obit of Sir John Edmund postponed because of the receiving of Queen Anne into the City.

A fine for slandering the Livery to the Receiver of St. John of Jerusalem.

John Kennydye "at the French Ambassador's" mentioned.

Vyncent, son of Sir John Mundye, admitted to the freedom without fine, being the son of an Alderman.

Mention of searching in the Archbishop's Register for Sir John Shaa's will.

Decision about the stuff burnt at the Spanish Ambassador's, at Baynard's Castle.

A letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury asking for a man to be sent to give instructions in the Mint at Canterbury.

26 Hen. viij.—1534.

Order that the almsmen and brokers shall do duty according to the old ordinances, and also that the almsmen shall repair their bere-cloth.

A diamond cross belonging to Lord Leonard Grey sent to be adjudged.

A fat buck for the Wardens' next supper.

Order that the testament money shall be kept in a chest with two keys.

Thomas Cromwell, the King's secretary, sends for the Wardens, and an Exeter goldsmith. An account of the interview follows, and copy of a patent. Then come numerous extracts relating to the assays made in connection with the Exeter business.

Ordinances and oaths confirmed by Parliament read at a "dry" assembly.

The workers of small gere ordered to have new pounsons.

Mention of going to the Star Chamber about the right of searching, and also of the enrolment of testaments, etc., in the Guildhall.

A presentment by the Commissioners of the parish of St. John Zachary for the King's subsidy as to the Company's property.

27 Hen. viij.—1535.

The assay of stuff brought by John Wall, of Exeter.

There is mention of a tun of Gascon wine, which is to be sent to the Lord Chancellor for his favour in the case of Wall, of Exeter.

An account of an apprentice who is beaten with rods in the Hall by three disguised persons.

A fletcher ordered to new feather the steles of 8 sheaves of arrows.

A man offers half a sturgeon for the Wardens' goodwill concerning certain houses.

The two youngest Wardens are requested to search the West Country up to "the Mount," and to sue out two Writs of *Supersedeas* against John Wall, of Exeter.

A letter from Thomas Cromwell, the King's secretary. (*See* entry in the next year.)

Order that strangers shall bring in their patents as denizens.

A fine for broken gold bought on a Sunday, not being a lawful market day.

Mr. Secretary to be sued for goldsmiths dwelling in sanctuaries.

A gold image of St. Martin pledged.

The graver of the King's Great Seal sworn.

Two poor Goldsmiths forgiven their quarterage.

The Haberdashers are to have a new house in Hoggin Lane upon Goldsmiths' ground.

Entries with reference to buying on Sunday; goldsmiths in sanctuaries, etc.

The Renters ordered to pay the priests' marks to the Dean of Arches.

28 Hen. viij.—1536.

A dispute between Christopher Ashton, of Abingdon, and George Waren, about a gold chain worth £56.

Ordinances read to almsmen, who are to come to mass in their blue gowns, which gowns they are not to sell or pledge.

Ordinances and Acts of Parliament concerning strangers read—providing, amongst other things, that strangers shall not work till they bring into the Fellowship their testimonials.

Delivery of plate to Thomas Cromwell, the King's secretary.

Requisition from the King to provide 200 men-at-arms, of whom the Company are to find 12.

A man admitted to the Fellowship in consideration of a hogshead of wine and a fat swan.

Mem.—To speak with the Chief Baron and Mr. Moore, of the Exchequer, concerning the cup bequeathed by Mr. Twisilton.

Indenture with the Fellowship of Saddlers concerning houses.

Faulty stuff to be shown to the Lord Chancellor.

A letter to the goldsmiths of West Chester.

A servant of the Chief Baron and one of the Ushers of the Exchequer desire to be admitted to the freedom. The Chief Baron's servant is accepted.

Complaint of the parish of St. Martin "distressing" the Company's tenants.

29 Hen. viij.—1537.

Further entries with reference to St. Martin's parish, the dispute with which is to be decided by arbitration.

Requiem for Richard Syllcock, and election of a Warden to succeed him.

Leather buckets to be made for fear of fire in the Hall.

Entry concerning the assays of the Mint at Canterbury.

A silver gilt crown made for the King's possett bowl, and not touched.

Alms (1*s.* 6*d.* a-week) granted to a late Renter.

30 Hen. viij.—1538.

Cleaning "almain rivets," *i.e.* suits of armour.

Order that no Brother of the Company shall let his house to any person other than a goldsmith.

It is decided to sue to the Court of Augmentations for Sir Edmund Shaa's and Sir Bartholomew Reed's wills and bequests of their lands late in tenure of the Prior of Charterhouse, and also in that of the Master of the College of Acon, both late suppressed.

31 Hen. viij.—1539.

Clerks and Priests to be fined for absence from obits.

An almsman's pay attached to answer a debt.

A letter from Elizabeth Exmewe, late a nun of Dartford Nunnery, now suppressed.

Mr. Dynne and his wife desire to be made free of the Company.

A barge to meet the Queen with six persons in black velvet coats, etc., and an account of meeting the Queen.

The Common Assayer ordered to compensate a man for damage done to a pot.

Targets, streamers, and banners to be hung round the Hall.

Agreed that the Wardens shall take our men of counsel's advices for the wills of Sir Edmund Shaa, Sir Bartholomew Rede, Sir Richard Stacye, and of Bartholomew Seman, that is to say, for a chantry at the great conduit, late in the College, and for the Charterhouse, late suppressed, and for St. Christopher's parish, and for the "Swan" and other tenements at Newgate.

32 Hen. viij.—1540.

John Trollope, armourer, to serve the Company with harnessed men; and mention made of bowmen, and "cressett" men.

Mr. Alley, of the King's Jewel House, desires to be made free.

Wardens' allowance for riding to fetch the late Queen "Agnes."

£15 given to Bowes, now Sheriff, according to ancient custom.

Speaking with the Baron of the Exchequer about the lands of St. Christopher.

An apprentice sent to the Counter in the Poultry, and a servant beaten in the Hall with rods.

A subsidy for the King.

It is decided to sue for the King's grant in consequence of the diversity of words in old wills, etc.

"Bertlett," the King's printer, mentioned.

33 Hen. viij.—1541.

Payment to "a gentleman of the Lord Chancellor" to be "our solicitor."

A grant towards setting up the churches that lately belonged to the Grey Friars and the Black Friars.

Paving to be done at Bishopsgate, because the Mayor and Aldermen are riding to a sermon at St. Mary Spittell.

Mention of the furnace in the "Say House."

34 Hen. viij.—1542.

Mr. Olive, the King's surgeon, admitted.

Goldsmiths committed to the Counter for faulty working, and plate broken.

Quarterage is demanded of John Busshe, who is said to be "free of the Minstrels."

Order of the Wardens that all the almsmen shall from henceforth behave themselves well and honestly in all things concerning their duties, on pain of losing their rooms, or being punished by imprisonment, or otherwise, according to the discretion of the Wardens.

Offenders in making small gear to be sent to the Ward.

Proposed ordinances for workers of small wares.

Sir Martyn Bowes consults the Court on various points connected with the manufacturing Goldsmiths.

At the assembly, after the reading of the ordinances, the young men out of the Livery request Mr. Alderman and the Court to have a Yeomanry of this Company, which is granted, and the said young men are ordered to come into Court, and present the names of six persons to be Wardens of such Yeomanry.

Various particulars as to the Yeomanry follow.

Thomas Bowes, son and heir of Sir Martyn Bowes, is sworn in a member of the Company, together with Martyn Bowes, also son of the said Sir Martyn Bowes, and brother of the said Thomas Bowes, and late apprentice to his said father. The two sons each pay 2*s*. on their admission.

A new livery chosen this year. One freeman, who is chosen, desires to be excused.

Case of a priest selling a counterfeit chain.

Mr. Hartoppe (appointed to make search for bad work in different parts of the country) brings into the Court "all the evil stuff in a tray that he had taken in his searches at Coventry, Nottingham, Manchester, Woolchester, and other places." An account of its defects (as found on assay) was entered in a book.

William Williamson is admitted to the freedom for a hogshead of wine, and Mr. Alley, of the King's Jewel House, refuses to be of the Livery.

35 Hen. viij.—1543.

An account of leases sealed at a Court, which affords a good idea of a great part of the Company's property in London at this time, namely, just before the dissolution of the chantries.

Assessment of the Hall for a subsidy.

An erring apprentice is stripped naked in the Hall and beaten.

Mr. Atkyns is consulted about the charter and the ordinances signed by the Lords of the Council. Mr. Lathum is appointed to answer to the Council on behalf of the Company. Mr. Lathum subsequently states to the Company at an assembly, that he, with certain others of the Assistants, had been before the King's Council, and made answer to them upon certain causes about which they were questioned, with which the Company were well satisfied, and requested Mr. Lathum to continue his agency therein as further occasion might require. The subject on which the Council summoned the Company is not mentioned, but it appears from a subsequent entry that it was in respect of the assay—a charge of wrongly conducting the assay having been preferred against the Company.

36 Hen. viij.—1544.

At an assembly the Wardens opened and declared to the whole of the Company (both in the Livery and out of the Livery) "the minds of our Sovereign Lord King's Grace and Majesty, and of My Lord Chancellor of the King's Most Honourable Council, for ordering of this Company," namely, that the Wardens shall be ministers for the King's Grace, and shall have full power and authority in all things such as keeping of courts, obits, searches of almsmen and almswomen, and all other privileges of this Company, until the King's pleasure is more fully known, and that none of the Company enterprise to work any worse silver than upright sterling upon pain of being punished by the Wardens.

Matthew Dele, Haberdasher, and Mr. Knight brought to the Wardens a commission from My Lord Chancellor, and others of the King's Council, directing the Wardens to admit them "Saye Masters" and Makers of Assays and Touch for the Company, and a subsequent entry states that the Wardens delivered possession of the Say House, within Goldsmiths' Hall, to the said Dele and Knight, in consequence of such commission and commandment of the Lord Chancellor.

A precept received from the Lord Mayor for the Company to furnish 24 harnessed men with russet coats (as at their last assembly), and to send them to the muster at Leaden Hall.

Memo.—To go to the Chancellor to know the King's pleasure. Payment of tenths to the King's officers for the chaplains, and a benevolence to the King.

Shaa's obit; *dirige*, and mass to be held, but no general obit, and no dinner.

Later in the year, however, a general obit was held.

"The Lord Marquis's" servant sent to prison for selling suspicious silver.

Complaint of an arrest for which the Wardens had given no license.

37 Hen. viij.—1545.

A message from the Lord Chancellor, and a book to be made of the lands belonging to the Company for the Chancellor, who subsequently desires the Lord Mayor, Wardens, etc., to execute the ordinances.

The book above mentioned was to contain an account of the whole income of the lands by the year, and of all the annual charges, and what remained towards buildings and reparations, and the book was to be delivered to the Lord Chancellor by the Lord Mayor.

The Wardens subsequently go to the Lord Mayor to request him to wait upon the Lord Chancellor "with the book made of the stint (value) of the lands of the Hall," in order that it may be presented to the King, and that his Grace's pleasure may be known thereupon.

38 Hen. viij.—1546.

Mention made of the evil condition of the almsmen.

Members sent to the Counter for coming late to the *dirige*.

A fine for not accompanying the Wardens when the Admiral of France came in.

Sir Francis Bryan admitted.

An order for strangers to leave the realm to fetch their testimonials, on pain of imprisonment.

A letter from the Queen (Catherine Parr) directed to the Wardens, asking for the reversion of Matthew Davy's office, whereupon the answer was showed to the bearer of the letter,—"The office was not to be continued." The nature of this office does not appear, but it must have been of minor importance.

An order that there shall be no selling by candle light.

Another order that strangers shall bring their testimonials or leave the realm.

An account of faulty stuff taken at Lichfield, and the case of a man of Taunton selling parts of a censer and a pix, suspiciously.

A letter from the King's secretary, and the Company's answer thereto.

Subsequently the King's pardon under the Broad Seal shown and read to the whole Company.

1 Edw. vj.—1547.

The King's confirmation of the Company's charters shown and read to the assembly.

The names of those members of the Company who lent money to the King.

Agreed that whereas Sir Martyn Bowes, of this Company, late being Mayor, had to be accompanied by the Sheriffs and other officers, whereby great charges had occurred to this house; at the humble suit of Thomas Bowes (son of Sir Martyn Bowes) and John Harrison, late Renters, the Wardens with the Assistants gave to them, in recompense of such expenses, £4 over and above the accustomed sum of £8 for two dinners, and £4 more for other considerations. The above gifts not to be taken for a precedent except only for the like reasons when any of this Company shall be Mayor.

Complaint of a man against another for having a similar sign.

A request to set up a tavern refused.

The Wardens to ride to Stourbridge Fair with the Clerk and Beadle in livery coats.

Fines for faulty weights, etc., at Stourbridge Fair; and the whole Livery summoned to appear, when they were warned not to use false weights, nor to sell untouched plate.

The Court pass resolutions for breaking up the image of St. Dunstan, according to the King's injunctions.

The Alderman and Wardens, with four others thereto appointed, are ordered to fulfil these resolutions as to the image, and also as to the standing cup with the Saint's image at the top, called St. Dunstan's cup. A subsequent entry gives the weight of both the image and the cup, with the number of stones set therein.

The Court ordered a broderer to be sent for to look upon the best hearse-cloth, for an alteration of the same, according to the injunctions, in taking off a triple crown, and St. Peter's head, and three monks, for doing which they proffered him 40*s*., which he refused, and asked till the next Court day to consider. Ultimately a bargain was made with another broderer for 30*s*.

Agreed that "forasmoche as by an Acte of Parlyament all the obytes were taken into the Kynges hands, by reason whereof seldome or no metynge of the sayd Company sholde be; therefore, for the seeing of good order to be kept, Mayster Alderman with Mr. Wardeyns and the Assistantes have determyned that from henceforth iiij quarter dayes shall be kept, that ys to saye, at Maye daye, Lammas daye, Allhallow daye, and Candlemas daye, or within three days after every of theym, at which sondrye tymes the hole Company shall mete at the Goldsmythes Hall."

It is agreed that a seal shall be made with the Company's Arms graven on it with this "scripture," "*Sigillu^d custodis et communitatis Mistere Aurifabrorum London.*" A short time afterwards the new great seal was brought in, and used for sealing a letter of attorney for making searches among goldsmiths.

The seal here mentioned differed from their ancient seal in omitting the effigy of St. Dunstan and the other superstitious emblems.

The years now begin at the Feast of the Holy and Blessed Trinity, instead of the Feast of St. Dunstan, as formerly.

2 Edw. vj.—1548.

Fines for selling old plate untouched, and for a blow given in the Hall.

A book ordered to be made of sums due to the King for superstitious uses.

Seizure of faulty stuff at Winchester and Gravesend.

Death and burial of a Warden, and election of a new Warden.

£16 given for the relief of the poor.

The Court were acquainted by one of the Wardens that he had received the commandment of Sir Walter Mildmay that the Wardens of the Company should be at the Court before the Council on Sunday next, but what was the matter he knew not. The Beadle was commanded to assemble the whole Company, both English and strangers, to hear the King's pleasure.

Cloth for the new livery, and cloth to be sent to the Fishmongers, as accustomed.

3 Edw. vj.—1549.

A man committed to prison for using unreasonable solder, and another similarly committed for slandering the Assayer, but he is almost immediately released.

Richard Daniell asks license "to change his copy to the Drapers'," remaining a Brother of the Company. Shortly afterwards, Thomas Busshe desires to change his copy to the Coopers', and later on there is a similar request for another change to the Drapers'.

Sir Thomas Davey's servant committed to Ward for stealing a trencher marked with Lord Rochford's arms.

Memorandum.—That for very sundry and urgent causes this Company is liked to be burdened with raising a great sum of money for the purchasing of such annual rents as were yearly payable to the King's Majesty in right of priests, obits, and lights, and some quit rents, which, without the sale of some lands and plate, may not be had; it is, therefore, agreed that the books of the lands may be perused which best may be sold, and thereof a report secretly to be made.

This important entry establishes the fact that the Companies were obliged to sell various lands, etc., at this period, in order to comply with the King's command for buying back their chantry estates, which had been confiscated by the Crown. The amount paid by the Company was nearly £19,000.

William Pitte, chief graver of the Tower, admitted to the freedom on condition of marking the pounsons to touch with.

4 Edw. vj.—1550.

The ordinances are read, and it is agreed, "whilst they out of the Livery were drinking," that Mr. Wardens shall provide so much plate as they shall think good for the frequent use of the Company.

Lee, the Assayer, brings in the dyettes for five years past to be melted and assayed.

Mrs. Trappes offers table linen for the Hall for a license to sell her lease.

A man promises the Wardens not to give strangers piece work.

Dinner for the new Wardens is held, and before dinner, instead of mass, the Company are said to have had a sermon and communion.

5 Edw. vj.—1551.

Roger Munday admitted to the Clerkship—to have his fee of 10*s.*, and his dwelling-house in Goldsmiths' Hall "as it hath been accustomed in times past."

Searches in Exeter and Cornwall.

Sir R. Rowlett, knight, sworn and made free by his father's copy.

Almswomen committed to Ward for setting an apostle on a spoon.

Proclamation with reference to melting current coins.

A maker of latten rings silvered over sent to prison.

Thomas Dyckson translated from the Minstrels to this Company.

Bromborgh, the late Clerk, licensed to take the law of Oswald Lee, the Assayer.

A stranger has leave to bring his testimonials before Christmas, or else he is to depart the realm.

Lady Jane Grey is called "Jane the Fyrst," which has been altered in the entry into "second."

At the assembly Sir Martin Bowes warns those present not to talk or meddle with the Queen's affairs.

Agreed that the sum of £302, in money, be delivered by Mr. Alderman to be as a part or portion of a present to be sent to the Queen's good Grace by the Lord Mayor and the Council of this Court.

A man is set in the stocks for selling bad work.

A precept from the Mayor to warn householders to abstain from anything likely to cause tumult. A similar warning to strangers.

1 Philip and Mary.—1553.

Attendance of the Livery at the Guildhall to hear the Queen's commandment.

Fine of a fat swan, or crane, for absence at a general assembly.

A fine for being late at mass at Lady Bowes's burial.

A servant beaten with rods for taking his master by the beard.

A warning against mocking at priests.

The Queen's general Deed of Pardon and Confirmation of the Charters.

£100 to be levied for the Queen.

Soldiers to be provided for the Queen's ships.

A fine of £12 for not paying quarterage punctually.

One goldsmith complains of another for opprobrious words between their wives.

A warning to the Company about apparel according to Act of Parliament.

The Livery to go to *exaltavit* and mass at St. Dunstan's.

A goldsmith sent to prison for giving strangers piece work.

Woodbury-Gravure.

SIR MARTIN BOWES, KNT.

1566.

From the Painting at Goldsmiths' Hall.

3 Philip and Mary.—1555.

Old style of St. Dunstan restored.

A warning about selling coins contrary to Act of Parliament.

Faulty spoons belonging to the Earl of Arundel bought in Gloucester; and a search at Southampton and so on to Exeter.

Contribution towards building Bridewell.

And when dinner was done they had communication with their learned Counsel concerning the payment of certain quit rents which the Company had bought of the King, which had been paid to the Abbey of Westminster before it was dissolved, "and now we pay it still," which matter is respited till it be known how our grant is since our new Confirmation.

4 Philip and Mary.—1556.

A gift to Pocock for charity to enable him to go to the baths at Bath.

A man sent to the Counter for setting knops on spoons after they had been touched with the Leopard's Head; and another similarly punished for coming to the assembly in his cloak, without his gown, like a stranger.

Learned counsel to be retained for answering the Commissioners.

An account of "harness" remaining in the Hall; and lists of freemen.

5 Philip and Mary.—1557.

A general assembly.—The last will of William Southwood, deceased, read, containing a devise of certain lands and houses to the Company for the purpose of carrying out the desires of Sir Martin Bowes.

Order that Roger Mundie shall continue the Clerk of the Company during his life.

Ralph Robinson appointed Under Clerk. Later in the year Roger Mundie retires, and Ralph Robinson is appointed Clerk in his place.

At this Court Mr. Chambers pardons, and agrees again to receive his apprentice, John Clerke, "a verie grevous and heynous offender against his said master," and promises his said apprentice "that he shall no more hear of the crimes by him committed if he in future conducts himself well."

Complaint made of a young man, dwelling in the "Eagle's Fold" by the Cross in Cheap, for buying a spoon between eight and nine o'clock at night, the same being "an unlawful hour to buy plate."

Order that the Company's Clerk shall make no copies of grants without the leave of the Wardens.

A bargain made with William Newman, bowyer, in Wood Street, for a dozen new Livery bows to be made ready, and delivered at Goldsmiths' Hall, at 2*s.* 8*d.* a-piece.

Richard Pearce, mason, in like manner bargained with for a dozen sheaves of arrows, at 2*s.* 4*d.* a-piece.

Richard Lee and Thomas Curtis undertake before my Masters the Wardens to find each of them an able man for the wars well furnished with armour, and weapons, and all things necessary. Also Thomas Gilbert, George Fletcher, Humphrey Hole, Robert Sharpe, and Edward Atkyns, are warned by the Wardens to be ready to serve the King's and Queen's Majesties either with their own bodies, or else to find men in their places, whenever they shall be called or sent for.

The Court at the same time gave further orders that every Liveryman of the Company should provide and bring in an able man before Mr. Wardens, harnessed and weaponed to serve the King's and Queen's Majesties—the charges of the horsemen, etc., to be borne by the House; and the sum of 3*s.* 4*d.* was delivered to the Renters from each of the young men of the Company for the charge of their soldiers.

John Maltawie (a Frenchman) refusing to contribute with the rest, and making a mock of the preparation by saying that he "would give a pound of candels," was committed to Ward.

A fine is given towards the soldiers' expenses, and there are other entries upon the same subject.

Jasper Fissher complains of Oswald Lee, the Assayer, for unskilfulness.

Abraham Feckman having made a silver cross for Sir Thomas Pope unskilfully, it is ordered that "on account of his bunglinge workmanshippe he be paid a reduced price to that for which he had bargained."

Thomas Atkinson, an apprentice, is stated to have been punished before Mr. Alderman Bowes and my Masters the Wardens "for abuse of Thomas Medcalf, and for making an horned head upon his door set between the letters of his name, and for other villanies."

A Goldsmith commanded to admit to no privities a youth boarding in his house.

The names of stranger goldsmiths, not being free of the Company, to be brought in to the Wardens.

"This day was opened a naughty confederacy of certain unthrifty apprentices in Cheap, which had deceived their masters, and with their goods had maintained riots and banquets." Three of the apprentices are punished in the parlour in the presence of Mr. Wardens and divers others.

The Wardens send for the Assistants and Livery, and inform them that they have been before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, who had acquainted them of the Queen's Majesty's and Her Council's pleasure touching a loan of £60,000 to be lent to Her Majesty out of the City, for Her Majesty's necessary affairs, upon assurance of lands, and also 12 per cent. interest per annum, and that towards that sum this Company is assessed £5,505 6*s.* 1½*d.*, whereupon

Mr. Wardens required them to show their goodwills thereon, and to name what several sums every man would willingly lend; which they did.

Agreed by the Company that a certificate as well of the goods as of the lands of the Fellowship shall be forthwith made and delivered to the Commissioners appointed for the taxation and assessment of the subsidy lately granted by Parliament to the King's and Queen's Majesties.

The Wardens certify that all their plate, jewels, and money, amount but to the sum of £200.

That they have in lands towards the maintenance and relief of the same Company, £505 13*s.* 6*d.*

Whereof is paid yearly in quit rents; in fees and annuities; in making of divers scholarships; in relief of the poor of the same Company; in finding divers almsmen and almswomen; and in sundry deeds of charity; with other such like charges, which we in our conscience must yearly discharge, the sum of £306 10*s.*

The new Wardens are to be sworn in on the Monday next after Trinity Sunday, and on the same day a dinner is to be kept in the parlour for the whole Livery.

Order that the almsmen shall do from time to time all necessary things about the Hall.

At the conclusion of the last Court held in this year, the Wardens, Assistants, and Livery dined in the parlour, "at which dinner there were no women, and straight after dinner every man departed to his own house."

1 Eliz.—1558.

Almsmen and almswomen are warned to behave themselves better before the Wardens. Subsequently they are ordered to come to the assembly to be informed of their duties.

A stranger commanded to shut his shop windows; and a complaint "of a stranger workman" in the employment of Sir Martin Bowes.

Sir William Test, curate of St. John Zachary, "to be talked with for saying of mass before the almsmen on Wednesdays and Fridays." It is agreed that he shall have therefor 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum.

Agreed that William Ingram, "being a member of this Company, but no goldsmith, shall not hereafter be summoned to, or be present at, the reading of the ordinances, but shall have his spiced bread sent home to his house every quarter day"; and the same regulation is to apply to all members under similar circumstances.

Appointment by the Wardens of twelve young men of the Company to attend and wait upon them and the Livery before their standing in Chepe on the day when the Queen's Majesty (Queen Elizabeth) passes through the City, from the Tower to Westminster, to her coronation. The same young men to be in seemly apparel, with velvet coats or jackets, and with chains of gold about their necks, and white staves in their hands.

Peter Francis, refusing to appear at the Queen's passing through the City, is committed to Ward for his disobedience, but on making submission is discharged.

Mr. Howe, of St. Martin's, Ludgate, "with other gentle and substantial men of the same parish were suitors to Mr. Wardens on the behalf and favour of Mrs. Overall, deceased, for the preference of the house in the same parish, and offered for a lease of twenty-one years thirty pounds as an income, to be paid by quarterly instalments."

Award that Antone Elserche, Goldsmith, in St. Martin's, shall amend a nest of gilt bells, both in gilding and soldering, which came out of his hands unworkmanly handled, being put to him to be made by the Earl of Worcester.

Relief of a Liveryman, who shall not meanwhile wear his hood.

An account of the dyet in the assay office for eight years.

Order that St. Dunstan's feast shall be kept in future on the Monday next after Trinity Sunday, and that all the wives of the Livery shall be present; but this order is subsequently altered to the effect that the feast shall be kept as last year in the parlour, and that only the whole Livery (without their wives) shall be present thereat, the charges to be moderated much after the rate of last year's expenses.

Received from John Hillar, at his wife's burial, for a potation for the Company, 26*s.* 8*d.*

2 Eliz.—1559.

A man of Northampton, found suspiciously with a pot cover, allowed to go and find someone to speak for him. There is a marginal note that the man never returned, and that the silver remained in the Hall.

An apprentice requests the Wardens to order his master to set him to the learning of the perfect knowledge of his trade.

Order that the Company's lands shall be viewed quarterly.

Precept from the Mayor ordering the Company to plainly certify to him at the Guildhall, by St. Bartholomew's feast next, the names and business of all and every person and persons who by any means receive and take the benefit and reward of the freedom and liberties of the City, or remain with their wives and families within the same, not having from time to time paid scot and lot, as freemen and citizens of the City ought to do. The Company's certificate in answer thereto.

Spoons touched "with the Catte's Face."

A letter read from the Earl of Bedford in favour of Richard Lee, Goldsmith, to be the Company's Assayer, that office being void by the death of Oswald Lee.

Lord Arundel's servant apprehended for being in possession of stolen plate.

The Queen's Royal Proclamation for a reformation to be had in apparel, with a breif of two statutes thereunto referring, and with an order taken by the Queen's Council for the reformation of the Court and Company, and of their families;

also two Acts of Parliament whereunto the said proclamation did specially relate, whereof the one was made in the 24th year of Henry VIII., and the other in the 2nd year of Queen Mary.

Sir Martin Bowes advises the Company well and carefully to weigh and consider the true meaning of the said proclamation and statutes, and to be very circumspect and wary in eschewing the transgression thereof, and the penalties for the same.

A letter read to the Assistants from the Queen's Majesty, written by the procurement of my Lord Strange, in favour of Richard Lee for the office of Assayer.

Subsequently Richard Lee, of his own mind, relinquishes the place of Assayer, and the Wardens admit Richard Rogers to the same, and grant the reversion of the office to the said Richard Lee.

A Dutchman ordered to depart out of the City and the Liberties thereof, immediately after Christmas, unless he, in the meantime, produces testimonials of good conduct.

Agreed that the two brokers shall have for every warning (about stolen goods) 12 pence each, and the two almsmen that shall warn two circuits 8 pence a-piece —the Beadle to warn his circuit and to have 1*s.* 8*d.*

The quarterage this year amounts to £8.

Redemption of a gold ring pledged by a "Minister" in King Edward's time.

A payment of £3 made to the Provost and Fellows of Eton College for a quit rent out of the house in Fleet Street known as "The Horn."

The acquittance for money lent to Queen Mary cannot be found.

Order for three members of the Court to view the Mercers' standing in Chepe, which they offer us to sell, and to report to the Assistants at their next meeting how they like it, and what they judge it to be worth.

An apprentice punished for using his master's money to play at dice.

An account of St. Dunstan's feast, the wives of members being present.

The singing children of St. Paul's play upon their "vialles."

Payment of interest upon the loan to Queen Mary.

3 Eliz.—1560.

A man apprehended in Cirencester for offering to sell plate with the Arms cut away.

Plate ordered to be made for the use of the Company, with particulars of the money received towards payment for the same.

Fines for late coming to the general assembly, and because wives would deliver no "stresse" for their husbands' offences.

Two Frenchmen come to be sworn, but are refused on account of their bringing no testimonials; and they are forbidden to work in any place within the City, or Liberties thereof, until testimonials have been procured.

A Scotchman is considered as a stranger.

At the Renters' dinner this year women are present.

The Wardens and Assistants, finding "that the monies of our Sovereign the Queen contain in fineness 11 oz. and upwards, determine that, after the ensuing feast of the Epiphany, the Assayer and Wardens shall touch no plate under the fineness of 11½ oz.; and that for distinguishing between such and plate before licensed the letter of the name shall be graved round about for a difference."

Agreed that John Gatchett, in consequence of his humble request, shall be re-instated in the Company, and shall thereupon pay as a fine "a dozen gilt spoons of 2 oz. a-piece, with the 'Liberd's Head' graven on the knoppes," and sign a bond for £100 for his future good behaviour.

The Wardens bargain with Richard Dean for the making of one nest of gilt bowls, two nests of gilt goblets, and one nest of parcel-gilt goblets—the said Richard Dean to have for making and gilding of every ounce of the gold work 12 pence, and for every ounce of the parcel-gilt 11½ pence; and the Wardens, for the fabricating of the said plate, deliver to Dean in sterling silver 27 lbs. 10 oz.

John Kirk acquaints the Wardens that he has bargained with certain gentlemen of the Court "to teach them the feate of assayes making." The Wardens tell him that it is unlawful, and contrary to his oath, "to open that or any other secret of his mystery to any man that is not free thereof." Kirk said that "he had taught it to others," and "would do it again for money," and "stood stoutly on his defence."

At an assembly the Wardens report that the Company have been assessed by the Lord Mayor, etc., at £300, to be lent to the City for the provision of wheat for the use of the City; and they earnestly exhort the brethren to give willingly thereunto, every man according to his ability.

A long entry with reference to tithes wrongfully demanded by, and paid to, the parson of St. John Zachary, in respect of the dwellings within Goldsmiths' Hall occupied by the Assayers and the Beadle.

It is agreed, touching the rents purchased by Mr. Turke, Mr. Hynde, and Mr. Blackwell, that a conveyance of the said rents shall be made from the same Mr. Blackwell to a freeman of the Company, and that the same freeman by his will shall convey the same to the Company.

This entry relates to rents bought back from the Crown, which rents had been seized under the Act for the Dissolution of Colleges, etc., 1 Edward VI. *See* entry under 3 Edward VI.

Three men fined for suffering their apprentices to wear ruffs.

A man made free by "patrimony." This is the first occasion upon which this word occurs.

Thomas Feake agrees to make a gold cup of 16 oz., and a cover with two ears, for the Office of Queen's robes, with such descriptions and of such fashion as he shall be directed.

An account of St. Dunstan's feast, when it is agreed by the Court that the ceremony of choosing the Wardens with garlands on our feast day (as the use is in other Companies) shall be used in this Company, and to this intent Mr. Alderman Bowes hath given to the Company 4 fair garlands of crimson velvet, garnished with silver and gold, and set with pearls and stones.

At the same time the same Mr. Alderman Bowes hath given to the Company "a fair gilt Standynge Cuppe, weighing 80 ounces, with byrall in the body in that part and in the cover, with a manykin on the cover holding a skutchyn whereon his arms be graved in an annealed plate of gold."

The Wardens grant John Raymond 100 bricks, with a "tray" or two of mortar, towards the mending of a melting furnace in Mother Lowndes's shop, situate in Maiden Lane.

4 Eliz.—1561.

An apprentice set in the stocks in the Hall for pilfering. A description of the clothes upon which he spent the stolen money.

A man ordered to pay a surgeon for healing the face of another man which he had hurt.

Almsmen and almswomen warned about their duties, and about serving God in St. John Zachary's church.

An account of assays of monies taken in the Star Chamber before the Queen's Privy Council.

Thomas Strong, apprentice, is punished by scourging with rods in the parlour before the Wardens and a great number of other apprentices. Sir Martin Bowes is one of the judges.

A letter from the Merchant Adventurers.

A reckoning of £18 16*s.* 10½*d.* lent by Mr. Grene to the late Queen Mary.

"Sir Martin Bowes of his mere benevolence and goodwill which he beareth to the Company, granted to them after his decease a tenement without Bishopsgate, and certain gardens lying over against Saint Mary Spital in Bishopsgate Street, of the clear yearly value of £12 6*s.* 8*d.*, on condition that the Company shall after his decease discharge the Ward of Langbourn of every fifteenth that shall be granted to the Prince by Act of Parliament from time to time, and his mind is that 6*s.* 8*d.* shall be allowed yearly to the Renters out of the said lands for their pains."

A license to a tenant to sub-let his house costs 20*s.*

An order that any man who shall disclose the names of the Wardens elect shall be fined 40*s.*

5 Eliz.—1562.

A fine of £6 13*s.* 4*d.* for employing a stranger.

A stranger licensed to do clockwork for the Marquis of Northampton.

A gift of clothes to a poor soldier returned from Calais.

£100 to be lent to the Queen.

Money to be given for the aid of poor prisoners.

A man paid to give information in the Exchequer against strangers.

An account of a communion cup found untouched, and a green glass sold for an emerald.

A certificate for the Queen's subsidy. The Company return on this occasion to the same effect as before, namely, that all their estate and jewels, etc., are worth only £220; and that their trust lands, etc., for the relief of the poor and works of charity amount but to the sum of £510 13*s.* 6*d.* Out of which they pay yearly to schools, alms-folk, and to various other charities, £360 10*s.*; leaving the surplus of £150 3*s.* 6*d.*

The Clerk to lose his office for disclosing the names of the Wardens elect.

Sir Martin Bowes absent from the feast because of a sore foot.

6 Eliz.—1563.

A ring found by a poor woman to be proclaimed at Paul's Cross.

A curious account of the examination and confession of a fraudulent apprentice, named John Lowys, with reference to a long list of depredations committed by him on his master, Thomas Clark, Goldsmith, at the persuasion of one Elizabeth Perpoynt, widow.

The instances of peculation of which confession is made number 15.

An ordinance forbidding the taking of more apprentices, the goldsmiths' trade being already overstocked, with a long series of regulations to be observed in time to come as to the binding of apprentices.

Mrs. Trapps, the widow of John Trapps, deceased, gives to the Company in perpetual remembrance of her husband and herself, a fair gilt standing cup, weighing 85½ oz., amounting at 8*s.* per ounce to £34 4*s.* in value. Mrs. Trapps informs the Company, in addition, that she has left by her last will the sum of £20 for a dinner.

The testament money in the treasury to be used for the purpose of loans to young men of the Company.

The Court agree that the Company shall maintain one scholar at one of the Universities, with the yearly allowance of £6 13*s.* 4*d.* for his exhibition, upon condition that the end of his study shall tend to Divinity, and that the same scholar shall be called the "Goldsmiths' Scholar," and the presentation to the exhibition be solely vested in the Company; the son of any member, if proposed and properly qualified, is to be preferred to a stranger.

The sum of £8 13*s.* 4*d.* is limited as the future allowance for a dinner on quarter day.

A decree against "broggers" or "hawkers," who are described as an intolerable nuisance to the Company, and having a tendency to disgrace and ruin it. The faults charged against these persons appear to be that they frequented

common inns, and other by-places in the City, used by strangers and chapmen, and enquired of them what wares of gold and silver they had to sell, and which they for the most part bought of them, contrary to the rules of the Company and of the City.

A man translated to the Weavers' Company, and admonished for opening shop on Ascension Day.

7 Eliz.—1564.

The Wardens call the whole Company before them, and admonish them to withhold themselves, their wives, and families from resorting to the fair lately proclaimed to be kept at St. Catherine's, "for divers good and weighty reasons by the Lord Mayor and his brethren duly considered."

The Company take into consideration their exhibition to scholars at the University, and determine to reject all interference by the Bishop of London and the Lord Mayor relative to the same exhibition. Thomas Kempe named as Goldsmiths' Scholar.

Mr. Franklin desires to be translated to the Saddlers', but refuses to give the Company spoons as a fine.

Much plate belonging to the Queen lately stolen.

A man sent to Bridewell for forging a false commission for a search in the country.

Contribution to a collection for cleansing the Fleet ditch.

A certificate sent to the Mayor about freemen not bearing scot and lot.

The Wardens report that they have received the Queen's Privy Seal for the arrears of money due to the Company.

8 Eliz.—1565.

An order that the children of freemen shall not be bound apprentice to foreigners or strangers.

Sir Martin Bowes offers to give to the Company a tenement in Lombard Street of the value of £10 a year, to be employed upon godly uses in such manner as he had often opened and declared to them.

Fines for faulty wares, including such small articles as a thimble, a toothpick, and two pairs of hooks.

Agreed that Robert, the lute player, shall set in a fair book of parchment all the Arms now painted in the common garden of the Hall, he to have 2*s*. for every of the said Arms so to be set forth.

The Master of the Queen's barge, Mr. Scarlet, to furnish the Company with a barge yearly.

Compensation made by a workman to his master for a lost stone "which sprang from him in the setting thereof."

A haberdasher received into the Fellowship for a fine of 12 gold spoons.

The Court determine upon a loan of £40, as required by the Mayor's precept, towards the building of a bourse, provided the superior Companies that are afore this Company do likewise lend for the same purpose such sums as are required of them; or else not.

The Wardens break up a chain of copper covered with gold belonging to a gentleman of Essex, and deliver the metal to Polton for the use of the said gentleman.

Question with reference to the fitness of the Assay Master, as he holds similar office in the Tower.

9 Eliz.—1566.

Richard Rogers, the Assay Master, is ordered to dwell in the house belonging to his office, or to resign.

Subsequently the reversion of the office of Assay Master is granted to Thomas Keelynge.

Later on the Wardens go to the Lord Treasurer to complain of Rogers, the Assay Master, for working also in the Mint. Then a petition to the Company concerning certain "enormities" of Rogers is received, and in the next year he is dismissed, and Thomas Keelynge appointed in his place.

An Irishman is called "forren."

The Assay Master is granted 2*s*. for "siesynge" a pile of weights.

A man is fined for telling a Warden who seized "coarse stuff" that he came to rob him.

Order that no Goldsmith shall at any time occupy himself in buying and selling in his shop by candle light after sunset, nor keep open his shop windows on the holy days. Every defaulter to be subject to a fine at the Wardens' discretion.

Agreed to ask whether strangers, made free denizens of the realm by the Prince, may be compelled to bring in letters testimonial.

The Company this year return a similar certificate of their property to that of last year on being rated towards the Queen's subsidy. This certificate is as follows:—

Certificate to the Assessors of the Subsidy.

Plate, jewels, money, etc. - - - -	£200		
Lands given us in trust yearly to dispose upon poor people, prison houses, and other such deeds of charity according to the will of the dead -	£360	10*s*.	
Lands clearly given to the House for the relief of the Company, and towards the maintenance of the poor of the said Company - - -	£150	4*s*.	6*d*.

Whereof we disburse and pay from year to year, as the Wardens and Assistants have and do think good, sometimes more and sometimes less, but every year the one with the other above - £40

So remaineth *de claro* towards vacations and reparations yearly - - - - £110 4*s.* 6*d.*

Appointment of chief workers and makers of the assays of the pix monies in the Mint, with an account of the assays.

The Company lend £100 on plate.

Notice of a summons to the Guilds of the City of London to appear at Guildhall for the election of a new Sheriff. The election falls on Alderman John Langley, one of the Wardens of this Company.

Long account of the ceremony, upon the occasion of which the Company find 16 cressets and 8 bag bearers, besides other attendants, who go first to Leaden Hall, whence they return to Cornhill, and stand above the conduit.

14 young men of the Company attend with white staves.

Subsequently the sum of £20 is given to the Sheriff towards painting, etc., his house.

Order that there shall be no murmuring against strangers.

An exchange of a mother-of-pearl box for a red glass called a doublet is set aside by order of the Wardens.

An Irishman is ordered to close up his shop windows as foreigners ought to do.

10 Eliz.—1567.

A complaint against Christopher Kellet for not using the art of a Goldsmith, but damascening buckles, etc.

Punishment of the stocks for deceitful chains.

£10 more pay offered to the Common Assayer if he will agree not to buy or sell gold or silver.

Letter to my Lord of Leicester to ask the Queen to take into her own hands the disposition of "The Star" in Chepe.

Mr. Proctor, formerly a Warden, is, by the desire of the Lord Treasurer, granted a pension of two nobles a-year, "as the Company's benevolence towards his relief, he having come to decay and poverty."

Order that grants made to any members of the Company shall be voted by ballot.

A fine for absence from a burial; and a spoon taken by distress for a fine in respect of a similar fault.

Order to make a new side table for the Great Chamber "with a pair of tressels and two formes to same."

A Scotchman is called a stranger, and is ordered to produce letters testimonial.

A letter from Secretary Cecil on behalf of Richard Rogers, late Assay Master, and the Company's reply thereto; also a letter from the Earl of Leicester on behalf of Mr. Partridge, for whom he wishes to obtain the lease of a house.

Survey to be made of the gardens over against St. Mary Spittal, and of the waterfalls there.

A lease to Thomas Wood, Goldsmith, from Dame Elizabeth Percivall, the Prioress of Holywell and the Convent of the same house, of a tenement and two shops in the parish of St. Peter the Apostle in West Cheap, next adjoining to the Eagle Tavern on the East, for 99 years, at the yearly rent of five pounds.

These premises appear to have formed part of the site of the buildings afterwards erected by Wood, called Goldsmiths' Row, which Stow describes to have been built by Thomas Wood, Goldsmith, one of the Sheriffs of London, in the year 1491, and to have consisted of ten fair dwelling houses and fourteen shops, all in one frame uniformly built four stories high, beautified towards the street with the Goldsmiths' Arms, etc.; and in one of which, the same writer says, in the year 1594, Sir Richard Martin, another Warden of the Company, kept his Mayoralty.

This year one of the Wardens is Jasper Fissher, who lived on the site of Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate Street.

Stow, after mentioning the "fair house" of Lord John Paulet on that site, adds "next to that is a far more large and beautiful house, with gardens of pleasure, and bowling lanes and such like, built by Jasper Fissher, free of the Goldsmiths, late one of the six clerks of the Chancery, and a justice of peace. It hath since for a time been the Earl of Oxford's place. The Queen's Majesty Elizabeth hath lodged there. It belonged to Mr. Cornwallis, then to Sir Richard Manners, afterwards it was the Earl of Oxford's, and after the Earl of Devon's. This house, being so sumptuously built by a man of no greater calling or possessions, was mockingly called 'Fissher's Folly.'"

11 Eliz.—1568.

On a house, of which part only belongs to the Company, two escutcheons are to be placed at the division of the two properties, one with the word *noster*, and the other with *vester*, upon it.

The reversion of the office of Beadle is granted to Erasmus Clinkerdagger, who is shortly after admitted on the resignation of Giles Everett.

Twelve gilt spoons, with dolphins on the knoppes, are made out of the diett, and given to Alderman Bacon, who is now Sheriff.

Enquiry for workmen who know Spanish. The marginal note is "for falsifying the Queen's Proclamation."

W. Sutton sent to ward for accusing the workmen of the Company of bad work, and refusing to name any particular workman.

Agreed to give the Saddlers' twenty nobles towards a partition wall between their property and that of the Company in Daye's Alley.

Delivery to the daughter of one Lovett of a chest left with the Company for safe custody about twenty years ago, and an account of the contents.

At St. Dunstan's feast the Queen's trumpeters sounded while the courses were being served.

A long list of articles taken by members of the Company in the state lottery of this year, with names of the adventurers.

A list of the Livery with many names struck out, presumably, as being dead. There are particular marks distinguishing certain members in this list "as those who are decayed," and so not esteemed now of the Livery; or who have become disqualified, from being bankrupt, or on other account.

A list of the names of persons occupying Goldsmiths' Row in 1566. Soldiers sent into France and Scotland, 1557. Money contributed for men for the wars.

An account of the muster of soldiers provided by the City before the Queen at Greenwich, on the 1st of July 1559, with the names of the men; also soldiers furnished for the Queen's ships in 1560, with an account of the contributions of money for them.

Sir Martin Bowes subscribes £20; the greater number of the other donors 20*s.* each.

Again soldiers furnished in 1562, 1563, and 1566.

A return of a Jury in the Mayoralty of Adam de Bury, 39 Edward III., as to the obligations which tenants, quitting houses in the City, are under with reference to certain sorts of fixtures.

A list of provisions, etc., for a view dinner, with names of the guests (male and female) and summary of expenses.

"Francis Elcock, of Stopford, in Cheshire, made request on behalf of the schoolmaster of the same town, that forasmuch as he is pestered with a great number of scholars resorting to his school over and besides them of the town and parish aforesaid, and is allowed but £10 fee a-year, which seemeth a very scant living, therefore, he might be at liberty, for the augmentation of his living, to take his advantage of all such as resort unto him not being of the town and parish aforesaid."

12 Eliz.—1569.

The Midsummer survey for this year recites the names, abodes, etc., of 108 members of the Company.

Order for the Renters to pay to my Lord Mountjoy's receiver 10*s.* 8*d.*, "the increase of the quit rent due from this Company to my Lord."

The Wardens being summoned to appear before the Queen's Commissioners agree that they shall be assisted by Alderman Langley and four other members.

Agreed that £100 in angels shall be given to my Lord of Leicester, in the name of a gift from this Company, in consideration of his favour and goodness heretofore showed to them, and hereafter to be showed when occasion shall require.

A linendraper (Atkynson) committed to ward for not bringing before the Wardens the party from whom he received a deceitful chain.

Two salts broken. The maker says that he cannot live on his wages and work truly.

Agreed that the two youngest Wardens shall go to Woolwich on Sunday next for the solemnizing of Sir Martin Bowes's "year's mind" at a sermon and other things there, according to his will, and shall take Mr. Bedell with them to make the said sermon.

The expression "year's mind" means, no doubt, anniversary. "Month's mind" is a very common expression for a service, or other ceremony, performed a month after a person's death, but the phrase "year's mind" is unusual.

A Goldsmith is not allowed to take an apprentice until he has been free for one year.

Contribution towards cleaning the town ditch.

The Recorder retained as counsel in Atkynson's matter.

Order for a present of £10 to be given to the Lord Mayor.

Martin Dandesand's "pawn," which he gave the Wardens for "instruction in the mystery," restored to him.

Mr. Rogers (late Renter) elected Clerk.

The Court agree that indifferent viewers shall be appointed to examine the controversy between this Company and the Saddlers' in Daye's Alley, concerning such encroachment as the said Saddlers' with their new building now do make upon the lands of this Company.

The old Wardens and the Assistants, with their wives, sup in the Hall. The past Renters were at the same supper, but were not allowed to invite their wives.

A loan of £500 made to Warden Fissher.

Steven Romford, almsman, to have a livery gown.

Order that the charges of the quarter day's dinner be hereafter stinted; and that Mr. Rede's statutes and evidences be looked into and considered.

Mr. Warden Partriche bound in £10 to deliver yearly, during his life, one buck of season in consideration of receiving a grant of his lease.

"This day (July 3rd) was kept within Goldsmiths' Hall the chief dinner of the Company, wherein all things were observed and performed according to the ancient order and custom in that behalf of long time used and accustomed."

"This day, about nine of the clock in the evening, the Wardens and Assistants assembled together in the Assay House for the melting of the dyett coming of all the plate touched this year now past, in the presence and sight of whom the dyett aforesaid was delivered to the trier, weighing," etc.

A particular account of the weight then follows.

13 Eliz.—1570.

A servant leaves his master because he will not allow him a feather bed.

Martin Williams to have the scholarship vacated by Thomas Kempe, who is dead.

The reversion of the scholarship is granted to Ralphe Taylebois.

The Renters ordered to gather the revenues of the Company personally.

Part of the Court are deputed to resort to a garden lying beyond Mr. Taylor's house in Aldriche Gate Street, there to view how far the ground of this Company extends westward towards the said house. The six viewers adjudge the ground of the Company to reach on the south side from the pale by the town ditch on the east of the old house there where a vine groweth, with a great square stone of marble under the same vine; and that the ground reacheth from the said pale by the town ditch on the east unto the end of the gallery there built by Richard Taylor, deceased, on the west; whereby it appeareth to them that the pale there erected stands within and upon our ground, how far they cannot certainly say, but do refer the certainty of the premises to the final judgment and determination of the Common Viewers of the City till better evidence may be found.

John Prater received of Robert Sharpe 10*s.*, due to Thomas Flynte, his master, "upon a hierusalem voiage."

Matthew Sturtevant, gentleman, offers of his own free will to give the Company four gilt spoons for admission to the freedom. He pays 3*s.* for his oath.

A license (set out in full) to a tenant to make certain alterations in the great tenement opposite Goldsmiths' Hall purchased by him of Alderman Langley.

The Wardens agree with Mr. Scarlet, the Queen's bargeman, that the Company will pay him yearly for the hire of his barge, whenever the Mayor taketh his oath at Westminster, 54*s.* 4*d.*; and for his hat bands, 3*s.* 4*d.*, so long as he shall find them with a comely and sufficient barge, etc.; and if it shall fortune him in any year hereafter by the appointment of the Renters, or any other officers of the Company, that he shall provide and furnish a barge for them, and it shall happen that the Company do not occupy the same, then the said Mr. Scarlet shall have compensation therefor.

Copy in full of an award between a goldsmith and a shoemaker.

Sir Martin Bowes's "memorial" to be kept at the church of St. Mary Woolnoth, in Lombard Street.

About this date, at certain entries, such as promises to abide by the Wardens' arbitration, etc., there is a marginal note, *Subscripsit* (or *subscripserunt*) *in adversariis. Adversaria* is sometimes used for *memoranda.* There were probably books of this kind which have not been preserved.

A man sent to ward for receiving a fugitive apprentice.

A tenant produces a letter from the Earl of Leicester in favour of his stopping a view of certain houses, to see that the tenants remove nothing which should be left.

John Fyppes promises six gilt spoons as a fine for his admission.

Mr. Stanley promises to pay such of the Company as he is indebted to by reason of his office in the Mint.

Mr. Edward Gilberd to be written after Mr. Alderman Langley and before the Wardens, as is the custom in other Companies for those who have been sworn Aldermen, and afterwards have given up their gowns.

Memorandum to take out of the chest such evidences of Sir Bartholomew Reed's lands as shall serve the purpose of John Reed, of Oxsted.

£24 paid for the surrender of the lease of a moiety of the "Horse Head," within Newgate.

Entry relating to the purchase of lands in Mugwell Street, from Mr. Brandon. Mugwell, or Mogwell Street, Cripplegate, was so called in the 13th and 14th centuries. Monkwell Street, its present name, was a corruption of later date. In Windsor Court, in this street, so called after Windsor Place, the residence of William, second Lord Windsor (d. 1558), stood the Presbyterian Chapel of Thomas Doolittle, the ejected minister of St. Alphage, London Wall, and the last survivor of the ejected ministers of London. It adjoined Mr. Doolittle's dwelling-house, and was the first Nonconformist place of worship in London erected after the Great Fire in 1666. It was also the first place of worship opened by the Nonconformists after the Royal indulgence.

Account of the assays taken before the Queen's Commissioners in the Star Chamber.

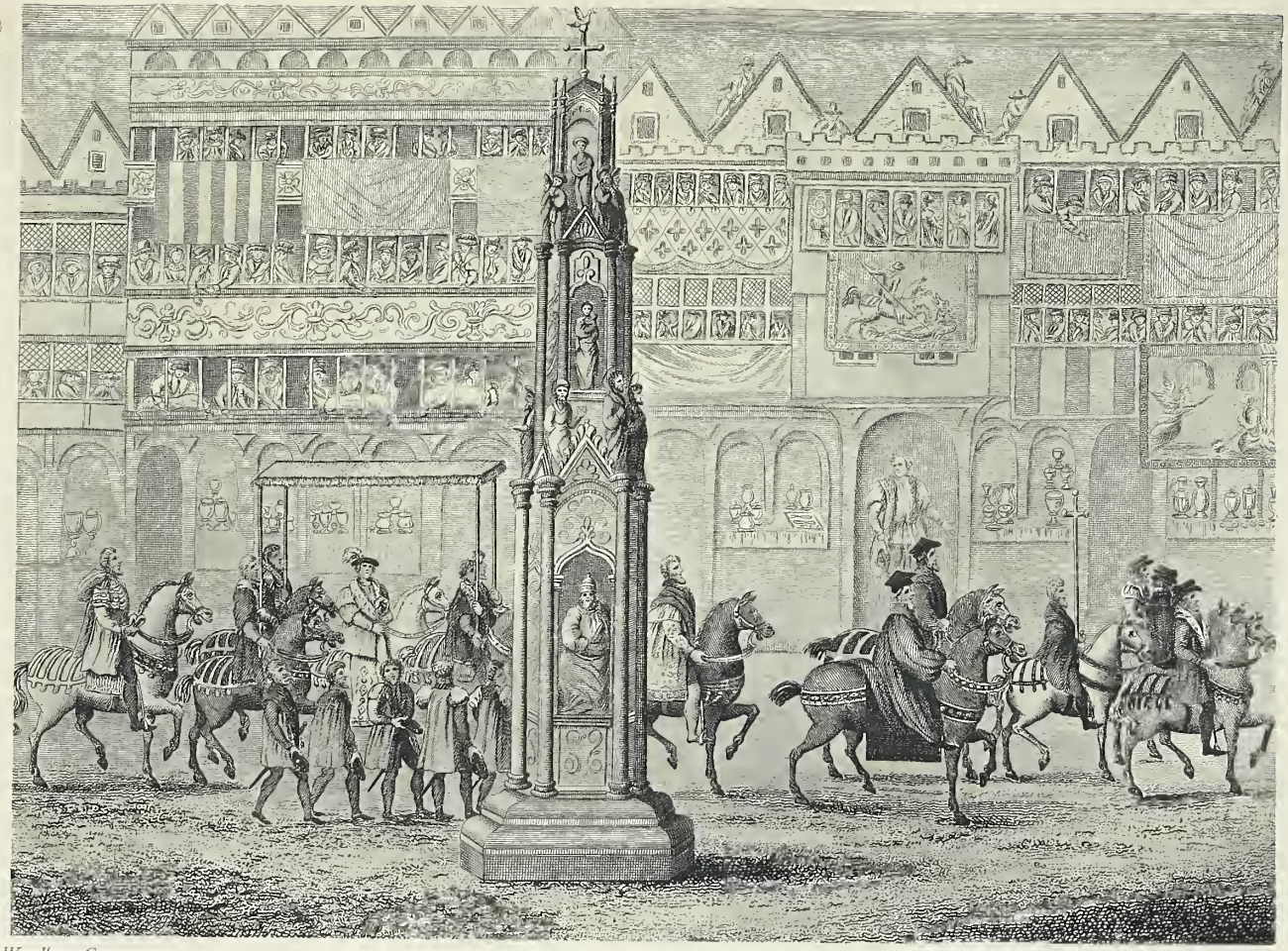
About this date there are numerous translations from this Company to other Companies, such Companies being not infrequently of inferior standing.

Agnes Ruthgen promises to deliver unto Mr. Thomas Clarke (a Warden) a book of portraitures which in this sennyght shall be whole and perfect, which is now in the hands of Nicholas Hilliard, and the said Thomas Clarke to give unto her therefor 20*s.*; and further, she promises to give unto the said Thomas Clarke every quarter 5*s.*, till such debt as she oweth to him by a "specialty" be all contented and paid, and John Ruthgen is bound with her for the due performance of the said "specialty."

Nicholas Hilliard, Limner, Jeweller, and Goldsmith to Queen Elizabeth, was probably, from the tenour of this entry, a member of the Company. He was highly celebrated for his miniatures, or "portraitures," as they were then called. His works, though here pledged for such a small sum, afterwards realised great prices.

John Ruthgen promises to finish a book of gold, which he is to make for Mr. Harrison, to the use of my Lord of Leicester.

Agreed at the admission and swearing of new Wardens that there shall be kept a dinner in the hall or parlour to the use of the Livery of the Company, and the wives of the Assistants, with the Aldermen and Wardens of the Fishmongers'; and the like use is to be observed in all those years wherein the renewing of the Livery shall be omitted, and also in those years wherein the said Livery shall be renewed.



Woodbury-Gravure.

GOLDSMITHS' ROW, CHEAPSIDE, 1547.

WITH PART OF THE PROCESSION OF EDWARD VI. TO HIS CORONATION AT WESTMINSTER.

From a Coeval Picture at Cowdry in Sussex.

A principal feast to be made, as in times past hath been used, according to the old custom, and this year the day shall be kept upon Monday, the 9th of June next coming.

It is ordered to stand firm and inviolable, and upon pain that every Warden, who shall hereafter in his time attempt the breach thereof, shall give £5 to the use of the Company.

Order that a letter be directed from the Company to my Lord the Archbishop of York, to request him to suffer no communion cups to be used in any parish or diocese, "but only such as be touched with the Liberd's Head crowned."

Warning to a tenant to leave his house because of his unquiet behaviour.

Racks to be made for a tenant for hanging out his clothes.

Agreed that the Earl of Leicester be waited on in answer to a letter from him asking the Company to grant him a lease of their house in Maiden Lane for Dr. Wilson.

Renters' wives to be at the Wardens' dinner, notwithstanding the order above mentioned.

No sermon to be preached except in those years when the Livery shall be renewed.

A Goldsmith offending is to be bound not to offend again, and, if he does so offend, he is to be bound in a larger sum; and so on.

George Elyot bound in £200 not to make deceitful chains.

14 Eliz.– 1571.

Agreement for the Wardens to go on their search journey, and to be advanced £20 from the Company's treasury to bear their charges; also that the Clerk and Beadle be allowed their boots and hats in accompanying the Wardens.

The places visited are numerous, and include, amongst various smaller towns, Wells, Bristol, Bridgewater, Barnstaple, Exeter, Sherborne, Taunton, and Shaftesbury.

There is a long list of the persons fined, with the entry of their defaults and the sums paid. The defaults principally consist in having unlicensed weights, bad and deceptive workmanship, etc.

A fine for three pairs of eyes, three hartes with arrows, and three hands with hartes.

Certificate of the Assessors of the Subsidy, which states:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
That all the Company's plate, jewels, money, and debts only amount to - - - -	200	0	0
That they have land held by them in trust, to dispose of the residue amongst poor people, schools, almshouses, etc. (according to the wills of the donors), to the yearly amount of - -	360	10	0

	£	s.	d.
And one lady clearly gave to the House for the poor of the same Company - - -	150	4	6
Whereof they disburse and spend yearly, as the Wardens and Assistants think good, sometimes more, sometimes less, but every year one with another about - - - - -	40	0	0
And so remaineth clear towards vacations and reparations yearly - - - - -	110	4	6

Agreed that the Arms of the Company shall be renewed against the Mayor's feast—with helmet, crest, and supporters.

Certificate of the Company concerning freemen dwelling in the country, in pursuance of a precept from the Lord Mayor. It contains a list of 23 persons, with their residences.

No tenant to be allowed in Bachelor's Row but bachelors of the Company.

The Wardens, by the Mayor's commandment, admonish the Yeomanry of the Company as to the good government of themselves and families; and, further, if they fortune to learn and understand of any that, by words, or writing, or otherwise, shall mislike the Queen's Majesty's Government, they shall utter the same to the higher magistrates; with certain other circumstances concerning the horrible treasons of the Duke of Norfolk, lately detected.

The Clerk, the Beadle, and the Bricklayer forgiven debts to the Company—the one being £4, and the other two 20*s.* each.

A lease granted to Thomas Hopgrove, Richmond Herald.

The Renters elected refusing to serve are fined £10.

The Wardens bargain to give 5*s.* to John Ore, of St. Paul's, for setting of formes in Paul's for the Company, and boards under their feet, at such times as they shall either attend upon my Lord Mayor, or his brethren—at every such time 12 pence, which are 5 holy days in the year, namely:—

1. The day that the Lord Mayor takes water at Westminster.
2. All Hallows' Day.
3. Christmas Day.
4. Twelfth Day; and
5. Michaelmas Day.

A man fined for having a candle before his desk in the evening.

Sir Walter Mildmay reads a letter in favour of a tenant having "plat" (*i.e.* a plan) for the new houses in Fewtor (otherwise Fetter) Lane.

About this date there are numerous entries about houses in Fewtor Lane. Of this street Stow writes: "Then is Fewtor Lane, which stretches south unto Fleet Street by the east end of St. Dunstan's church, and is so called after fewtors, or idle people, lying there as in a way leading to gardens, but the same is now altered, being on both sides built through with many fair houses."

Agreed that a bill of articles concerning certain orders for the Mint moved to the Court, and by them well liked, shall be exhibited to Mr. Wardens for the inspection of Sir Walter Mildmay as shortly as may be.

Touchboxes, flasks, etc., for the calivers, corslets, and headpieces; drum, fife, and ensigns to be provided.

Assays taken in the Star Chamber before the Queen's Majesty's Privy Council.

Agreed that the two youngest Wardens only shall go to Woolwich between Midsummer and Michaelmas yearly, with the inferior officers to wait upon them, for the keeping of Sir Martin Bowes's "year's mind" there; and if any of the Assistants wish to go with them, they to bear their own charges. Also, that if Mr. Wardens find any disorders amongst the almsfolk there, they shall from time to time remove the same, and also shall place or displace such almsfolk, as to their discretion it shall seem good.

Repair of the frame for the armour.

Young men not to set up for themselves until they have made their master-pieces. *See* under 17 Eliz., p. 78.

15 Eliz.—1572.

A Manchester Goldsmith asks the Wardens to make a search in that town.

Eighteen horses, set under six salts, broken.

Henry Hardwyk allowed 40*s.* for learning how to make assays.

Order that at all assemblies of the Assistants to be kept in the Hall, the ballot box and balls shall be brought out, and set on the table before them by the youngest Warden, who at every such time shall be put in remembrance by the Clerk, to the end that all such matters as were heretofore passed openly may be passed secretly, and members can thereby freely use their consciences. Non-observance of this order to be punished by fine.

The usual present to the Lord Mayor (£10) increased, as he is a tenant of the Company, and has spent money on his house.

Two guests (named) at the Renters' dinner.

Award concerning the sale of "Myllereyses." Myllereyses, or Millreis, are Portuguese coins, worth about 5*s.* 7½*d.* each.

A complaint by John Leedham of matters being determined in the parlour "in hugger-mugger" fashion.

The standard of troy weight to be new "seised and made perfect."

Relief to Ralphe Robynson, who is now again mentioned as Clerk (*see* under 12 Eliz.).

To wait upon Mr. Secretary Smith to thank him.

Mr. Solicitor, Mr. Recorder, and Mr. Attorney, to be retained as counsel to conduct the "necessary and weighty affairs of the Fellowship."

Order about sellers of gold work under 18 carats fineness, and about making assays.

Contribution towards making a pier at Cromer.

A fine of 20*s.* for grievous wounds inflicted on Luke Arnold.

Melting the dyett.

16 Eliz.—1573.

Resolved that four members of the Court be appointed to wait upon Mr. Secretary Smith and Sir James Croft, Commissioners, concerning matters touching the Company—their charges to be defrayed at the cost of the House.

The Common Seal put to a letter of authority for a search.

Precept from the Lord Mayor enjoining the Company to observe an Act of Common Council of the 24th of July 1573, which forbids any feasts, either dinners or suppers, being kept at any meetings at any Hall, Mystery, or Company of the City, after the 4th of August then next ensuing. The Court agree to abide by this restriction (the reason for which is not mentioned) and make various arrangements thereupon, particularly that the chief feasts shall cease, and that only the quarter-day dinners be observed.

Thomas Haynes sent to ward for setting coarse horses and coarse compartments to a good salt, after it had been touched with the "Liberd's Head" crowned.

Account of assays taken in the Star Chamber, and weighing of the pyx monies, before the Queen's Majesty's Most Honourable Council, Richard Martin being then Warden of the Mint, and John Senyson, Master Worker of the same.

The diet to be converted into ready money.

Letter sent to a justice of the peace in Lancashire for apprehending a false worker.

An account of plate stolen from the Earl of Derby, and letter from the Queen's Council concerning the Queen's silver vessels and other plate, having been stolen from time to time out of Her Majesty's house, and which by no means can be found out or recovered.

Later, the carcases of two cruets having the Queen's Arms thereon, and being parcel of the charge of Mr. Thurland, Clerk of the Queen's Closet, are recovered and brought to the Wardens.

An account of gold rings found stuffed with wax and chalk; also a ring with a heart in a pansy, and other devices.

A letter from the Wardens to the Merchant Adventurers.

Agreed that a Committee of the Company shall peruse and examine the Corporation of the Company for the full understanding thereof, and for the reformation of such enormities as seem now to be prejudicial to the Company; and to use the advice of learned counsel concerning the same, as occasion shall serve.

A precept from the Lord Mayor, stating that complaints have of late been made by the strangers abiding in the City of being molested and evil entreated

by servants and apprentices, while going about their business in the streets; and commanding the Wardens, in Her Majesty's name, to do their best to restrain those over whom they have control, and who may have been guilty of such conduct.

Sir Thomas Lodge (escheator) commands the Company in the Queen's name to certify to him, in the parish church of Saint Michael, Cornhill, the names of all such strangers, being free denizens, as are within the Company's rule and government, and do not submit to their orders, or have otherwise transgressed the laws in not going to church, and eating flesh on prohibited days, or have in other respects offended against church discipline.

The return of the Wardens states that all such strangers under their government have hitherto well conducted themselves, so far as concerned the Company, but whether they have transgressed the laws of the realm in the other points enquired after they know not.

A man complains that there are stranger goldsmiths working in improper places, but refuses to give details.

The Earl of Arundel requests to have a saucer assayed, as a means of finding others which are missing.

Shakelton committed to ward for putting coarse feet on a sterling salt.

An assay lantern and an assay balance to be provided.

The Wardens agree to lend certain of the Company's plate on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. Polle's daughter.

Order to repair Sir Martin Bowes's almshouses at Woolwich, and coals to be bought for the poor in winter.

Further account of assays taken in the Star Chamber, and of the moneys found in the pyx.

Letter from Sir Nicholas Bacon for ground in Fewtor Lane.

Order against disclosing the names of the new Wardens until the time appointed.

Precept from the Lord Mayor enjoining the Company, on the Queen's behalf, to raise with all possible speed, and have in readiness, 30 good, able, tall, and warlike men, well and thoroughly furnished with calivers and shot, so that they may be able to set out on the Queen's service at one hour's notice.

Shortly afterwards another precept from the Lord Mayor is received, pressing the Company to expedite and have in immediate readiness 15 out of the 30 soldiers, armed, etc., as above mentioned.

The sum of £4 in money is sent to the Wardens from the Chamberlain of London, towards the charge of 15 Gascoigne coats, to be forthwith made of blue cloth, for the 15 soldiers ordered from the Company by the last precept, namely, 4*s.* towards every coat.

This is immediately followed by another precept from the Mayor for the provision of sloppes, or breeches, otherwise called "slyders," of blue cloth or kersey,

for the said 15 soldiers, and for the delivery of the said articles to their captain.

The soldiers are stated afterwards to have been got ready accordingly, a subscription having been made towards the cost thereof.

Further, as to the assays, etc., of pyx monies taken in the Star Chamber.

Quarterly dinner—The wives of Assistants and late Renters present. No venison, according to an Act of Common Council.

17 Eliz.—1574.

The Assay Master to "siese" no weights.

A ware set with "citrines."

Order that no workman shall work for himself till he has made a master-piece. *See* under 14 Eliz., p. 75.

Order against working in garrets to be executed.

Leases to Assistants to be for 30 years.

No grants in reversion to be made.

A late apprentice is bound in £10 to make his master-piece.

Precept for the "reformation of injuries used by infamous, troublesome informers." It contains certain articles to be enquired of, namely, what infamous and idle persons, professing themselves to be informers upon penal statutes, have troubled or terrified any of the Queen's subjects, and what rewards they have obtained by means of such threats or informations, and what was the nature of the charges made by them; what and how many processes have been taken to the knowledge of the Company on such account; what have been the colourable pretences of issuing and acting upon such processes.

To these queries the Company are to subjoin names and other particulars.

Punishment with rods in the parlour.

Fines for lights before desks, etc.

The Court appoint two of the Wardens to attend "upon my Lord of Leicester, at the Queen's Court, for answering of a letter written by him to the Company, touching a jewel of my Lord, which George Martin bought after it was warned (advertised) for." The said George Martin is at the same Court ordered to accompany the Wardens to answer for himself.

During the meeting for reading the Company's ordinances, Charles Pierson, late servant with James Stocke, goldwire-drawer, was openly punished in the stocks within the Hall, in the sight and presence of the whole Company there present, for graving certain articles, made of silver, as gold—the same being only over-laid with gold and soldered with gold solder, to the manifest injury of the Queen's people; and which wire the said Charles Pierson did draw, and bought for that purpose.

Roger Roden, Goldsmith, at the procurement of the said C. Pierson, did make such articles of the same wire, and soldered them with gold solder as

aforesaid, wherefore, the said Roden, for his deceitful and unlawful act, was, by the determination of the whole Court, adjudged to be openly punished with Pierson, but it was found, when called upon, that he had purposely absented himself from the meeting. Subsequently Roger Roden was apprehended, and openly punished in the Hall stocks.

Counsel to be consulted concerning the election of Wardens.

Absentees from the dinner in consequence of strife in the Company.

Messrs. Gardiner and Brandon, having the keys of the chest, are sent for, that the Company's plate may be put away therein; but they do not come.

18 Eliz.—1575.

Gardiner and Brandon again refuse to attend.

Precept from the Lord Mayor commanding the Wardens in the Queen's behalf, to cause diligent care to be had, that thenceforth no member of the Company take any apprentice other than the child of an Englishman, born within the Queen's dominions.

Return by the Wardens to a precept from the Mayor concerning out-dwellers. It enumerates the names and residences of 34 persons, freemen of the Company, with their abodes, who, at this time, were not resident within either the City or the Liberties thereof.

Suit to be made to the Queen's Council for the "siesynge of weights."

Ladies invited to dinner, but some purposely absent themselves.

Mem.—To obtain from the Bishop of London a note of the Company having lent money for La Rochelle.

Death of Erasmus Clinkerdagger, Beadle, and complaint against Thomas Keelynge, the Common Assayer.

Entry concerning a pepper-box belonging to Lord Abergavenny.

A salt offered for sale. The seller is sent to fetch neighbours to testify for him, but does not return.

Mr. Yonge is allowed to use the name of the Company in his suit against Mr. Best for the wrongful removal of a watercourse.

Precept from the Lord Mayor for the provision of corn in Dantzic, and other countries beyond the sea, and also in places within the realm "for the State's urgent necessity in the times of dearth now years past."

An apostle spoon offered for sale by a woman, who gave a false reference, and did not return.

John Crayle, minister, offers suspicious silver for sale.

Mem.—To wait on the Treasurer and the Earl of Leicester about a Bill in Parliament against the Company. Mr. Martyn protests that he is not the author of the Bill above-mentioned. The Clerk gives him a copy of his protest.

Silver, supposed to have belonged to the Queen, found with a woman of Putney.

Emanuel Cole is sent to ward for refusing to be bound for true dealing. A bricklayer complains of the said Cole.

Robert Marshal requests leave to take the law against the Common Assayer.

Mem.—To confer with the Master of the Requests concerning a supplication to the Queen, prejudicial to the Fellowship.

"Concerning the dissension." This dissension appears to have been dissatisfaction on the part of certain members, who are named, as to the then mode of government of the Company.

Application for a pile of weights delivered two years ago to be "sysed." The Wardens answer that the applicant shall have his weights when others have theirs, by order of the Queen's Council.

Precept from the Lord Mayor concerning loans, and the answer of the Company thereto.

Open punishment in the parlour with whips.

Mr. Sharpe allowed to keep a pewterer to planish silver plate.

The Court agrees that a letter shall be written to the Lords of the Council, in reply to one written by them, on behalf of Mr. Knyveck, "for a lease of the house lately occupied by Thomas Greene, executed for treason," for the use of the widow and children of the said Greene, and two of the Wardens are appointed to deliver the reply to my Lord of Leicester, or my Lord Chamberlain.

19 Eliz.—1576.

A "particular account of the evil demeanour of Mr. Martyn." The evil demeanour charged consists of Mr. Martyn's refusal to take his place as an Assistant of the Company, and his slander (in assigning the reason of his conduct) of all his brethren.

Plague in the Assay Master's and Beadle's houses.

Bachelors to be chosen in anticipation of the election of Mr. Alderman Langley as Lord Mayor.

£4 fine for refusing to serve as Bachelor, and another fine of 20 marks for the same.

Gift to the Lord Mayor elect. "Forasmuch as before this time of old and ancient custom there hath been granted by the Wardens and Assistants of this Company, to him of the said Company who hath been chosen to be the Mayor of this City, the sum of £30 towards the trimming of his house, it is agreed to grant not only the said benevolence of £30, but also (having regard to the great charge that Mr. John Langley, Alderman, now elected Lord Mayor of the said City, shall be at, and that he may the better do things to the honour of the City) the further sum of £70, in full of £100.

An account follows of the election of "63 Bachelors from the young men of the Company," 16 of whom are to have their gowns faced with black velvet, with coats or jackets of velvet; 12 others of them to have coats or jackets of satin or

damask, and their coats faced with black velvet; and the residue to have coats or jackets of damask, and their gowns faced also with damask.

These 63 persons at the same time brought in to Mr. Wardens various sums in part payment of the expenses of the Pageant, Yeomen's gowns, etc.; some £5 each, and some £2 each. The Yeomen generally, being also called upon, contributed according to their ability.

The Wardens furnish the said Bachelors with hoods, for which they are charged 22*s.* 6*d.* apiece. 40 others of the Yeomanry have, some of them, velvet coats and chains of gold, and some satin and damask coats, with gold chains about their necks, under the denomination of "Whifflers."

The whole appear at Goldsmiths' Hall by seven o'clock in the morning, when the Wardens place the Bachelors, and appoint the order in which they shall go, namely,

Eight of the sixteen being in velvet coats, the foremost place.
The other eight to take their places last.
All the other Bachelors to be enclosed in the midst of the said sixteen, two by two, in order according to their degree;

"and thus they went orderly from the said Hall through Chepeside into Milk Street, to my Lord Mayor's house there, to give their attendance on him to the Guild Hall, and from thence to 'The Three Cranes.'" More follows as to this Mayoralty, the procession, etc.

Sir John Langley served as Sheriff with Ambrose Nicholas in the Mayoralty of Sir Christopher Draper in 1566, and was himself Mayor, as above, in this year. Stow describes him as the son of Robert Langley, of Althorpe, in Lincolnshire.

A committal to ward for refusing to take hoods and pay for them.

Relief to Ralph Robynson, the Clerk, who is sick.

Letters from the Earl of Leicester, and Hatton, Captain of the Queen's Guard in favour of Richard Reade, for the reversion of the Clerkship.

Letter from the Queen's Council, dated from Hampton Court, stating that the Council hath been given to understand that great sums of gold have been withdrawn from the kingdom by merchant strangers trading here, and warning the Company to be cautious on this point, so as to prevent, as far as possible, further similar issues of gold.

Richard Reade chosen Clerk in the place of Ralph Robynson, deceased.

Precept from the Lord Mayor warning the Company to be carefully observant of the Queen's Statutes concerning apparel; also requiring that such of the Company as do sell woollen cloth, fustian, canvas, and such like, shall reform their prices, not exacting from Her Majesty's subjects otherwise than reason requires.

An order as to an existing controversy between the Assayers and certain working goldsmiths. The matter is directed to be placed under the conduct of five persons, members of the Court, "and men skilful in making assays."

Inventory to be made of the books in the Clerk's counting-house.

Mr. Mabb, senior, called before Mr. Wardens "for the bringing in of two hogsheads of claret wine, which he had owed the Hall, against the next feast day, which two hogsheads he confessed to be due from him; nevertheless, he prayed the Wardens that they would accept one hogshead, and for the other he would deliver against the said feast two bucks, in full satisfaction of the other hogshead." His offer is accepted.

30*s.* paid for the workmanship of a serpent's head, with a serpent's tongue in it; and for a box.

Long opinion and decision of the persons appointed as judges on the subject of the controversy between the Assayers and the working Goldsmiths. The judgement is afterwards confirmed by the Company at a full meeting.

Consultation with the Queen's Solicitor and the Recorder.

Sir John Langley makes request to have his lease of the shop next St. Matthew's Alley renewed; but he is refused, on the ground that it would be contrary to a previous order of Court; he is offered, however, the lease of a tenement in St. Matthew's Alley, wherein one Margery Waring dwells.

Precept from the Lord Mayor concerning a loan for Yarmouth.

An allowance for gown and hood granted to the Clerk, who is subsequently admitted to the Livery.

Receipts for livery money from various persons named, at 10*s.* 6*d.* each.

"This day was kept the last of the dinners of the Wardens that now are, being the chief dinner of the Company, at the which was my Lord Mayor and divers and sundry of the Aldermen; wherein were all things observed and done as the year afore, as concerning the solemnity of the garlands for the manifestation of the new Wardens, and all other things at the same dinner accustomed."

20 Eliz.—1577.

Supplication to be sent to the Council for "sisynge of weights."

The Clerk to buy a book for the entering of all letters which come from the Council, and applications put up to the Council, as also for precepts coming from my Lord Mayor; and the Clerk to enter all the said things in such register.

Entries respecting a "billiment" having latten plates.

Offer by a man to be Armourer to the Fellowship at 20*s.* a year.

Repair of Sir Martyn Bowes's banners in the church of St. Mary Woolnoth.

Assays to be made of plate belonging to Cowley and Ricards, two men who had made complaint of the Assay Master; also a full account of Burton's complaint against the Assay Master, and as to the trial piece for deciding controversies.

Expenses of quarter-days stinted to 20 marks.

Order that the Assay Master shall not retain the overplus of silver.

A Frenchman brings letters from the preacher of the French church.

The Statute of the 18th of Elizabeth to be read quarterly in the assembly.

Letter from the Assay Master of the Tower.

Controversy concerning a "Rome Voyage."

A complaint against a man for taking off the heads of spoons after they had come from the Assay Office, and putting on coarse heads.

The Assay Master says that there are twenty perjurers in the Company.

Stress taken from Goldsmiths for having lighted candles.

Precept commanding the embodying and training forthwith of 150 armed men; and because Mr. Wardens could not, on account of urgent business, attend to the raising of the men, and the levying of money therefor, the Court agree that the Wardens shall nominate 5 of the Assistants to aid them in the premises.

At the next meeting the Court agree to take up £100 at interest to buy the arms and accoutrements mentioned, and that the same shall be laid out in readiness in the Hall to be used when wanted.

This loan of £100 is to be kept secret, lest greater taxation shall be imposed.

A list of the Company's purchases is afterwards given. The articles consist of 80 calivers, 80 flasks, touch-pieces, and moryons at 15*s.* each, etc. etc.

The Armourer finds 40 swords and daggers, and is paid for each sword and dagger 6*s.*

Case of a man sending three pieces of a "scryne" to be assayed without first placing thereon his mark.

Robert Bee offers two gilt spoons for his admission. A spoon is sent to him as a pattern.

A loan to Lord Montgomery; and to Rochelle.

Punishment for arresting a man in the Hall without license.

Cheats and stresses in the treasury to be converted into money for the good of the House.

Timber, and old "almayn ryvettes" (*i.e.* suits of armour) to be sold.

The Clerk ordered to deliver the book of the old ordinances to Mr. Warden Martin, to the intent that he may peruse it, and gather some necessary points therein touching the state of the Company. Later it is agreed that the book of ordinances shall be revised, and such ordinances as need reformation be reformed, and such as need none remain, and that this shall be done by the advice of learned counsel.

To consult the Lords of the Council concerning the punishment of untrue workers, especially John Pryn, who is subsequently punished.

Three of the Wardens make a stress, at the house of a Goldsmith in Chepe, on account of the non-payment by him of a fine. They take away four parcel-gilt cups and other articles, and leave word with the shop-boy to tell his master to repair to the Wardens at the Hall, and bring in his fine, and that he shall then have his plate again; else they will proceed against him as directed by the ordinances.

Warning given that stresses will be sold.

"Presenters" chosen to search for those who work contrary to the ordinances.

Complaint by an apprentice of insufficient food.

A Goldsmith prays that plate taken from him as a stress may be re-delivered, but declares that he has made a vow not to pay his fine. Prayer refused.

Ralph Berton appointed Weigher, and plate brought to be assayed.

The orders touching Assays read, and to be entered *verbatim*.

Drafts of the oaths of the gold and silver Assayers, and others.

Thomas Keelynge, Common Assayer of Plate and Maker of Assays, and Ralph Berton, Weigher of the Worker's Plate and Syser of Weights, promise not to quarrel, and shake hands.

21 Eliz.—1578.

Agreed by the Wardens that all such gilded monies as were taken at the search at St. Bartholomew-tide last shall be defaced, and the utterers thereof fined at the discretion of the Wardens; and, further, that every huckster hereafter offending in the like sort shall have his monies openly defaced and cut.

S. Lyst ordered to bring before the Wardens his son and those who have been used to game with him unlawfully.

A testimonial in favour of George Cornelius to be sent to Myddelborough, beyond the sea, where he now works.

Entries respecting a trial piece for workmen's plate; concerning the weighing of plate, etc.

Information by a workman as to his master's untrue wares.

Nicholas More, the master in question, to be fined or imprisoned, his work being found, after trial, to be defective.

Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham in favour of a tenant.

Almsmen warned not to pilfer trenchers, or other vessels.

Fines for candles near desks after 5 o'clock.

A fine excused because the offender is free of another Company.

Robert Sharpe's patent for hollowing and planishing silver plate.

A debate about renewing the lease to Mrs. Rogers of her late husband's house and shop in Chepsyde. She obtains the lease, but only during widowhood.

Precept read that the law shall not be taken against freemen for small causes.

Fifteen members of the Company (named) supplicate the Court touching the evil abuse of some Goldsmiths, who carry plate from fair to fair and market to market, uttering much deceptive work. They receive for answer that reformation shall be made therein.

A precept from the Lord Mayor for the furnishing of 30 comely men in black velvet coats, with gold chains about their necks, every one having his man in comely manner to attend him, to meet the Queen's Majesty, and bring her to the City, on her way to her palace of Westminster.

The Court appoint themselves and certain of the Livery, all to be in readiness at eight o'clock in the morning.

A tenant turned out of his house for receiving therein persons sick of the plague.

A grant to Antony Dod, student, for proceeding Bachelor of Arts.

A pension taken away from a man for striking an officer of the Company, but the pension is afterwards returned.

Agreed that Mr. Wardens shall use the counsel of some learned men for the considering of Mr. Lytchefelde concerning the note of concealed lands.

This entry relates to questions which arose about this date as to whether the Companies had not concealed certain chantry lands from the King's Commissioners, and as to other technical points which the ingenuity of "patentees," sharpened by self interest, enabled them to discover.

"Patentees" were persons who obtained Crown grants of any land which they could discover to have been forfeited to the Crown, but not surrendered by the owners. They were also called "concealers."

There does not seem to have been much substance in these questions, but they were sufficiently serious to harass the Companies, and large sums, said to have amounted to £5000, were extorted as "Compositions."

Finally, in order to put an end to all doubt, a private Act (4 James I. c. x.) was passed "assuring and establishing" the title of the Companies to these chantry lands.

The Wardens of the Pewterers' Company complain of Robert Sharpe, Goldsmith, having a pewterer in his service.

A salt and spoons, belonging to Mr. Hawkins, Mayor of Plymouth, broken.

The Wardens receive a letter from the Queen, by the hand of Her Majesty's "secretary for the Latin tongue," recommending Robert Sharpe to the office of Silver Assayer.

A long account of the election of Wardens.

A master ordered to apparel his apprentice decently.

Lists of presents for the Possession Dinner, and the Renters' Dinners. Names of the 16 waiters who waited at table.

List of Goldsmiths living in Goldsmiths' Row, in Cheap; St. Matthew's Alley; Lombard Street; and other places, with the signs of their stalls and shops.

Memorandum that the books containing the Wardens' Accounts and Court Minutes between the 22nd and 34th years of Elizabeth inclusive have not been preserved.

35 Eliz.—1592.

Appointment of four members of the Court to view the burnt houses in Mayden Lane, and for the setting forward of the new buildings there.

Agreed that William Finch, carpenter in St. Paul's Church-Yard, shall be spoken with for the same.

Grant to the Keeper of the Royal Exchange at the Lord Mayor's request.

Mr. Warden Ballett being licensed to ride into the country for the space of a month, Mr. Fecke is licensed to touch the workmen's plate with the Liberd's Head during his absence.

John Staples, a broker of the Company, is admitted to be keeper of their corn at the Bridge House, in the room of Thomas Norton.

Members allowed to lay in corn for their own provision at the Bridge House.

Grant of a chamber to the churchwardens of St. John Zachary.

The Livery called the "Clothing."

The Renters' book to be sealed up until "cast over."

£10 allowed the Wardens to visit the Mayor, as of custom.

A new Renter chosen *vice* Heryk, deceased, and, there being no precedent for the publication of the fact to the whole Company, it is published to the Livery only.

Tenants swear that they paid their rents to the late Renter, though their names are not so marked.

Upon a motion made by Sir Richard Martyn, touching the agreeing with some merchants for the adventure which this House hath in the setting forth of certain ships to the seas, it is agreed by the Court that this House shall stand to their adventure, and not make or sell it away.

The sum of 6*s.* 8*d.* each received from 15 persons (named) for their admission into the Livery, and 4*s.* each for their Livery fine. They have their hoods delivered to them.

Among this new batch of Livery appears, for the first time, the name of Sir Hugh Myddelton.

Sir Richard Martyn promises to spend £500 on his house, in consideration of which the Court grant him an extension of his lease, together with a lease of some other houses in Bread Street, one whereof is the little house known by the sign of "The Holy Water Sprinkle."

More respecting the Company's adventure money in the late ships, viz:—That two persons named, who have been suitors for the same, shall have a third part of such adventure, and Sir Richard Martyn and the three other Wardens shall have the remaining two third-parts. They consent to give £1,200 for the same, payable by monthly instalments of £100 each.

Grant to James Mab, a student at Oxford, on his proceeding Bachelor of Arts.

Thomas Smith has a new lease promised him on certain conditions, one of which is that he shall provide the Company with one buck on ten days' notice.

William Dymoke and Humfrey Scot, Common Assayers for silver, to be excused quarterage.

Letter from the Lord Treasurer commanding the Company, on the Queen's behalf, to return the names of a competent number of men of skill, for a jury for the tryal of monies of gold and silver. Gold to be provided for the above.

The Wardens, and other persons named, bring in £30 each, making £180 in all, in part payment of a "more" (larger) sum agreed on by them with the Assistants for their adventure in "shyppes which went out with Sir Walter Rawlye."

William Dymoke and Humfrey Scot to be Common Assayers for gold and silver and for "syzing" of weights, and Ralph Berton to weigh the workmen's plate.

36 Eliz.—1593.

The Wardens, "this infectious time," to make search about the City, as usual, and at Stourbridge Fair, Lynn, Norwich, Yarmouth, etc.

List of stuff defaced in the above searches, with the names of the owners of the defective work.

Quarterage to be omitted in this time of God's visitation.

An account of the election of a Warden to supply the place of one dead.

A letter from the Lord Keeper asking for two minor places in the Company's gift for certain suitors who are named.

Sir Richard Martyn applies to have the lease of his mansion in Chepe extended to 80 years, the same to be granted in the name of his son, Richard Martyn.

Account of the assay of monies taken in the Star Chamber.

Relief to the Beadle, in the time of God's visitation in his house, 40*s.*

Lease to Mr. Martyn for 30 years of his tenement in Gutter Lane, and also of his garden in Jewin Gardens.

Catherine Clarke also to have a lease of her garden in the latter place, she paying the accustomed rent, and giving, as a fine, two bucks of the season against the Wardens' dinner then next.

Death of Sir C. Buckell, and election of Sir Richard Martyn, to serve for the residue of the late Lord Mayor's year.

"Sir Richard Martyn, Goldsmith," says Stow, "son of Thomas Martyn, of Saffron Walden, in Essex, served part of the year of Sir Cuthbert Buckell, Vintner."

"This day (July 9th) was the Wardens' dinner, in very bountiful manner, at the which was the Lord Mayor of London, with divers Aldermen and their wives, the Wardens of the Fishmongers', and divers other worshipful guests, and the Livery of the Company, with the wives of so many as had been Renters."

Ordered, in pursuance of the Lord Mayor's precept, that wheat be ground and sent to market; and, further, that the Lord Mayor shall have out of the Company's garner at the Bridge House, weekly, twelve bushels for the serving of his house, or more, if his Lordship be so minded. Brethren may have corn at 3*s.* 6*d.* a bushel.

37 Eliz.—1594.

Thomas Martyn, a student at Cambridge, receives from the Court a gift of 20 nobles towards proceeding Bachelor of Arts.

Order against strangers and foreigns.

Letter from Secretary Woolley to the Lord Mayor in favour of Richard Hely.

Redeeming the gown of a deceased brother.

Tenants of houses by the Cross contribute towards trimming the foreparts of their houses.

Untrue workmen appear before the Wardens.

A loan to the Chamberlain, according to the Lord Mayor's precept.

Answer to articles touching gifts to colleges.

Precept from the Lord Mayor touching the buying of rye.

38 Eliz.—1595.

Gift of a seal of silver with a handle of ivory to the Mayor of Stockport.

License to the Clerk to make out a copy of Shaa's will for the said town.

Agreed by the ballot box that a house in Bread Street shall not be leased to Thomas Drope.

The reversion of a scholarship granted to Mr. Wyborne, "Preacher of God's word."

Counsel to be had touching the matter of Ipswich, and subsequently to go to the Star Chamber about the same matter.

A gentleman brings to the Wardens a gold jewel with a little "purslyn" white stone, bought for 13*s.* of a goldsmith, who promised to take it back for 9*s.* at any time, but now refuses.

The Statute concerning buying and selling coined gold (5 & 6 Edw. VI.) read, and goldsmiths admonished to obey it.

Entry as to disorderly persons in Bachelor's Alley, who have crept in there by indirect means.

Order that from henceforth no Goldsmith shall have his dwelling in any of the tenements in Bachelor's Alley before he be admitted by the Wardens for the time being; and that everyone so admitted shall forthwith enter into a bond to deliver to the Wardens, at his departure, the key of his tenement, and quietly to quit possession of the same.

From this and other entries, Bachelor's Alley appears to have derived its name from, and to have been appropriated to the residence of, that portion of the Company denominated "The Bachelors"—a body of members which was common to all the Livery Companies.

There appear also to have been two classes, namely, "rich" Bachelors, and "budge" Bachelors. *See* entry under 9 James I.

This is the oath administered to the Jury at the Star Chamber, before the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, 13th February 1595:—

"Ye shall well and truly after your knowledge and discretions make the assays of these monies of gold and silver, and truly report if the same monies be in weight and fineness according to the Queen's Standard of Her Treasury, and

also if the said monies be sufficient in alloys, and according to the covenants comprised in the Indentures between the Queen's Majesty and the Master of Her Mints, so help you God."

A particular description of the coins assayed follows, and of the boxes, or pyxes, in which they were preserved; the names of the Jury, etc.

Agreed that "Mr. Wardens shall take order with Mr. Holman for the bryngynge in of the Tames water into the Hall as reasonably as he can."

"In consideration of the honourable letters of the Lords of the Council," a lease in reversion for 40 years was granted to Mr. Giles Wyggington of his garden and house, being amongst the gardens in Shoe Lane, which house he had lately built.

Any brother of the Company may have a lease of one of the burnt houses in Mayden Lane for 30 years, and not above, if he will take it, and be at the charge of new building and finishing the same. Agreed at the same time that no Goldsmith, or other person, free of another Company, shall be suffered to use or inhabit any house, or shop, belonging to the Company in Chepe.

"Forasmuch as the Yeomanry of the Company is greatly increased, so that there is not in the Hall sufficient room for them to sit, for the reformation thereof it is agreed that there shall be eight short forms made for the better placing of the Yeomanry; and, for more room, that the long tables shall be lengthened so as to carry the tressels out with the benches; and that no pensioner, or any person who will not pay the charge towards the House, shall be suffered to sit on the quarter-days amongst the Yeomanry, upon pain of committal to ward. No brother to bring any person with him on such quarter-days who is not a freeman, on pain of forfeiting 3*s.* 4*d.*

Fine for binding an apprentice without the Wardens' consent; and gift of 13*s.* 4*d.* to one Calverly, who informs against strangers.

The Company accept of Sir Richard Martyn, as security for the payment by him to them of £400 by instalments, his share of Sir Walter Rawlye's ship adventure money.

Certificate that two strangers are of honest behaviour, and of the Dutch church; and a Frenchman certified to be of good behaviour by the preacher of his church.

An apprentice proves his age by the production of a certificate which he had from his mother out of "the church book."

39 Eliz.—1596.

A present to Mr. Collins, Reader at Lincoln's Inn.

No plate to serve at dinner, owing to the absence of Mr. Brode, who had the custody thereof.

Supplication to the Company by workmen.

The Company decline to fix prices.

A woman found selling an almsman's badge.

Richard Fox, a Warden, dies, and another is elected in his place.

Old Renters go with new Renters to shew them the tenements belonging to the Company, as of custom.

To acquaint the Lord Treasurer with the names of those who have counterfeited the touch.

A long order of the Court of Star Chamber against John More and Robert Thomas, who had connived with one Alexander Marshall (supposed to have fled the country), for the touching of certain parcels of silver plate, far under the standard, with counterfeit marks of the Liberd's Head, the Lyon, and the other Hall marks, for which the Lords had adjudged punishment. The sentence, or judgement, recites that on a day therein mentioned, Edward Coke, Esquire, Her Majesty's Attorney General, filed an information against the said More and Thomas, stating that whereas it had theretofore been of long time provided by divers laws and statutes for the avoiding of deceit and fraud in the making of plate that every Goldsmith should, before the sale of any plate to be by him made, bring the same first to Goldsmiths' Hall for trial by assay, and to be touched, or marked, and allowed by the Wardens of the Company of Goldsmiths; and the said Wardens for the time being, did, in their search, find out the aforesaid deceitful workmanship, and counterfeitors of plate and puncheons; and the said John More and Robert Thomas, being lately made free of the Company, did, about three months past, make divers parcels of counterfeit plate debased, and made worse than Her Majesty's standard, twelve pence, and more, in the ounce; and, to give appearance of the same counterfeit being good and lawful, did thereto put the said counterfeit marks of Her Majesty's Lyon, the Liberd's Head, limited by Statute, and the alphabetical mark appointed by ordinance of the Company (which are the private marks of the Goldsmiths' Company, and remain in the custody and keeping of the said Wardens as puncheons to be worked and imprinted on plate); and the said false and counterfeit plate the said John More and Robert Thomas did afterwards bargain and sell for good and sufficient plate, to the defrauding of Her Majesty's subjects; all of which being allowed by their own confession at the Bar, Her Majesty's said Attorney General prays, etc., that the said offenders, on account thereof, may receive such severe punishment as the Court, gravely weighing and considering, should ordain. Their sentence hereupon is that they shall be taken to Her Majesty's prison of the Fleet, and thence conveyed and set in the pillory at Westminster, with their ears nailed thereto, and with a paper on their heads inscribed with these words, "For making false plate and counterfeiting Her Majesty's touch"; and they shall afterwards be again set in the pillory in Chepeside with the like paper on their heads, there to have each an ear cut off, afterwards to be led through Foster Lane (where they dwell, and where they made the said false and fraudulent plate), and again to the prison of the Fleet, there to remain until they shall have each paid unto Her Majesty a fine of 100 marks.

Tenements in Stayning Lane to be new built.

No dinner this year for the whole Livery at the melting of the dyett; and agreed by the ballot box that the Fishmongers be not invited on account of the Lord Mayor's precept.

This seems to have been the first break in the "ancient amity" between the Goldsmiths and Fishmongers.

Twenty-four of the Yeomanry to be taken into the Livery. Dr. Cesar to be one, if it shall please his worship to accept of the livery.

Gregory Barker, received into the Company by translation, promises a brace of bucks.

40 Eliz.—1597.

£10 given to the relief of the poor, there being no great dinner this summer.

No search in the country in consequence of the dearth of coin. Quarterage also put off.

A pile of weights touched with the Leopard's Head, and made with Venice weight.

A man committed to ward for making latten, or copper, wire; and certain of the Wardens and Assistants go to the Chief Justice about the matter.

Simon Edmunds, one of the Wardens, dies, and shortly afterwards there is a dinner in remembrance of him.

Twenty-nine nobles given to Thomas Martin, proceeding Master of Arts at Cambridge.

A house called the "Moryan's Head," in Foster Lane; and agreement by the ballot box about a shop in Bread Street.

An action against the late Warden Edmund's executor concerning money due from him to the Company.

Suit to be made to the Lord Mayor "for the reformation of such persons as go hawking about for ends of gold and silver."

41 Eliz.—1598.

A precept from the Lord Mayor directing the Company to raise £1,600 in part of a loan from the Companies to the Queen's Majesty, for six months, gratis.

The Court, after a conference, agree upon the proportions in which they shall furnish the sum demanded, namely:—

Mr. Wardens, and all such of the Assistants as have been Wardens	£20 each.
The residue of the Livery	£15 ,,
The Yeomanry of the better sort	£10 ,,
The Yeomanry of the poorer sort	£5 ,,

Subsequently this arrangement is rescinded under the advice of learned counsel, and authority is given by the Court to the Wardens to borrow £1,600 at interest under the seal of the Company, or in any other convenient manner.

Quarter-day omitted in consequence of the loan.

To turn into money the unknown "stresses," and the "skelletts" of bell metal.

Nicholas Hilliard offers, as a fine for the renewal of his lease of a house in Gutter Lane, £20, and a picture worth 20 nobles.

A fine for Assistants sitting in Court with their hats on.

Richard Reade, Clerk, resigns because of his infirmities, and William Dyos, of Lincoln's Inn, gentleman, is sworn into the freedom of the Company, and admitted to the office of their Common Clerk, with which was also granted to him "his dwelling house within the Common Hall of the Company." Reade died shortly afterwards.

A Bachelor committed to prison for having a workman in Bachelor's Alley.

The Renters' account is considered excessive, and therefore no allowance is made to them this year.

James Mabb, M.A. Oxon (the Goldsmiths' Scholar), dedicates the "Dyet of Healthe" to the Company, and £10 is given to him.

A precept from the Lord Mayor "for the sending four members of the Company, experienced in the several commodities of hops, oil, vinegar, barrel butter, and soap, to confer with certain committees in that behalf."

Two suitors for a lease—Decision by the ballot box.

Search to be made at Bristol, etc.

The exemplification of the charter wanted for the search, but is not to be found.

42 Eliz.—1599.

Examination and censure of William Dymocke and Humfrey Scot, the Common Assayers, for breach of duty in suffering the Hall-marks to be put on metal not standard, to the reproach and injury of the Company; which charge they admitted, but laid the blame on the working goldsmiths. The Court, having reason to suspect that the Assayers and the working goldsmiths had conspired together, postpone the consideration of the matter until the Wardens can make further investigation.

Subsequently, the Court, finding strong proofs of combination between the two parties, make separate searches in Cheapside, Lombard Street, and other places, for deceitful plate; and particularly where they find it specially manufactured for Bristol, Stourbridge, and other fairs. In this search the Wardens find in Cheapside and Lombard Street great quantities of false spoons, which they report to the Court, and the plate is broken.

Later on, the Assayers' conduct proving on examination to be much worse than it had at first appeared, the Company adjudge them to be utterly dismissed. It will be seen later on that this dismissal was cancelled.

One Caldwell is pardoned for misworking, on his humble submission and promise of amendment; but, subsequently, a large quantity of false spoons being found at his shop, which prove on examination to have the bodies and heads

composed of debased silver of different degrees of fineness, besides other divers things in deceit of the Queen's subjects, and to the discredit of the Company, Caldwell is fined £40, and expelled from the Company.

The almsmen called before the Court, and several of them reproved for pawning their gowns and badges, and other unfit and indecent behaviour, for which expulsion is threatened, unless they amend.

John Madox refused permission to take his brother as apprentice, the said Madox not having been free of the Company above two years.

Francis Glanfield refuses to remunerate John Sofar for translating for him a Spanish book found in a ship captured by Mr. Glanfield's ship, though advised by the Wardens so to do.

His refusal is put on the minutes of the Court, "that he may be remembered when occasion serves fitly to requite his conduct."

Among other wares a "tobacko pype" mentioned.

Constables of St. John Zachary's parish, and other parishioners, apply to the Wardens for the loan of four of the Company's musquets, towards the arming of four men whom that parish are enjoined by precept to provide for the Queen's service. The Wardens, loath to establish such a precedent, incline to refuse, but in consequence of the urgent request of the parishioners, and their plea of poverty, and also "that this house did, in 1588, in like sort oblige the parish," they consent.

A long examination before the Wardens of William Laine, concerning a deceitfully wrought cup and cover, great part of the silver of which was found to be much under standard. After several denials and evasions, Laine, being reminded by the Wardens of the oath which he took on admission into the Company, confessed to having made the work wilfully bad, and to have been tempted thereto by John Middleton, who told him that he himself had made four beakers, which had received the touch at the Hall, though equally false with Laine's work.

The Wardens resolve, on this information, to have Middleton before them, and institute proceedings.

At the next Court the Wardens report the result of a search made by them in Cheapside, Lombard Street, and Foster Lane. This done, and the Company's dinner over, the Wardens state the charge of subornation against Middleton. After a long discussion, Middleton is committed to prison by the general voice of all present.

Subsequently the Court resume the consideration of Middleton's case, and on his humbly submitting himself and craving pardon, and in consequence of his wife's "pitiful moan, made on his behalf," they discharge him from prison, suspending their award as to what other punishment he shall have for further discussion.

Later, Middleton appears before the Wardens, who, on his humble petition, which sets forth his poverty and the lamentable state in which his wife and family

would be, were he dismissed the Assay and Touch; and on his promising honest and due dealing for ever hereafter, cause his 4 beakers to be broken, and restore to him his privileges.

John Romforde, having had divers parcels of plate broken, and having been fined, "and having no true remorse or feeling for his fault, or the favour and lenity shown him in lightening his fine," is again convicted in respect of similar fraudulent work, and dismissed from the Assay and Touch.

John Madox appears before the Wardens to answer the complaint of David Frome, his servant, that he did not find him in convenient and necessary apparel.

A baker made free of the Company.

Complaint of a goldsmith that a Warden had broken his buttons, when they were standard.

Mrs. Reade, widow of the late Clerk of the Company, allowed a pension of 12 pence a week.

A dinner at Ratclyffe costs 47*s.*

A tenant in Bachelor's Alley to be allowed for the repairs to his house, if he marry, and therefore has to leave.

Paid to the Clerk, for the advance of the cause in the Mayor's Court, 40*s.*

Agreed, that on Sunday next, Sir Martin Bowes's sermon shall be made at Woolwich, and that Mr. Wardens and their Assistants, God willing, will be there according to ancient custom, in honour and remembrance of that worthy benefactor, to perform their Sabbath to the Glory of God.

The Wardens of the Painter Stainers' Company claim that one Terry, who has been admitted to the freedom of the Goldsmiths' Company, served his time to a painter stainer, and therefore belongs to them.

The said Wardens of the Painter Stainers' also complain, at the same time, of the gold-beaters, that they do not make their leaves of gold of that scantling that they had heretofore done. The complaint is referred to the consideration of the next Court.

Complaint against Thomas Stock for having procured his son to be made free by patrimony, when he had been bound apprentice by indenture.

The Lord Treasurer's man to have a cake and a bun every quarter-day.

The Clerk admitted to the Livery.

Committal to prison for creating a disturbance while the ordinances were being read.

Fine for absence on "All Hollande Day"; and also for setting a mark on an old dish.

John Scacie, accused of various contempts and abuses, is committed to prison to counteract the effect of his dangerous example. The particulars of his offences follow at great length.

He is charged with having been in the habit, whilst apprenticed, of conveying himself through his master's doors at midnight, to masks, banquets, and such like dissolute meetings, notwithstanding that he endangered thereby his master's

goods, and the safety of his person, through leaving the doors open at night; notwithstanding which he had obtained his freedom in the Company by misrepresentation. Secondly, that he had set up shop, "being scarce warm in his freedom," and had deceitfully endeavoured to sell both abroad, at fairs, and at home in Cheapside, such stuff, both of gold and silver, as had been proved by trial before the Wardens to be bad and under Her Majesty's standard; all which wares and stuff he offered for sale, and uttered by candle light of an evening; that, by the Company's ordinances, both ancient and modern, the Wardens being empowered to seize things deceitfully wrought, and to inflict punishment besides, both for selling the wares by candle light, or even for having candle light on the stall for that purpose, the said Scacie had so used candle light on his stall contrary to the ordinances; and that, on the Wardens seizing a small article of silver from his said stall, he had threatened to break their heads, if they attempted the like again;—that being on account of these misdemeanours sent for by the Wardens, and examined by them before Sir Richard Martyn, he made arrogant and proud answers, instead of making submission; and finally, that being further reasoned with by Sir Richard Martyn concerning the getting of his freedom, he answered "very malapertly, that it cost him an hundred pounds, the which, if he had again in his purse, he would not care whether he had the freedom or not."

Scacie is referred by Sir Richard Martyn to the examination of Mr. Alderman Rowe, Mr. Alderman Hoddesden, and Mr. Chambers, and they are to report thereon.

A servant complains of his master breaking a pair of tongs on him.

The Court attend Sir Martin Bowes's sermon at St. Mary Woolnoth, "with all customs and ceremonies accustomed." They afterwards repair to Goldsmiths' Hall, where they dine, at which dinner the preacher and one of Sir Martin's sons are guests. After dinner Mr. Wardens sat while discussing the contention between the Common Assayers and Barton, the Weigher.

John Scacie tenders his humble submission on account of the contempts of which he has been guilty, and "promises in humble duty never hereafter to offend." The Wardens recommend him to apply to the Lord Mayor, whom he has principally offended, for forgiveness. He does so, and the Lord Mayor accepts his apology, and recommends the Wardens to do the same. They, after some preliminaries and the payment of a fine, deliver to Scacie his broken work, and agree to suspend proceedings.

Particulars of a long dispute between Dymock and Scot, the Common Assayers, and Henry Barton, the Weigher, whom they charge with having made hard and unseemly speeches against them; and also with causing one Barrow, Barton's son-in-law, to disturb them in the business of the Assay, threatening to institute proceedings against them in the Star Chamber. Barton and Barrow are brought on the Lord Mayor's warrant before the Wardens, by whom they are fined.

Agreed that Her Majesty's commandment, signified through the Lord Mayor, for the providing of 8,099 quarters of wheat, which were by His Lordship rateably apportioned upon this Company, shall be referred to the discretion of the Wardens. Subsequently the Clerk is commissioned to ride into Dorsetshire, and purchase 400 quarters of wheat, as the Company's proportion. Later, the Wardens make known to the Court that the House is in possession of 141 quarters of wheat, which is housed in the Bridge House, towards their proportion; and the Lord Mayor having required the Company either to lend their corn for the service of Her Majesty (upon the understanding that it shall be repaid again in one month), or to sell the same 141 quarters for ready money at such rate as the Company shall think fit, the Court, after discussion, resolve not to lend the Queen their corn, but to sell the same for ready money.

Bozey summoned for teaching his occupation to persons not bound by indenture.

Duncombe to give a cup worth £10 for his freedom.

A woman complains that her son, an apprentice, has not been taught his trade.

Keale charges the Wardens with too much severity "by reason that the dyett did rise so high."

Long particulars of a complaint made by Mr. Warden Newman against Mr. Cornewall on account of abuse received from the latter before the Alderman, and Deputy, and others of Mr. Newman's Ward, at a public meeting therein. Mr. Cornewall's conduct being taken into consideration and thought worthy of censure, he is, by the general consent of the Court, required humbly to submit himself, and ask pardon, or be expelled from the Company.

Regulations, agreed to by the ballot box, with reference to the dress of the Wardens and Assistants, namely, that the Wardens, and all such of the Assistants as have been Wardens, shall come to the Hall on the quarter-day meetings in their capps, and gowns trimmed with furs in the time of winter, and in their gowns trimmed with satin in the time of summer; and that all others of the Assistants shall be decently attired in their capps and gowns furred with "budge" in the winter, and with damask in the summer, according to the ancient order of this Worshipful Society.

N.B.—The Clerk to warn the Wardens each quarter-day, and all members neglecting to attend to forfeit 3*s.* 4*d.*

Fine for "colouring a stranger's warning."

Relief determined by the ballot.

Payment for attendance at Sir Martin Bowes's sermon at Woolwich.

Cawdwell fined for sending spoons to be touched under the name of John Jarmyn.

Contribution towards the relief of those who lie in captivity and slavery.

Hugh Myddelton and others complain of George Langdale, a Goldsmith in Cheapside, touching a furnace which he doth maintain and keep within his cellar. Langdale frequently evades giving redress, whereupon Mr. Wardens and their Assistants, considering the fearful danger threatened to the inhabitants in Gold-

smiths' Row, through the untowardness of the place where the cellar is situate, send for Langdale to make answer to the complaint. Langdale behaves very obstinately, and makes divers frivolous and idle observations, whereupon the Wardens demand whether he will remove the nuisance, "yes" or "no." Langdale flatly refuses, and is at once committed to prison by Sir Richard Martin.

A pension granted in consequence of letters from the Lords of the Council.

Much about Cromer and its school.

Money paid touching the Tallow Chandlers' patent.

Mr. Warden Pemberton requests the attention of the Court with reference to a matter requiring serious consideration, for that it touches them in the highest degree in respect of their government. The business relates to a resolution made last year by the full consent of the ballot box to discharge the Company's two Common Assayers, Dymock and Scot, for great abuse in their offices, and to place the Assay under the oversight and control of the Wardens, until new Assayers could be supplied. Mr. Warden urges the great necessity of having the business of the Assay honestly and skilfully executed, and proposes to that end two principal regulations:

1. That any Assayer found guilty of fraud in future shall be consigned to the punishment of the magistrate; and
2. That the Court make a virtue of necessity by retaining Dymock and Scot, on account of their skill in the Assay.

Mr. Warden enforces his arguments by declaring that there are no other Assayers to be found so well able to discharge their duty. After a long debate, the Court decide to retain the two Assayers, and request the Wardens still to continue their attention to the business.

The wife of Scot, just mentioned, shortly after the above decision, reports Scot's death, and is allowed 40*s*. towards the expense of his funeral.

The Wardens much blame Mr. Broke, a merchant, for neglecting the duty which he had undertaken of collecting the Captives' Charity at the Spital, and fine him for his oversight. The fine is subsequently remitted on promise of amendment.

Spital, or hospital, signified a charitable institution for the benefit of poor, infirm, and aged persons.

Spitalfields was a place of sepulture for Roman London, and received its name from the fact that the fields once belonged to the Priory and Hospital of St. Mary Spital, founded in 1197 by Walter Brune and Rosia his wife, and dedicated to the Honour of Jesus Christ and the Virgin Mary by the name of *Domus Dei et beatæ Mariæ extra* Bishop's Gate, in the Parish of St. Botolph; hence the present parish of Christ Church, Spitalfields.

The old name was Lolesworth, according to Stow, who gives a long account of the discovery of a large number of Roman cinerary urns, bones, vestiges of coffins, and various other remains, made in excavating on the east side of the church in 1576.

The fields were covered with buildings between 1550 and 1560.

The silk manufacture was planted in Spitalfields by French emigrants expelled from their own country upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1695.

In the churchyard of the Priory (now Spital Square) was a Pulpit Cross, "somewhat like," says Stow, "to that in Saint Paul's Church-yard," where the celebrated Spital sermons were originally preached.

The Cross was rebuilt in 1594, and was destroyed during the troubles of Charles I.

The sermons, however, have been continued to the present time, and are still preached every Easter Monday and Easter Tuesday, before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, at Christ Church, Newgate Street.

Matthew Fowtracke, being free of the Founders' Company, refuses the oath, saying it is too strict. Subsequently he brings Mr. Egerton, preacher, to see the oath, after which he takes it.

A fine of 6*d.* for "coloring a warning." The amount is forthwith spent on a pint of sack.

A long account of the assays of the pix moneys in the Star Chamber.

A precept to furnish the mill within Newgate with 20 quarters of wheat on Monday next, and 20 quarters more on the day following.

A precept "containing Her Majesty's princely pleasure for the general reformation of apparel" is openly published to the whole Commonalty, and good admonition given therein by the Wardens and Assistants.

Precept for money for sending forth ships.

Abuse in selling wheat to bakers, and not to the poor.

To consult the Recorder, Mr. Crooke, about Sir Richard Martin's case. He is to be retained as standing counsellor with a fee of £4 a year.

Trafford appears to answer a complaint, and after "weeping tears" is let off with a fine.

Lease of a house in Gutter Lane for 30 years, at a rent of £30, is granted to Nicholas Hilliard through the mediation of the Lords of the Council, who signified Her Majesty's pleasure to the Company in his behalf. Hilliard is to make and bestow upon the Company a fair picture of Her Majesty, which is to remain in the House for an ornament, and a remembrance as well of their humble duties and her princely favour towards him, as of his gratitude to the Company.

A reward to the Clerk in consideration of his services.

43 Eliz.—1600.

About this date the entries are headed "Court of Assistants," instead of the old heading "an Assembly" or "a Court."

A goldsmith refuses to return the money paid for a cup, which was found to be under standard, and the Wardens pay in order to avoid scandal.

Plate broken, including a communion cup and a mawdlin cup.

Turvill admitted again to the Assay and Touch, of which he is to be deprived for ever at the next fault.

A complaint of making a copper cup and soldering thereon the touch of another bowl.

Another complaint of a copper-gilt chain, which the maker lets out to people to wear. One man pays 3*s.* 4*d.* for the chain to attend on Lord Cobham.

A man fined for taking an apprentice by a bond from his father, the apprentice intending to be made free of another Company.

A man fined for keeping his brother to learn the trade, and not presenting him to the Company.

A trencher salt of Mr. Brooke broken and delivered to him without any fine as it bears the touch, and he is to be recompensed for the fashion upon his discovery of the parties who use to sell that kind of salt.

Slanderous words against the Wardens for fining workmen, the offender saying that the fine "is but the price of sack and sugar."

Two nests of white bowls made for the House out of the diet pieces.

Roland dismissed from the Assay and Touch for a dishonest composition with his apprentice, which he says concerns the Company of the Fishmongers, whereof he is free.

Inasmuch as the number of freemen is already "burthenous" to the House, agreed that Mr. Blatchford shall not be admitted.

Details of a case of making deceitful balls to salts after they had received the touch.

Anthony Nicholls complains of Thomas Pemberton, with whom he has pawned his wife's wedding ring for 6*s.*, and who for one day's default has broken the ring. Of this hard conduct the Wardens have much mislike, and they award that Pemberton shall pay to Nicholls 8*s.*, which he at once does, and "bothe parties are content."

Nicholas Hilliard makes request to the Wardens to have his lease made and delivered to him under the seal of the Company at once, promising to bring his money; but with reference to the Queen's picture, for that the winter time is a very unseasonable time to work in, he will make it in the summer, and give security for so doing.

Details of sundry repairs to the Hall.

A minor refused admission to the Assay and Touch.

Deceit in the handle of a warming pan.

Precept from the Lord Mayor for £40 0*s.* 9*d.*, to be paid by the Company for the setting of idle persons to work at Bridewell.

Trial pieces missing.

Certificate of the death of Edward Gilbert, late a Brother of the Company, to be sent to Rochelle, according to a precept from the Mayor.

A tobacko box broken.

Charge against an apprentice, Robert Palmer, for gilding an Edward shilling

so as to make it look like a sovereign. Palmer is reprimanded, and acknowledges his fault; the shilling is cut to pieces, and the matter referred to the Court of Assistants.

Porter deprived of the Assay and Touch for teaching his trade to the son of a Skinner.

Assay of the pix moneys in the Star Chamber.

A workman, alleging "idle pretence reasons out of conscience," is commended to the Chamberlain for punishment.

Mr. Middleton's man desires to be turned over to some other master, because Mr. Middleton "keepeth victualling."

A list of wares broken, including 2 livery pots, 3 college pots, 2 spout pots, and a mawdlin cup.

44 Eliz.—1601.

An order that no person shall walk on the terrace while the Wardens are in the new Assay House.

Latten spoon stamped with a mark nearly resembling the touch.

An agreement made with John Barthern, at Old Paris Garden (Bankside), for the provision of a barge to carry 40 of the Company at least, for which he is to have 53*s.* 4*d.* if he provide the tilt cloth, but, if the Company provide the tilt, he is always to have 50*s.* The Company decide subsequently to provide the tilt themselves.

Assessment by the churchwardens of St. John Zacharie for the poor.

Order that hereafter there shall not be disbursed about the dinner at Woolwich upon Sir Martin Bowes's sermon day above 30*s.*, at the peril of the two youngest Wardens, to whom the disbursement thereof appertains, over and above the 13*s.* 4*d.* allowed to such Wardens by Sir Martin Bowes's will.

A fine for non-attendance at Paul's on Twelfth Day.

The Company's loss of corn, which hath fallen out, by the best opinion, on account of the Keeper's negligence, or rather deceit, is investigated, and the Keeper not giving satisfactory answers, a new Corn Keeper is appointed.

The poorest scholar of the Grey Friars to have 20*s.*

George Crawford, charged with manufacturing fraudulent cups, is brought from the Compter before the Wardens, and signs the following confession:—

"I, George Crawford, Scotchman, do confess to the Master and Wardens of the Company of Goldsmiths as to such particular things as hereafter follow, and have hereto subscribed my hand.

"*Imprimis* that about 6 months past I came out of Scotland to England, where during that time I have wrought Goldsmith's work in the house of one John Allen; and, the better to enable me to work, I brought the sum of £10 with me out of my own country, and employed the same in buying sterling silver wherewithal to work.

"*Item*, I have wrought many small cups, which have been uttered and sold by my appointment and direction to divers goldsmiths in London, which cups I confess have been falsely and deceitfully wrought, for the which I am heartily sorry.

"*Finally*, four of these cups, being left in my own hands unsold, were traced and taken from me by the Master and Wardens of the said Company, and, being by them assayed, were found by such assay to be 8 oz. and 9 dwts. worse than standard."

Crawford is set in the stocks in the Hall, and, two days afterwards, his cups are broken.

A precept from the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury and Mr. Secretary Herbert requiring an account of the debt and increase due under the Company's seal to Jesus College. A deputation of the Court is appointed to wait upon them.

The Company's counsel are requested to go with the Wardens to the Lord Mayor about taxation, and the Wardens are to entreat the Fishmongers' and other Companies to join them.

A question mooted whether the Common Seal may be put to leases in the absence of a Warden.

John Cobb, Master of Arts, is a humble suitor to the Company to be preferred to the schoolmaster's place at Stockport, in Cheshire, who brings Mr. Waddington, late the schoolmaster of Grey Friars, and Mr. Robinson, now schoolmaster there, to commend his sufficiency to the Company; whereupon the Company, after some communication with the said Cobb whereby to satisfy themselves of his common behaviour in the world, and finding themselves well satisfied, admit him to the schoolmaster's place upon his good behaviour, and grant him 40*s.* or 50*s.* of the arrearage as yet unpaid for the 2 last quarters, to bear his charges down to Stockport; and it is ordered that a letter be written and sent to the gentlemen and townsmen of Stockport, as also to the Lord Bishop of Chester, imparting the Company's election of the said Mr. Cobb to supply that place, and requesting his Lordship's furtherance that an atonement may be made between the gentlemen and townsmen for his better entertainment, and whereby that consideration that hath heretofore been yielded to the former schoolmasters over and above the Company's allowance may be the readier imparted to the said Mr. Cobb.

45 Eliz.—1602.

Two almsmen threatened with deprivation for being absent at the last Court.

All members authorised to apprehend persons crying for gold and silver ends.

A Merchant Taylor admitted into the Fellowship.

Committal of a "Gold June man." Attendance at the Conduit Head when the Lord Mayor makes his visitation there.

Fine for sending plate to be touched with another man's mark.

Mention of livery gowns furred with "foins."

An applicant for the freedom refused because he had served but three years.

Thomas Smythe uses slanderous words, saying that one third of the parish of St. Foster are Atheists and Papists.

Provision of two ships and a pinnace for the defence of merchants' ships.

Order in the Star Chamber touching working copper and latten stuff in the form of true plate.

Suit against Jesus College.

Sir Richard Martin's arrest.

Letter from the Lord Treasurer on behalf of his servant, Richard Hardye.

1 Jas. i.—1603.

Precept from the Lord Mayor for 24 men in velvet coats to receive the King; and another precept for contribution towards the cost of the King's reception and coronation. It is agreed by the ballot box that the charge shall be borne by the House; but the Company consider that they are assessed too much by the Lord Mayor, and resolve to give no more than £150, instead of the £202 5*s.* 0*d.* demanded.

Petition to the King concerning hard treatment by the officers of the Mint.

A translation from the Coopers' Company; and a Clothworker sworn of the Fellowship.

Agreed that a letter be written to the Mayor and Aldermen of the town of Stockport touching their unkindness offered to the Company, with some little touch that the Company will think upon some course to divert the stipend to some other godly use if the schoolmaster may not with quietness obtain the delivery of the school-house for his more ready teaching of the scholars.

Subsequently, Mr. Cobb, the schoolmaster at Stockport, is a suitor to the Company, craving some allowance in respect of his charges in finding himself a school-house, for that the common school-house was by the Mayor and townsmen of Stockport detained from him, whose suit is not thought fit at this time to be yielded unto, for that it is not the Company's fault; but, forasmuch as a letter has been sent to the townsmen of Stockport, and that Mr. Cobb has business to make his further stay in London, the Company think fit that he shall hearken for an answer to the letter before he departs.

Mr. Sergeant Heale applies for Sir Richard Martin's house.

The tenants of Scalding Alley pray the Company to be good to them, they being a sort of poor men, and their common house of office taken away. They are promised redress.

The Court agree to take into consideration the Company's charter and such new matters as still remain to be added to the confirmation thereof by the King's Majesty.

Agreed that the King's banner shall be newly made, and that the making or refreshing of any other banner shall be referred to the Wardens.

Agreed that the Company's charters shall be shown to learned counsel, but that the doing thereof be deferred till the Clerk comes home. Subsequently, the Clerk having returned, the Court agree that the old charter be presently confirmed, and that afterwards some endeavour be used for the augmentation of any power by way of enlargement.

Sir John Crook and others retained as counsel.

No new pensions to be granted.

An assessment by the Lord Mayor of £5 for the poor.

The Renters' accounts to give the names of the donors of lands and of other benefactors.

The King passing through the City.

Sir Richard Martin asks for a copy of the verdict respecting the pyx monies, but is refused.

Sir Richard Martin's debt.

Mr. Heryott, the late Queen's Goldsmith.

Agreed that consideration be had of such persons as are goldbeaters, and that the ancient ordinance concerning the goldbeaters be pursued, and some order be taken for their better government.

Robert Thickpenny offers a buck and a doe to be free by redemption.

A long account of the election of Wardens. Disorder created by Andrew Jones and others.

Three spout pots to be made for the use of the Company.

Reward to a poor goldsmith, of Carlisle, to take him home.

A long account and consideration of Strelley's will, the Company being apparently apprehensive that by accepting his bequest they will render themselves liable for the execution of the other trusts of his will, which may prove burdensome. The Company take counsel's opinion, which is set out at length, and are reassured.

2 Jas. i.—1604.

A master bound that his apprentice shall write a legible "secretary's" hand in twelve months.

Precept for a loan of £1,200 to the King. The whole of this sum it is agreed shall be paid from the stock of the House, and that every member shall give bond to repay his portion to the House by the 24th March 1605. The Wardens are also bound for the loan.

Fines for appearing before the Wardens in cloaks.

Instrument for a surgeon broken.

Insolent behaviour of William Hooker concerning stuff seized by the Wardens.

Confession about a "chalice" (the words "communion cup" have been often used before).

Sir James Pemberton acquaints the Court of the motion which has been made by the Recorder touching the Company's chantry lands heretofore compounded for, and passed out of Adams's book of concealments, and of the Recorder's advice therein, as also of his conference with the Lord Chancellor and the Attorney General about it. Whereupon the Company, weighing in what state they stand, give their good regard thereunto; and it is generally held that it is a matter fit to be hearkened unto, and to be proceeded in with effect. It is, therefore, ordered, with the full consent of the Wardens and all the Assistants, that Mr. Wardens with their best endeavours, and with as convenient speed as may be, shall give all furtherance thereunto as to a business of great and weighty consequence.

3 Jas. i.—1605.

Wheat to be provided "before it comes dear."

The Court appoint Mr. Wace, Mr. Berblocke, Mr. Newman, and Mr. George Spering, or any two of them, to attend the business concerning the Commissioners at Dorset House, or elsewhere, with Messrs. Wardens, and such other of the Assistants as Messrs. Wardens shall think meet from time to time. This relates to concealed chantry lands.

Ordered that the Wardens, Mr. Wace, Mr. Berblocke, and Mr. Newman shall attend my Lord Mayor and the Council of the City about the letter for concealed lands.

Agreed that the Clerk shall be allowed to expend £3 upon counsel about the business concerning the Company's lands.

Punishment for arresting a member without leave.

To see the Lord Mayor about the arrears of the poor's money.

Twenty shillings paid to the Recorder for advice.

About this date a leatherseller, a founder, a horner, a barber surgeon, an ironmonger, and a cook are admitted to the Fellowship. In some cases the applicants make to the Company gifts of spoons.

Agreed that all leases from henceforth shall be made according to the charter, namely, according to the right name and style of the Company as granted by the charter, and that the names of the Wardens shall from henceforth be omitted, forasmuch as the leases made in that form are now, upon better consideration, held to be erroneous. Ordered also that all persons holding their tenements as the Company's immediate lessees may bring in their leases to the Clerk, and have them newly made by the right name of the Company, without payment.

Shortly afterwards a further order is made that leases shall have the year of our Lord at large, and also the Wardens' names.

Mr. Martyn, the preacher, made free by patrimony.

"The Give Up Daye."—Ready money and plate received by the new Wardens.

Committal to prison for breaking the customs.

Precedents as to whether admission of apprentices, etc., can take place in the presence of two Wardens only.

Agreed to reduce the expenses of the supper with the Fishmongers' at our Lady Fair in Southwark.

Abuse of selling gold and silver by weight of money, and not by material weights.

A blind suitor for a pension.

The cook, Tyffin, asks for a grant of his place, in reversion, for his son.

Fees paid to standing counsel.

A list to be made of old serviceable linen and napery remaining in the Hall, and of such new linen as of late hath been bought for the service of the Company.

The list of new linen consists of one damask tablecloth for the high table, 7 yards long; 2 damask towels for the same, 8 yards long; 4 dozen of damask napkins for the same; 14 yards of damask for ditto; 2 diaper carving cloths, 3 yards long each; 1 cupboard cloth; 4 dozen of diaper napkins for waiters; a coarse table cloth, 6 yards long, for the almsmen; two towels of holland for the panter.

The old linen consists of nearly the same number of similar articles, but there is included one damask tablecloth having the Fishmongers' Arms, together with 14 damask napkins similarly ornamented. This is another instance of the old friendship which existed between the Goldsmiths' and the Fishmongers' Companies.

A house in Bow Lane called "The Pellican."

Relief to a Scotchman in respect of his great losses through the cruelty of the Spaniards.

The son of no alien to be admitted apprentice.

Gift to Hugh Green, a poor scholar of Cambridge.

Arbitration by order of the Court of Requests.

Mention made of "unkindness" existing between Sir William Herrick and Sir James Pemberton, and divers speeches about a lease which had been granted by the Company, in reversion, to Sir James Pemberton of the capital messuage late in the tenure of Lady Allott. This house, which was in Wood Street, was the same as that in which Sir John Allott kept his Mayoralty in 1591.

Agreed that the Goldsmiths' common garden shall be altered into some better form and fashion for the resort, recreation, and pleasure of the Company, the doing whereof, together with the cost to be incurred about the same, is referred to the Wardens.

For this purpose the Company require a plot of ground in the occupation of Mr. Harrison, who, being asked to part therewith in consideration of a gift of £10 and of a lease of another plot of ground, immediately complies, and desires the Wardens to make entry directly.

Controversy between two men submitted to the arbitration of the Clerk.

Usually the arbitrators have been either the Wardens or two or three persons nominated by them.

Pensions in future to be entered in the Renters' account under the names of the benefactors.

The Wardens, *not* the Renters, to invite the Fishmongers to the Renters' dinner.

The Renters to have an allowance of 20 nobles for their dinner.

Mr. Evans, Clerk of the Lower House of Parliament, to be admitted to the freedom.

£10 given to Anibal Gamon, junior, for dedicating a book to the Company.

Agreement with tenants to "pluck" down and rebuild certain tenements in Fleet Street.

4 Jas. i.—1606.

Precept for the levying of £80 16*s.* 0*d.* towards the charges of the pageant, and railing the streets of the City for the passage of the King and the King of Denmark. The sum rated being thought excessive by the Company, the Court order that three score pounds be disbursed out of the common purse till the Wardens shall see fit to make further payment. The Clerk, in the meantime, to represent to the Lord Mayor how hard the Company take it that they are rated so high above other Companies, and to try to get the Company new rated, as it was in the Mayoralty of Sir John Allott.

"Unreverent" words uttered during a search.

Among wares broken are a surgeon's box, a gold boat, and a case for a surgeon's instruments.

No search this year because of the sickness.

The decays of the Hall to be viewed.

A tenant of the Company is stated to have lately agreed with the churchwardens of St. Bride's parish to assign for £41 his interest in part of two garden plots, in Shoe Lane, which are to be employed by the said parish as a churchyard in which to bury their dead. The knowledge thereof being given to the Wardens by the complaint and alarm of all their tenants thereabout, the Wardens endeavour to prevent the carrying out of the bargain, and the parishioners of St. Bride's, finding the Wardens determined on opposition, are induced to relinquish their design. Both parties become friends in consequence, and some of the members of the Company undertake to procure for the parish a piece of suitable ground elsewhere.

A fine for not attending at the election of Lord Mayor, and for absence on Michaelmas day.

Daniel Clois, having obtained his freedon in the City, is a suitor for the freedom of the Company, for which he offers 12 spoons.

A sermon at St. Paul's, and a dinner, on November 5th, being the day of thanksgiving to God for the great and happy deliverance of the King's Majesty

and the Lords of the Parliament. N.B.—This is the first anniversary of Guy Fawkes' day.

Agreed that the Wardens be remembered to move their Assistants concerning their lands, and the course now taken by Act of Parliament for confirmation thereof.

Eleven persons admitted suitors for the same house. Subsequently decision with reference to the suit by lot, and words of Andrew Jones, who is discontented, and says that the workmen are the right goldsmiths, and the Wardens and Assistants but elbow-goldsmiths.

A Scotchman, accused of deceitful work, blames the goldsmiths, who, he says, deliver bad metal to their workmen.

A motion made by the Wardens and Assistants for the renewing of their charter, and for the doing of such fit and convenient matters and things thereunto as should be thought necessary.

Mr. Anthony a suitor for his fees for touching puncheons, etc. (He is previously mentioned as having a patent therefor.)

John Gally offers £300 for an annuity of 40*s.*, and that he may be admitted tenant at will to the common garden of the Company.

Agreed that an allowance shall be made to the parishioners of St. Mary Woolnoth for the renewing of Sir Martin Bowes's banners, and for restoring his tomb in that church, the expense not to exceed £10.

Mr. Speight, a godly preacher, sworn without payment of fees.

The Wardens agree to meet the Wardens of the Merchant Taylors' to see if Mr. Beavoire's intended building be prejudicial.

The standard piece of fine gold received by the Wardens from the Lord Treasurer.

Fine for Assistants not appearing at Court by 8 a.m. in summer and 9 a.m. in winter.

5 Jas. i.—1607.

William Dyos, the Clerk, acquaints the Court with a business which is now in hand, and intended for the benefit and quiet of divers Companies, whose estates and assurances in their lands have been heretofore pryed into, and called into question, and preferred by concealers; and that to avoid all questions hereafter, they are now in great hope to have their lands confirmed and assured unto them by Act of Parliament by the King's royal and gracious consent; to which purpose a petition, as he affirms, hath been lately preferred to the King's Majesty in the name of the several Companies, which hath received a very gracious reference to certain of the Honourable Lords of His Majesty's Council; as also that, upon a motion made at the Council Board by Mr. Recorder of London, it was generally thought highly fit and reasonable by that Honourable Table that his Majesty should be moved according to the Companies' said petition to give his gracious and royal consent that the Companies' lands may be by Act of Parliament confirmed

unto them; and that a particular Bill should be preferred up to the Parliament House to that purpose. And for the better credit to be given to this his assurance he shows to this Worshipful Assembly an order made by the Lords of the Council under the Privy Seal testifying the Council's honourable apprehension of Mr. Recorder's motion; and that forasmuch as, to the effecting of this business, great and honourable means have been and must be used, wherein how far Mr. Recorder hath engaged himself in promises for matter of gratification is not fit to be made known to him, being but to solicit the business, and that to supply all gratifications and promises there must be levied upon the several Companies that are concerned in this business £2,500, for the payment whereof the said Companies are rated at the moiety of such sums as they formerly paid upon the composition made heretofore with Sir Christopher Hatton, if the same will stretch so far, upon which composition the Company paid £1,000. Messrs. Wardens and Assistants hereupon, albeit they give good liking to the said proceedings and to the benefit that is likely to redound to this Company thereby, in particular for the quiet of their estate in their lands, yet for that so great a sum of money is to be departed with by this Company, being already so far in debt, they refer it to a further consideration, yet nevertheless the Clerk is generally held to have well discharged his duty therein.

Agreed that the Clerk shall go to Mr. Attorney-General's Clerk to learn if there are any instructions for drawing a book for a new corporation.

Agreed that the defects of the charter be considered by the Wardens and committee.

Referred to the same Wardens and committee the cause concerning the Company's land, to consider as well upon taking counsel thereon to know in what estate the Company's land doth stand, as also to agree upon a competent sum of money fit to be parted with by the Company for their particular towards the discharge of such gratuities, or sums of money, as must be given for the effecting of the business.

Report by the committee in writing, which document is put into the box in the treasury, wherein the Company's evidences do lie whereby the lands were assured unto them in 4 Edward VI.

Agreed that the Wardens shall resort to Mr. Recorder, with the Clerk of the Company, and make such an answer to him as they in their wisdoms shall think meet, and as may tend to give him contentment, concerning the prosecution of the Bill in Parliament for confirmation of the Company's lands.

Agreed that the sum of £250 shall be the uttermost stint that this Company as yet will allow towards the charges of the Act of Parliament for the securing of the Company's lands, which sum is not in any sort to be paid until the Bill now in Parliament be fully passed as an absolute Act.

Subsequently the above sum is increased to £300, but this is not in any sort to be paid until the Bill now in Parliament be fully passed as an absolute Act, and that no other Act of Parliament, or other matter, do cross or impeach the same.

Agreed by the ballot box that the sum of £300 for securing the Company's lands shall be taken up by the Common Seal at £8 in the hundred, or under if it may be so had, to the end that the same may be in readiness for the performance of the said payments to be made by the Wardens upon an exemplification of the said Act of Parliament. Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Mollesworth, and Mr. Brooke agree to furnish the said money, and their offer is accepted.

The exemplification of the Act of Parliament is read, and thereupon the Wardens make request that some order may be set down for the payment of the £300 laid out by the Wardens to Mr. Recorder about the said Act of Parliament, as also for the payment of £700 owing to Mr. Smythes, who had made request for the same; whereupon it is ordered that—whereas Sir James Pemberton hath kindly offered to lend the Company £1,000 for six months, at £8 in the hundred —his offer be accepted, and that he have the Company's Common Seal for the assurance thereof.

Whereas Sir Thomas Smyth, Clerk of the Council, has showed himself a friend of the Company in the passage of the Bill in Parliament, and whereas, also, he is ready on all occasions to pleasure the Company, it is agreed that a piece of plate be bestowed upon him so it exceed not £12, or 20 marks.

A counterfeit stone sold as a true emerald.

Workmen complain of Nuremberg work.

Christopher Tuke, born in Vienna, sworn.

Complaint about the slackness of the Renters in bringing in their accounts. Further mention of "the intolerable slackness" of 4 Renters.

A fine for selling Nuremberg plate.

Andrew Jones summoned for complaining to the Council of the Company's remissness in searches.

Account of the election of a new Warden to fill a vacancy caused by death.

Agreed that an attempt be made to get in the money owing by the King; and that the £700 due to Jesus College, with interest, be paid thereout, and the Wardens are entreated to take such steps in the matter as may insure that the Company will still hold their credit.

Sir Julius Cæsar, His Majesty's Chancellor of the Exchequer, offers to the Company the security of the King's Privy Seal, and of his own lands, if they will make up the loan of £1,070, now owing to them by the King, to £3,000. The motion is not well liked of by the Company, who, after debate, decline, on the plea of being much in debt.

The Wardens to make a search in the country, and take the charter with them.

An apprentice says, when his master threatens to punish him, that he will leap out of the window and break his neck, rather than abide it.

The bowling alley in the common garden to be covered with "Flanders" tiles.

Wheeler admitted to the Assay and Touch *de bene esse*, till he make his master-piece at the common workhouse.

A suit of apparel given to Thomas Bellfield, who is going to Virginia.

An apprentice wishes to be turned over to some other master, as his present master has blemished his credit by being in Newgate for clipping gold.

William Hole presents as his masterpiece a silver bowl with the Company's Arms.

Complaint of a goldsmith soldering up a piece of Nuremberg plate which had been cut.

The order as to masterpieces (in full).

W. Shorden allowed to have the Assay and Touch till Christmas, though he is free of the Grocers'.

The trial of the pyx to take place. The Clerk to go to the Lord Chancellor's secretary for a precedent of a letter.

Complaint of cheating at dice.

Sir James Pemberton to have four quarters of wheat at 25*s.*, and to be acquitted of a debt of 5 marks, in consideration of his having given a buck.

Fines for not waiting at the Renters' dinner, and for mending a Nuremberg cup after it had been defaced.

The tenants in Scalding Alley complain of a "tippling" house.

Information given that two pensioners are monied men.

Order that such as present freemen's sons shall be bound to enroll them at Guildhall; and another order that masters presenting apprentices shall be bound to enroll them within a year.

Rowland Defreeze allowed his mark, and the Assay and Touch, having presented to the Company a cup of Nuremberg fashion.

6 Jas. i.—1608.

Lammas quarter-day to be omitted because of sickness and the dearness of provisions.

The Company's officers to have wheat meal at 5*s.* a bushel.

Relief to a woman whose house is infected with the plague.

Peter Benson, stationer, and Samuel Smith, grocer, sworn.

A long account of frauds and abuses discovered in searches, more particularly in connection with falsifying and counterfeiting stones.

A chafing dish found on a heath in Sussex, bearing the arms of Jernyngham, offered for sale.

A pension to Tyffin, late cook, who has become blind.

Simpson's abuses to be examined by Mr. Recorder and Sir Walter Cope. A great quantity of counterfeit stones brought in by Simpson.

A Renter, excused from serving the office on account of infirmity, pays a fine of £15.

Various merchants trading to Barbary complain of counterfeit jewels being sent for sale to the King of Barbary, who, after he had discovered the fraud,

was inclined to deal hardly with merchants in their goods. As to part of the complaint the Court hold that they have no power to punish, but recommend the merchants to represent their grievance to the Lords of the Council; but forasmuch as the counterfeit jewels have been set in gold, contrary to the Company's ordinance and the oaths of its members, they commit one offender to prison, there to abide till he shall find sureties to the King to answer for his offence.

Sale of a perfuming pan untouched; and John West sent to prison for making a basin and ewer of several qualities of silver.

The Court agree that the use of the garden-house shall be granted to Sir Lewis Lewkenor, to have a play there for the solace of himself and friends.

N.B.—Sir Lewis Lewkenor gave name to "Lewkenor's Lane" (now Charles Street), Drury Lane, on the site of which he himself, as well as other persons of distinction, had country seats. Sir Lewis appears to have been a man of taste and letters, and the author of a small volume of poems of merit. He was also Master of the Ceremonies, and must have been contemporary with Shakespeare and Ben Jonson. Lewkenor's Lane had for long an evil reputation. Here Jonathan Wild, the notorious thief and thief-taker, lived at a butcher's shop; and close by died (1724) Jack Shepherd, the highwayman, after his second escape from Newgate.

The Clerk presents his petition to the Court to have some favourable addition or amendment made to his yearly fee. He pleads his "great charge of children," the greatness of his duties above other Clerks (this Company affording more business than that of the Drapers', Grocers', Merchant Taylors', and Haberdashers' altogether), and yet each of the Clerks of those Companies have at least as good a salary as himself; that he has lost in a manner all his practice in the law to better fit himself for the service of the Company; and that for his attendance on Courts since last July he hath not gotten more than £3 10*s.* 0*d.* The Court grant him a gratuity of £10, but no increase of salary, which they object to as affording a bad precedent.

N.B.—It may be mentioned here that in early years the Clerk appears to have received no fixed salary, and, later, when he was paid a stated sum, the amount was small, having regard to the importance of his office; but it was the custom to give him a gratuity when special service warranted that step.

A precept from the Lord Mayor about a contribution towards building garners. £100 subsequently given.

Mr. Maddox's suit in Chancery against divers Assistants to be defended at the Company's expense.

Offer to give the Company £200 for an annuity of £10 refused.

Precept from the Lord Mayor for adventuring some money to Virginia.

A contribution for that object, and money to be borrowed for the purpose.

Jerram Christian offers 6 spoons to be admitted butler and garner keeper.

Case of a tenant's wife dying while he is "in the Indian voyage." Arrangements made to take care of the child.

Cheshire circumvents the Assay Master, and obtains the touch by cunning.

Money demanded by the King's collector in respect of certain tenements not to be paid, but the Company to rely on their defence in law.

Fine on renewal of a lease remitted to Ann Crowde, "a goldsmith's widow and daughter."

A fine for putting marginal notes upon a certificate of the Wardens to Sir Walter Cope.

The Wardens inform the Assistants of having been before the Lords of the Council, and of the conference which they had had with them, the wardens and officers of the Mint, divers merchants of the City, and the farmers of the Custom House.

The question discussed seems to have been the best way of preventing the exportation, and furthering the importation, of gold and silver bullion.

7 Jas. i.—1609.

Israel Ellys fined for reviling Mr. Palmer, at Bristol Fair, and calling him "knave."

Agreed to borrow £400 under the common seal.

Resolved that no leases shall in future be sealed until the fines be first paid, the Wardens having purchased much unkindness for calling in such fines; and further, that in all leases to be granted to non-freemen of the Company there shall be a proviso inserted that the tenants shall not underlet or assign their estates, or any part of their terms, without the consent of the Company; and that the Clerk shall make such underleases and assignments, to the end that the Company's tenants may always be known.

The Mayor and Aldermen of Coventry make request to the Company to allow one John Chambers, an aged blind goldsmith free of the Company, some pension or relief. A pension of 40*s.* a year granted, the Company to receive a certificate from time to time that the pensioner is living.

The ballot-box to be sent round again if any Assistant affirms that he has made a mistake.

A precept from the Lord Mayor touching the Plantation of Ireland, for the levying of £16,018; whereof £404 is presently by this Company to be raised, and paid to the Chamberlain of London. There is much difficulty in obtaining this sum, which is ultimately borrowed.

Agreed that the back door going into the Clerk's hall shall be shut up by the Clerk. That the Beadle's door going into the great chamber, as also the door at the foot of the stairs, shall have locks and bolts set upon them by the Wardens, who shall keep the keys, and open the same doors when needful. That the Beadle only shall have a key of the outer great gate, and if any shall apply for entrance after 10 o'clock at night he shall pay the Beadle 4*d.* to be let in; and further, that the napery belonging to the Company shall be delivered up by inventory

to the Renters' wives, who shall have the custody thereof, and shall deliver and receive the same by tale from time to time to and from the Beadle's wife, when the same shall be foul, and thereby to be by her washed again.

The Court desire the Wardens to consider and reform the excessive expense about dinners, and for that purpose to consider and set down some reasonable proportion for every several dinner, as well ordinary as extraordinary; as also to reform the great expense of wood and coals, so that the same may be considered as an absolute order to be observed from henceforward.

The following are given as some of the Wardens' estimates:—

A dinner and a supper at the Hall in July, on the day of the Wardens taking their places, £20 (not above).

A dinner in July at the tavern or Hall, at the giving up day, 50*s.*

A dinner in July at the tavern or Hall, the first Court day, as of custom, 35*s.*

A dinner in July at the tavern on the day whereon the Company's corn is measured, 25*s.*

A dinner in August at Ratcliff, and barge-hire to Woolwich, £4.

A dinner in August at the tavern on the day of the viewing and searching, 20*s.*

A dinner at the tavern the last Court day, as of custom, 20*s.*

A dinner at the Hall in August, the day of the ordinary search, £4 4*s.* 0*d.*

A dinner that day for the Wardens' and Assistants' wives, £8.

A supper in September at the "King's Head," in Fish Street, at Lady Faire, £5.

A breakfast and dinner in October on my Lord Mayor's day, £14.

A dinner in March at the Hall on the view day, £6.

If they meet on the King's day of Coronation, or otherwise, then every dinner £6.

The quarter-days stinted to £6.

The charge of cakebread, £22.

The Court subsequently agree upon these charges.

Sir Thomas Smith, Governor of the East India Company, requests, on behalf of that company, to have 30 quarters of the Company's corn, for the which he offers 30*s.* a quarter; but it is agreed by the ballot box that the corn shall not be parted with under 34*s.* a quarter.

George Hawes, accused of selling deceitful hooks and eyes to the Countess of Cumberland, pleads as an excuse that she had treated him hardly in former dealings.

A seal ring offered for sale suspiciously by a servant of Sir John Sherlly (Shelley) in Sussex.

John Brooke, a workman, having practised deceit in the manufacture of bowls, is put in the stocks, with the bowls hanging round his neck, and is fined £20.

The Clerk is ordered to make out a statement of the profits, rents, and disbursements of the Company, for use at the meeting of the committee appointed for investigating the rate of corn imposed upon this Company.

An ordinance against divers abuses practised in the shops in Cheapside and Lombard Street is made, and well liked. The Wardens to apply to Mr. Recorder about the same, and to deal in the matter so that it may be pursued to my Lord Chancellor, my Lord Treasurer, and the two Chief Justices, to receive their allowance according to law.

8 Jas. i.—1610.

A fine for coming into the Wardens' presence in a green gown and a falling band.

The Clerk to take instructions concerning a Bill in Parliament against the abuse of Venice weights.

Mr. Terry, of Lombard Street, is required to reform his glass window, etc., his shop at present becoming a barber rather than a goldsmith.

An ordinance to be made against sending out servants hawking about the street for change of gold.

Fine for keeping an apprentice two years unpresented.

Two men committed to the Compter for not waiting at the Renters' dinner.

New ordinances against working by candle-light, and other abuses in shops.

The Renters' accounts. Their expenses on quarter-days much misliked.

Agreed that Mr. Recorder shall have a door out of his garden through a brick wall into the Company's garden-house, and so into the common garden, there to take his recreation for himself and his lady, and in no other way; and that the said door shall be made at the Company's charge. The permission granted is to continue during the Company's pleasure. A similar request by Mr. Taylor is refused.

N.B.—Sir Henry Montague was at this time Recorder. He was made King's Sergeant in 1610, and Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1616.

Peter Carpenter, who is employed in Ireland, asks to be excused attendance when his apprentice is made free.

Order that the tenants of houses in Jewin Gardens shall give no leases to strangers.

£10 given towards the repair of St. John Zachary's church.

A fine for putting rammed paper into the boss of a basin.

A gratuity of £6 13*s.* 4*d.* to Anthony Munday for a book called "A brief Chronicle of the Succession of Times," wherein it is conceived he hath remembered the worship and antiquity of this Company.

Agreement about wearing "foins" on Lord Mayor's day.

Letters from Sir Thomas Parry, Chancellor of the Duchy, and from Sir Henry Yelverton, recommending certain persons for the office of Clerk. The Clerk is directed to reply that the Company does not wish to change, nor he to leave.

Fine for three defaults in appearance, and threat of prison if defaults shall be repeated.

Agreement with a painter-stainer about the Company's banners and flags.

A square banner for the King (or Royal Arms) is to cost 15 nobles; one long streamer, 12 yards long, 20 marks; and two streamers, 9 yards a-piece, £10 each. Other similar banners in proportion.

9 Jas. i.—1611.

Order to break 12 "Haunce Pots," and to convert them into 12 beer bowls; and that 9 wine bowls, 1 basin and ewer gilt, and 1 basin and ewer parcel gilt, be converted into two basins and ewers, weighing, altogether, 320 lbs. 1 oz.; and that likewise the diet, weighing 126 lbs., be employed about the making of the said basins and ewers.

An obligation for £1,076 13*s.* 4*d.* given by the Company to the Chamberlain of London.

Order that "rabbets in stalls and such like nuisances be viewed."

Henry Carter elected Clerk in the room of William Dyos. He is subsequently admitted to the Livery, "according to custom with former Clerks."

A search in Lombard Street, Cheapside, and Foster Lane, when the Court went, according to ancient custom, attended by the Clerk, the Assayer, the Beadle, and some of the almsmen; and returned to the Hall about 12 of the clock, and went to dinner in the parlour.

Almsmen's houses in Staining Lane viewed, and found to be dangerous.

Arrangements for the approaching Lord Mayor's day.

Notice is given to the young men of the Company, to the number of 80, that in future, when the Mayor shall happen to be a member of the Company, a charge must be made (according to their degrees) upon all persons, for the credit of the Company, towards the expense of Bachelors, Whifflers, Gallies, Shows, and Devices, fit and convenient for the great solemnity of the occasion. To this the young men appeared to have agreed willingly.

A great number of the Yeomanry appear to have proffered their willingness to undergo any reasonable charge in connection with the election of the Mayor, Sir James Pemberton.

Sir James Pemberton makes a motion in the same Court on behalf of himself and Alderman Smithes, that in expectation that, in the year next ensuing, Sir James will be Lord Mayor, and Alderman Smithes will be one of the Sheriffs, and that, in consequence, additional plate will be wanted, therefore the Company may be pleased to grant them their own plate for the purpose. This request is acceded to.

A gratuity of £100 given to Alderman Smithes on his being elected Sheriff, "towards the tryming of his house and other charges in the time of his Shrievalty."

Order that there be four score Bachelors for the furnishing of the Lord Mayor's Show, according as the Wardens shall find them willing. Debate whether the Bachelors shall wear furs or velvet. The names of the Bachelors are given. Some of the Yeomanry act as Bachelors, and one man accepts service, who is free by redemption.

Further arrangements for Lord Mayor's day. The Court agree, first, that a pageant shall be made under the direction of the Wardens. Also that such of His Majesty's servants and others as claim privilege, be excused from this service. It is agreed that those who refuse to serve, or contribute, shall be brought to a Court of Assistants, and there dealt with, all those claiming to be excused only on account of some service and payments to His Majesty being bound by their oaths to perform the duties and services incidental to their position as freemen of the Company.

Further agreed that 10 or 12 of the Livery shall attend at Guildhall in rich furs.

The names and addresses of those who offer to be Bachelors. The dress to be satin doublets and hose of velvet, with furred gowns. No falling bands to be worn.

Whifflers and fencers appointed.

Fines for refusing to be Whifflers.

A list of the plate lent to the Lord Mayor, which shows how rich the Company was in plate at this date.

The list is given under the heads—"Gold Plate"; "Parcel Gold Plate"; and "White Plate or Plain Silver."

A nearly equal quantity of plate is lent to Alderman and Sheriff Smithes, for the punctual return of which he gives a written promise, which is attached to the list.

John Lowen, one of the King's players, to perform the part of Lepston in the show.

Grinkin, the painter, to provide and furnish for the show the following, amongst other, particulars:—

A tomb for Farington, the Mayor.

Properties for Tyme.

The chariot of the two kings drawn with two leopards.

The "orpherie," drawn by two victors, with places to contain "Justice" and her two daughters on the top, and for St. Dunstan.

The explanation of the Mystery, viz.: fyners, with wedges of gold and silver, and instruments and properties for them.

An assayer, workmen upon plate, and gold coyners of money.

A deske of plate and jewellery.

Two Moors, riding upon unicorns, casting abroad the air.

Justice and her two daughters.

For all these, Grinkin is to have, on sufficient performance, £75, and if he satisfy the Company, he is promised that they may be pleased to give further consideration of his care and paynes therein.

Anthony Munday, the poet, to make the speeches.

£80 is to be paid to Mr. Munday for the following particulars, viz.:—

Apparel for the kings in the chariot.

For Farington, the Mayor.

For Tyme.

For all other persons and children in the Mystery, and for all those that ride upon the beasts.

For making-up the speeches, for expressing the meaning of the shows, both for Lepston, Farington, the kings, the boys, and all the rest.

For two books which are to be made and printed, and to be delivered to Mr. Wardens for their disposal. Mr. Munday is also to bear the charge of the tyring and tryming of the children, and whatsoever else is requisite to be done by him for the managing of the whole business.

Other things contracted for, to be furnished by different persons, are:—

1. A barge, by Legge, the waterman, for the Company to go to Westminster.
2. Blue cloth for the poor men's gowns, and also for the provision of red staves, caps, javelins, and torches.

A gratuity of 200 marks to be given to the Lord Mayor elect towards keeping his Mayoralty.

Further preparations:—

Among these, it is agreed by the ballot box that the gallery across the street adjoining to the Hall Gate and Mr. Warden Green's house be taken down.

The Arms in the gallery to be new painted.

The Whifflers' staves to be gilt, and 10 leopards' heads to be provided for the Hall windows, at 6*s.* each. 120 port chambers and six barrels of gunpowder to be used for salutes.

A large quantity of additional plate ordered to be provided at the Guildhall for the Mayor and Sheriff, together with linen, etc.

Silk caps and scarves to be provided for the sailors, and a silk cap and two scarves for the captain; 4 doz. of pendants for the galley; 12 doz. of ribbons for the watermen.

It having been resolved that there shall be no extraordinary shows on the war, except the galley and the galley foist, and it being certainly known that the Queen's Majesty, in Her Royal Person, will vouchsafe her presence to see the

shows and triumphs, as well on the land as by water, the Company resolve to accept an offer of the services, as actors in the said shows, of nearly 100 foreign working goldsmiths, in addition to numbers of English working goldsmiths.

Order for the Beadle to provide 100 porters, to carry the pageants and beasts, and have care thereof. They are to have, for so doing, £16, and blue cloth for coats.

A list of "Rich" Bachelors, and mention of their satin hoods. Names also of "Budge" Bachelors. ("Budge" is "lamb's skin," and no doubt the gowns of these Bachelors were trimmed with "Budge.")

Description of the poor men's gowns, and the dress of the Beadle and Whifflers.

Crimson satin hoods for the Bachelors, and order against Dr. Palmer for refusing to contribute.

George Idle commissioned to see that the Company goes orderly in the streets.

A frigate for the show.

A bill of guests' names.

Money borrowed for expenses.

N.B.—The intervals of the above long entries as to preparations and provisions for Lord Mayor's day are filled up with the usual business entries.

Thomas Smith, refusing to accept the office of Renter, is deprived of his hood and livery.

Stress taken, because a man's stall had not been reformed according to the new ordinances.

Seizure of a mace, made for the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Principality of Wales.

Sir Lawrence Tanfield, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, desires to be a member of the Company.

A holiday on November 5th, by Act of Parliament. The Livery to go to the sermon at Paul's Cross.

An apprentice desires to be turned over to the Stationers' Company. He is to give the Company a Bible of the new translation. N.B.—The work was completed this year.

A petition to the Chancellor and the Lord Chief Baron.

The Assayers' and other officers' oaths, having been a long time on paper, are to be considered and entered in a book.

A Renter refusing to act, because he is the King's servant, is fined £40.

The Court debate as to some fit course to be taken for avoiding the great intricacy and confusion wherewith the yearly accounts of the Wardens are encumbered, by the inclusion therein of divers old debts and monies given by charitable benefactors of the Company to good uses, and which it is thought might be improved by making separate accounts. The Clerk is therefore directed to submit a specimen account to the Court for adoption in the future.

A petition, seemingly devised by some of the Yeomanry of the Company, for the reform of certain abuses and inconveniences charged to have crept into its government. The substance of the petition appears to have been not altogether disliked, but because the petition was sent to the Wardens anonymously, it was generally looked on by the Company to be in the nature of a libel. The Wardens, notwithstanding, avow their intention shortly to take some course to reform the abuses complained of, and to proceed therein according to the authority given to them by the new ordinances, which latter they had intended long before this to have put into execution, had not the great and extraordinary occasions of business this year prevented them.

On account of the Lord Mayor and Sheriff this year being members of the Company, the Court, for the greater state thereof, appoint 20 of the Rich Bachelors to be waiters at the feast, to carry the service to the high table, and other tables, in their gowns. The ancient custom of the Yeomanry waiting is to be for this day done away with, and the said 20 Rich Bachelors, and 60 of the Budge Bachelors, are to attend the Assistants' wives and Mrs. Sheriff, whence the said Budge Bachelors are to repair, with two of the Rich Bachelors, to my Lady Mayoress.

A long account of proceedings against a member of the Court named Gosson, who is charged with opposing the Company at law, and with various offences, the particulars of which are embodied in ten different articles; and he, refusing to make answer, is expelled from the Company, and deprived of his hood and clothing. The resolution of the Company to this effect is signed by the four Wardens and 17 of the Assistants. Amongst the signatures is that of Sir Hugh Myddelton. Subsequently Gosson's difference with the Company is referred by the Lord Chancellor to the arbitration of the Recorder.

A petition to be employed as porter in the tackle house.

An applicant for the freedom is advised to get his freedom of the City first.

New ordinances read tending to the reformation of divers abuses and inconveniences increasing amongst the shop keepers of the Company, as in rabbets, desks, selling by candle-light, and such like, in by-places and habitations; against all which it is declared that the laws will henceforth be strictly executed.

A translation from the Drapers' Company.

A leather-seller, two Frenchmen, and an armourer sworn.

The Beadle not to allow boys to frequent the new paved yard.

Mention made of the Company adventuring in the Virginia lottery, shortly to be held, and the proposal is well received by most of the Court, but on account of the present condition of the Company, and their great debt, and also on account of their having adventured already £200 towards the plantation there, and having hitherto received no profit, it is agreed by the ballot box that further proceedings as to the lottery be referred to the discretion of the Wardens, who

are to ascertain what the other Companies will do ; with a special caution, that if they decide to adventure, they shall not exceed 100 lots, which will amount to £12 10*s.* 0*d.*, each lot being 2*s.* 6*d.*

Twenty of those who served as Bachelors at the Lord Mayor's Show to be chosen into the Livery, paying £10 each.

William Dymock, the Company's Common Assayer, in consideration of his long service of 35 years, and of having during that time educated and made his son fit for the office, prays the Company that they will be pleased to grant the reversion of his office to his son. This request is granted, and Dymock is to have a copy of the order of the Court.

A curious account of the ceremony of choosing the King's Sheriff for the year by drinking to him at a dinner held for the purpose.

The Beadle reproved for not letting the new Wardens know of their election.

10 Jas. i.—1612.

The ready money in the House is stated to be £209 6*s.* 8*d.*

The Wardens make a trade search, according to ancient custom, at Bartholomew-tide, in which they take divers distresses. They afterwards return to the Hall, where a dinner is prepared for the Livery on account of Mr. Warden Long-Castell's funeral (who had left £10 for this purpose), at which the Lord Mayor and Sheriff Smithes were present. After dinner the Company go to the burial at St. Peter in Chepe.

Draft of a separate incorporation for the gold-beaters and gold and silver wyre-drawers is read to the Court, together with an application from these parties professing their desire to be still looked upon as under the protection of the Goldsmiths' Company, and subject generally to their ordinances, which they will always be ready dutifully to obey. The Company return a favourable answer, warning the gold-beaters and wyre-drawers, at the same time, that no new charter of incorporation can exempt them, or any other workers in gold and silver, from the Goldsmiths' search.

A precept from the Lord Mayor for the Company to levy £365 towards the plantation in Ireland.

A question of precedence at table between Sir William Herrick and Mr. Alderman Smithes, which, after being well argued, is referred to the City Remembrancer, who is summoned for the purpose. The decision is that Aldermen of the City should in all places within the City have precedence before the Knights Commoners. Thereupon Sir William departed, and would not be entreated to stay dinner, leaving Mr. Sheriff Prescott and his other guests in the Hall.

A cup given by Mr. Hanbury's uncle, and another cup by Mr. Strelley.

The Company are stated to be greatly in debt, and the leases to various tenants are to be perused, and the tenants treated with for fines for new leases.

The Company about this time borrow several sums of money.

Thomas Palmer, being lame and sick, excuses himself from accepting the office of Renter. He is fined £30.

Certain Budge Bachelors (who are named) to wait at the Renters' feast.

An almsman loses gold spoons while carrying them to the Guildhall.

The Clerk to deliver to Mr. Middleton a copy of the jurors' names for the Tryal of the Pyx.

Mr. Gravet sends £6 for a supper to be held on the day of his wife's funeral.

Richard Milton committed to prison for refusing to be trained at the Artillery Garden for the shows to be held at the marriage of the Lady Elizabeth, "the King's Majesty's eldest and only daughter."

A petition by some of those who were appointed to be trained against West for disgraceful speeches.

Sir Hugh Myddelton offers £240 for a lease of the Company's garden-house and garden, with the bowling alley and the grass plat.

11 Jas. i.—1613.

A clock with an alarum bequeathed by Stephen Bull, late the Company's tenant of a house within Newgate. The clock is ordered to be put up in the parlour.

Precept from the Lord Mayor for the Company to levy £730 for the plantation in Ireland.

A translation from the Mercers' Company, and another to the Blacksmiths' Company. In the latter case a gift of six gilt spoons is required.

Notice to the Company that Sir James Pemberton, Knight and Alderman, late Lord Mayor of the City, had departed this transitory life on the 8th September in this year.

View taken of Violet Alley, outside Bishopsgate.

Sixteen persons, according to old custom, to dine with the Sheriff, and then accompany him to Christ Church to meet the old and new Sheriffs.

A precept from the Lord Mayor requiring the Company to certify what charitable deeds had been done by any benefactors to the Company within the past 50 or 60 years, whereby he purposeth to maintain that more charitable deeds have been done in that time than in the like time under Popery. The Court decide to take time for further deliberation from the apparent great consequence of the business.

Lady Pemberton sends £20 for a dinner to be held on the day of her late husband's funeral.

A letter from the Lord Chancellor ordering a Tryal of the Pyx. Entries relating to Tryals of the Pyx are frequent during the period covered by these volumes, but a few only are noticed.

Foul misdemeanour of William Ireland as to silver work.

Fine for not presenting an apprentice at the Hall, but binding him by an indenture made by a scrivener.

Alderman Smithes and Mr. Warden Molesworth acquaint the Court with the late proceedings at the Guildhall, touching the division by lot of the lands in Ireland, granted by His Majesty to the City of London, and that the Company's lot is now ready. Mr. Alderman, who had been employed by the City to go to Ireland for the reformation and settlement of their affairs in those parts, explains the division, and that the Company's land (which he describes as next to the City of Derry) contains about 1,000 acres, estimated to be worth £140 per annum.

The Company afterwards debate the matter, and conclude that the best way of managing the land will be to procure tenants to undertake the plantation there according to the City's contract, and they resolve to call the whole of the Company to the Hall in the afternoon, to acquaint them therewith, and to offer land to such of them as may like to adventure, in preference over strangers, on reasonable and fair terms.

The Company meet accordingly, and, having heard the proposition, depart.

The Court adjourn to the parlour, where they meet the Wardens of the Armourers', Painter Stainers', and Cordwainers', who, being "inferior" Companies, were, by lot, joined to the Goldsmiths', and enquire what these Companies intend to do in the business, which, they aver, requires expedition. The Wardens engage to consult with their several Companies, and return speedy answer. The Cordwainers' wish to part with their lot on account of their poverty; but are told that they, as well as others, must make up their payments.

Subsequent proceedings with reference to the "Ireland business," are set out at great length.

Delivery of distresses in respect of work seized, on reparation being made by the workmen.

Renewal of application by Sir William Herrick for a new lease of his house in Wood Street, to enforce which he pleads being the King's servant, and having His Majesty's special recommendation. The Company adjourn their debate, but subsequently agree to the request.

Sale of part of the brew-house in Jewin Gardens.

Tenants in Shoe Lane to make iron grates to convey water from their tenements.

Henry Tyler excused the gift of a spoon for his freedom, he having assisted on Lord Mayor's day, and at the marriage of the Princess.

Complaint of a widow about her son, an apprentice, being turned away by his master because goods were lost out of his shop.

The Court license the Clerk to deliver copies of old deeds of the time of Edward III. and Richard II. to the governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in Smithfield, they having lands adjoining to the Company's tenements without Newgate, to the intent that by these deeds the governors may prove some abuttals of their lands.

40*s.* paid to the City Surveyor for a map of the Company's land in Ireland.

The Company accept a loan of £1,000 from Mr. Green at 7 per cent. interest.

Mr. Williams fined, because he is chosen second Warden before he has served as Touch Warden.

A letter from the King's Council touching the lottery business for Virginia. The Wardens endeavour to persuade the Court, individually, to subscribe, but without success.

Copy of a letter from the King to the Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas Middleton, asking the City for a loan of £1,000. Aldermen Smithes and Prescott state to the Court the great care and providence shown by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in this affair; that His Lordship had been in person the day before to the King to acquaint him with the true state of the City, and how impossible it would be to accomplish His Majesty's royal pleasure; that His Majesty received these apologies with such good satisfaction, that he was pleased to accept such benevolence as should proceed from his good subjects; which, being made known by His Lordship to the Court of Aldermen, was well approved by that Court, who proceeded to consider how much should be disbursed by the several Companies of the City. After debate, it is agreed by the Court to grant His Majesty £365.

Whereas the chambers in Bachelors' Alley were of ancient time given to the Company to the intent that the Bachelors thereof should have their habitations therein at the will of the Company, but for so long only as they should remain unmarried, at very small and easy rents, the greatest not to exceed 8*s.* per annum; and that they should be admitted to the same chambers by the Wardens for the time being, which custom hath had very long continuance, until of late divers persons of the society, for gain and other private reasons, by compact and confederation amongst themselves, have, without leave of the Wardens, entered and intruded into the said chambers, and thereof made sale from one to another in contempt of the government of the Company, and in manifest violation of the will of the donor; the Court order that the persons so mentioned be summoned, and that the Wardens deal with them according to their discretion.

The Assayer ordered to set the stamp of the Lion, or some other mark, on the feet of bowls.

12 Jas. i.—1614.

A fine of £5 for using two different kinds of weights.

Charity to a very poor soldier, a Goldsmith.

Dispute about selling two pieces of gold, whether sovereigns or double ducats.

Mr. Middleton complains of John Baldry for slander, and is recommended by the Wardens to take some course with Baldry which will avoid law. Before Mr. Middleton leaves, however, the Wardens fine him 3*s.* 4*d.* (afterwards reduced to 12 pence) for appearing before them in his cloak.

Memorandum that by the Company's ancient books and records it appeareth that there hath been formerly a practice of selling plate by money and not by weight, to the deceit and injury of the public, to prevent which the ordinance was made which subjects offenders to a fine proportionate to the offence. The same deceitful practice having been lately revived, to the reproach of the Company, the Court authorise the Wardens to fine for the offence.

Order concerning a number of apprentices.

Retaining fees to the Recorder and Collins, as counsel, to cease on their preferment or death, and no similar fees to be paid in future.

The freemen's oath to be read every quarter-day.

£10, and no more, to be given to the Lord Mayor as a Christmas present.

The Wardens remind the Assistants of the Company's great debt, for lessening which it is now stated that the Company may, if they so please, dispose of their garden-house and half of their garden, for which a gentleman is now ready to treat for a 20 years' lease at a reasonable rent. The Court agree that the Wardens shall make the best terms they can; but they are not to conclude the business without the further permission of the Court. It is further agreed that the old alley in the holding of Mr. Hanbury and others shall be again laid out, to be used with the Company's garden-house, as in former times accustomed.

Charity to a man (being step-son to Sir James Pemberton) who lost his sight by gunpowder in the late Queen's service at sea, and who was then taken prisoner by Spaniards, and served in the galleys.

Order of the Court of Earl Marshal with reference to precedence, with copies of signatures.

Moderation to be practised at the Renters' dinner in consequence of the Mayor's precept about the high price of provisions.

Richard Millard, being distrained upon for working by candle-light, says that it was not much past 4 o'clock, and that a Warden's shop was open also.

The Court, after considerable debate, and consulting the Wardens of the Armourers', Painter Stainers', and Cordwainers' Companies (joint owners with them of a portion of Londonderry), agree to let the whole of their land to Mr. John Freeman on a lease for 31 years at a rent of £176 per annum. Freeman binds himself to build certain houses.

Quarter-day omitted in consequence of the Company's great debt.

It is signified to the Court that Sir Julius Cesar, Master of the Rolls and one of His Majesty's Privy Council, on his dining at the last Renters' dinner, had stated that, from his great affection to the Company as a member thereof, he much wished to be put upon the Court. The Court agree that Sir Julius shall be invited to the dinner at the next Tryal of the Pyx, and that afterwards he be invited to make one of the Court.

An apprentice to a comfit maker made free.

A fine of £50 for dispensation from the office of Renter.

Mr. Johnson, in Fleet Street, agrees to give 12 gallons of good sack for certain lights in respect of his house there.

Agreement for reformation of eaves, and water falling therefrom on to the Company's land.

Counterfeiting the Lion, Leopard's Head, and Date Letter in Dublin. The offender having been arrested and brought before the Lord Deputy and Council of State for Ireland, the Company determine to petition the King's Privy Council to investigate and do justice in the business, so as to remove such a disgrace from the Company.

Sending arms into Ireland. A list thereof.

The Clerk to deliver to the Clerk of the Grocers' Company a copy of the agreement between the Company and Freeman touching their land in Ireland.

A committal to the Compter for non-attendance at an arbitration.

Orme brought before the Court, the Wardens having taken coarse silver wire from him at their late search at Newington Butts.

Mention of Sir Walter Rawleigh.

Order that the Company's tenants, except those in Cheapside, shall pay their rents at the Hall.

Reading of Sir James Pemberton's will.

Order that no warnings for lost plate (except for the King's plate) be issued.

Memorandum that on Tuesday, the 11th July instant, the Right Worshipful and worthy member of the City, George Smithes, Alderman, departed this transitory life; and that on Thursday, the 10th August following, he was interred in the chauncel of the parish church of St. Marye Steyning, there being present at the funeral the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of the City, with many of the Aldermen, his brethren, and other worshipful persons, who dined at Goldsmiths' Hall that day. The Wardens give license to Mrs. Smithes to have the use of the Hall, plate, linen, and other necessaries for the funeral dinner. The plate, etc. she is to receive by inventory, and re-deliver in good plight, without prejudice or charge to the Company, the next day after the funeral at the latest.

13 Jas. i.—1615.

Alderman Smithes' legacy, cup, and money. The Court express dislike of some of the verses graven on the cup, which they desire to be altered.

The Wardens and Assistants wear hoods and livery-gowns at the search in Lombard Street, etc., "which was not the use in times past, that I had seen but once."

Memorandum that "the three last Courts were kept in my (the Clerk's) great and dangerous sickness."

Order about the counterfeit stamps at Dublin.

A College pot taken by Mr. Middleton, when Warden, from a suspicious person, has been melted. The House will secure Mr. Middleton should he be questioned about it. In future such things to be entered in the inventory.

Charles Anthony, who had the patent for puncheons, deceased.

Precept about strangers, and grievances, exhibited by the Company to the Committee appointed by the Common Council, with list of strangers.

In consideration of the great expense in building the large messuage in Wood Street by Sir William Herrick, his lease is to be granted at once.

Building on the land in Ireland, and a church there.

A fine for binding an apprentice with a pair of strange indentures after he has been presented at the Hall.

The Clerk presents a book about the plantation in Ulster, written in his own hand.

The new Wardens are requested to find out the Company's right and title to their seat in the chapel at the Guildhall, and to their chapel in Paul's, called St. Dunstan's chapel, that further order may be taken for the Company to regain possession of the same.

Order that the Wardens be elected a month before St. Dunstan's day.

Robert Wrighton, the Beadle, being reported by Robert Wrighton, his son, to be very old and infirm, and incapable of performing his duty, the Court, on the said son's petition, and with the father's consent, admit the former as Beadle, he promising to support his father from his salary, and to bear the Company harmless from any after claims on the exchequer.

14 Jas. i.—1616.

A long account of the Wardens' search at Stourbridge Fair, where they found great quantities of gold and silver small wares exposed to sale, to the great imputation of the Company, and the injury of the King's subjects.

The Wardens report that they seized such wares and brought them to Goldsmiths' Hall to be assayed. That the wares proving to be much worse in standard than had been expected, the business had been reported to the King, whose secretary, Sir Thomas Lake, had by his Majesty's command written a letter recommending to the Company a strict investigation. After which debate, the Company resolve to send to the King a formal certificate of particulars to be set forth with the advice of counsel.

The Graver to the Mint; his false weights.

A motion made for the building and making of a barge for the Company's service yearly on Lord Mayor's day, and for their other occasions according to the examples of some of the other Companies, to the charge of which it was stated that many of the Livery would willingly contribute. As a proof of this, Mr. Anthony Cooper, one of the Livery, offers himself to freely give £20. His offer is accepted with general approbation, his name is to be recorded, and his liberal conduct to be published to all the members of the Company, with the view to incite others to follow his example.

Richard Askew takes off the ears of a porringer, and puts on base ears.

8*s*. a year paid to the clock-maker for keeping the clock in order.

Information for the Wardens as to certain goldsmiths' work seized in the trade-search at York, though it had received the touch at Goldsmiths' Hall. The Wardens write to the Mayor of York to cause restitution to be made.

A fee for admission to the freedom paid in guilt (*sic*) spoons.

Coarse work seized at John Bowler's house in Foster Lane, when resistance was made.

Letter from the Bishop of London begging the Company's benevolence towards building a public school at Oxford. £20 subsequently given.

Mrs. Feake having sold her garden in Jewin Gardens to Sir Henry Yelverton, His Majesty's Attorney General, Sir Henry writes to the Court from Gray's Inn. The letter compliments the Company by expressing Sir Henry's pleasure at having become tenant to so worthy a Company; states the particulars of his purchase, and requests the Company's ratification, together with an additional term of some 27 years. As an inducement to the Company, Sir Henry adds, "If my place may turn to your advantage, you shall have no tenant more pliable to your requests than myself. Besides, I doubt not that you shall presently see your inheritance bettered, for I intend to make a brick wall about it, and to pull down the shed which is now there, and to erect in lieu thereof another, with some convenient rooms for a servant to lodge therein. Thus promising that your favours shall not go unrewarded, I pray you make me so happy as to be your tenant, and I shall remain, upon all occasions, your very loving friend, Henry Yelverton." The Company comply with Sir Henry's request, and grant him a lease for 50 years.

A committee appointed about the barge. They are directed to consider what will be the charge of building a new barge, the charge of maintaining it, the charge of watermen *per diem* employed about it, and, lastly, how long such a barge will last.

15 Jas. i.—1617.

William Dymock, the Common Assayer, died on the 8th September, and was succeeded by his son.

The ready money at the commencement of this year is only £46 10*s.* 0*d.*

Precept from the Mayor about meeting the King at Knightsbridge on his return from Scotland.

Report of the search in the West Country written in a book of remembrances.

Exception taken to the gratuity of £10 given to the Mayor.

Draft of a petition to the Council concerning the officers of the Mint. The petition states that by ancient orders of His Majesty's Mint the Assay Master had been accustomed to cut off pieces of ingots, or bullion, of gold and silver brought by goldsmiths to the Mint to make coin or monies with, which pieces were weighed in the Assay House in the presence of the owner, in order that he might rightly receive again his true value in fineness and weight, so that the

subject sustained no loss thereby, and the Assayer for doing this had only his stipend fee; that this custom had of late years been injuriously altered; that by the Act 25 Edward III. it is enacted that the Moniers and Wardens of the Monies shall receive plate of gold and silver by the weight, and in the same manner re-deliver it to the owner, which law is conceived to be founded on good reason. The petition prays that from henceforth the law may be revived and strictly enforced.

Mr. Anthony Munday presents to the Wardens a new book containing a second survey of London by him, for the most part constructed out of the works of Mr. Stow and other authors. Mr. Munday requests the Wardens to recommend the same to the consideration of their Assistants for his recompence.

Radcliffe, a goldsmith at Dorchester, fined £5.

Letter from the Lord Chief Justice in favour of Sir Alexander Duncombe, a tenant.

Pension to a former Warden (similar cases have occurred previously).

Long entry with reference to a dispute between the Clerk and Anthony Williams (formerly Warden) respecting a great book containing the affairs of the Irish Plantation, which Mr. Williams had detained at his house and refused to give up, under pretence that it was the property of the Company and not of the Clerk. Mr. Williams behaves so violently as to incur the severe censure of the Court; but at length the business is accommodated by the book being restored, the Clerk and Mr. Williams shaking hands before the Court in token of peace.

Given to Anthony Munday for his book of the Survey of London a twenty-two shillings piece.

Long entries with reference to the assays made of the King's plate, including one great silver "boyling pott," the three feet of which, being broken, appeared to be filled with sowder, or very coarse silver. The pot is stated to have been made by a workman named Andrews, but he, being charged therewith, pretends that he received the feet from Mr. Williams, not knowing them to be defective. The Wardens, dissatisfied with the excuse, and finding the body of the pot to be properly stamped, detain the defective feet. The result of further investigation proves Williams and another person named Burton to have been concerned in other transactions with reference to the manufacture of spurious plate, and they are, after a full hearing, sent to prison.

During the investigation of these frauds, the Dean of Westminster sends notice to the Court that he had bought from Williams a gilt basin and ewer of Nuremberg silver at 9*s*. per ounce, which articles, weighing 99 oz. 4 dwts., on assay are found to be defective, and broken.

Later, the Dean's servant appears before the Court to enquire about his master's basin and ewer; he is informed of what the Court have done. The broken silver is delivered to him, and Williams is ordered to make the Dean satisfaction.

The Wardens inform the Dean of the above proceedings concerning his plate.

A Renter insists on sitting in the Hall, when the Renters are told to depart, because he is an Assistant.

£150 borrowed for building the Company's castle in Ireland.

Petition to the Chancellor, and a long statement of the case, about the gold and silver wire-drawers.

A petition from the wives of wire-drawers who had been committed to prison.

16 Jas. i.—1618.

Charity to a very poor goldsmith with a wife and six children, "and much weakened by gilding."

Among broken plate are mentioned corals with bells and whistles.

£14,000 charged upon the Company for alleged arrears of rent upon the Statute of Chantries.

Edward Herris, of Lincoln's Inn, admitted as counsel. He is to peruse the Company's charter, etc., with reference to granting leases.

Agreed that, as well for the honour and reputation of those worthy benefactors who are departed this life, as also by their example to incite and stir up hereafter others to the like works of charity and piety, the Arms and names of benefactors shall be set up in the Common Hall.

A certificate as to plate stamped during the last 14 years by order of the Council.

An order that only past Wardens shall have their spiced bread sent home on quarter-days.

Lady Effingham claims a Spanish basin and ewer lately taken by the Wardens in a search.

Renters' account. Expenses of Lord Mayor's day, suppers, etc., thought to be excessive.

Suit in the Star Chamber against aliens and others for exporting bullion.

This Court being specially appointed to consider what is fit to be done in the business concerning the sum of £24,812, which is charged upon the Companies' (probably plural) lands for arrearages of rent supposed to be due to His Majesty upon the Statute of Chantries, 1 Edward VI., for 60 years ending in anno 5 R. Jacobi, at which time there passed an Act of Parliament for the Company's lands and rents, which, notwithstanding, is now conceived to be insufficient for the discharge of the said arrearages, the benefit whereof hath been lately granted by His Majesty to Mr. John Murrey, of His Highness's Bedchamber: It is now ordered that Sir William Herrick and Mr. Alderman Prescott shall, this afternoon, repair unto Sir Henry Yelverton, knight, the King's Majesty's Attorney General, to request his favour in the Company's behalf touching this business. And it is also ordered that Mr. Edward Herris and Mr. Turnour shall forthwith

be retayned of the Company's counsel to consider of the wills of the donors of the lands, and to deliver their opinions concerning the same, and what shall be the best and fittest course for the Company to hold in this great business; and that, in the meantime, the Clerk of the Company shall take some pains to collect out of the accounts and other books and writings of this Company, as well what lands have been by them sold, which are now put in charge to the said arrearages, as also what other deductions and payments may be made and allowed out of the said charges, and to prepare the same for counsel's information; and each of them to have for his pains a 22*s.* piece.

Mr. Hanbury fined £15 for being excused from the Wardenship.

At a succeeding Court is read a precept from the Lord Mayor for the present payment of £1,110 to the Chamberlain of London, there to remain with the moneys of other Companies, for the payment of the £6,000 charged upon them for the arrearages supposed to be due to His Majesty upon the Statute of Chantries, the benefit whereof is granted by His Majesty to Mr. John Murrey, one of His Majesty's Bedchamber. It is now ordered that the Wardens, upon receipt of the patent granted unto the Company from His Majesty, shall pay unto Mr. Murrey the sum of £860, being the consideration mentioned therein.

Subsequently is read a writing subscribed by Mr. Recorder, and directed to the Company, for the present payment of £250 to the Chamberlain of London, being the residue of the sum charged upon the Company concerning their lands and arrearages, whereof there is already paid £860; and because it is doubted by divers now present that the taxation is unequal, for that the whole sum demanded of the Companies and parishes of this city is but £6,000, therefore Mr. Cheney, Mr. Williams, Mr. Gray, and Mr. Simpson, or any two of them, are by this Court requested to attend the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen on Tuesday next, to be truly informed of this business, and thereof to make report to the next Court of Assistants in this place.

Afterwards, relation is made that their remained yet unpaid of the charge imposed upon the Company for the arrearages of their lands the sum of £250, for the discharge or mitigation whereof it was heretofore promised by Mr. Recorder that he would do his best endeavour; this Court, being well informed of the good regard that of right belongeth unto him for his great and extraordinary favour and pains in the passing of the Company's new patent, and to continue his favour hereafter, think fit, and so order, that a piece of plate of £20 value shall be given unto him by way of gratification from this Company.

A petition from the Livery to the Wardens, followed by an order made concerning the late difference between the Clothing and the Wardens.

A letter from the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Arundel, and Sir Fulke Greville, the King's Commissioners, containing an address to the Wardens with reference to the necessity of building houses of better materials than had been accustomed, agreeably to royal proclamation, and in furtherance thereof calling

upon the Goldsmiths', amongst other Companies, to give their best aid and oversight in all such buildings as they themselves shall have occasion to erect.

Leases to Dyos, the late Clerk, to remain unsealed until he brings in certain books belonging to the Company, which it is alleged that he hath in his possession.

17 Jas. i.—1619.

The Assayer's office being now void, agreed that appointment thereto shall in future be made yearly, and that the Assayer shall make fire in the Assay Office daily.

A pension to the widow of the late Assayer, Mr. Dymock. Subsequently Mrs. Dymock petitions for an increase of her pension, saying that she has books and papers in her possession which would be useful to the Company.

A meeting at Mr. Stone's chambers, in the Inner Temple, to peruse evidences concerning an entry in Mr. Berblocke's house.

A petition having been preferred to the King for the erection of an exchaunger, which measure would be very prejudicial to the Company, the Wardens are requested to keep an eye on the business, and also to consider of some fit course for insuring that the shops in Goldsmiths' Row shall be inhabited by goldsmiths only.

A letter from Sir Henry Yelverton, Attorney General, asking a favour of the Company concerning his house in Jewin Gardens. Sir Henry states that his application arises from a desire to enlarge his pleasure in the City, where, he confesses, he has most fixed his affections, he having ever found the City his friend, and they, he trusts, not having found him their enemy. The Company grant his request, but order that the premises shall be truly measured and abutted, and that the Company's Arms shall be set up in as many places as they shall think proper.

Further long discussion about the erection of a money exchange; also about the appropriation of Goldsmiths' Row solely to goldsmiths' shops.

The Court agree to petition the Lords of the Council for relief in both cases.

A piece of plate of the value of £20 presented to Mr. Recorder for his pains concerning the Company's new patents.

Order from the King about silver bullion, and order of the Company thereon.

No alteration to be made in the book of ordinances of 5 Henry VIII., except to omit that about obits.

Some order to be made for preventing the discovery of business transacted at the Court.

Charity to Hatton West recommended by the Lord Chancellor.

Precept from the Lord Mayor to attend the King, who is coming from Whitehall to St. Paul's to hear a sermon. The Livery are to be in readiness

with their livery hoods, attired in their best apparel. At least 10 Whifflers, in coats of velvet and chains of gold, are to be present.

The Court appoint Robert Vyner and fifteen others Whifflers.

Men committed to the Counter for not attending.

A long report with reference to the expenses of quarter-day, with an estimate of the charges thought reasonable, set out in great detail.

The expense of the dinner is £3 18*s.* 6*d.*

The whole number of cakes to be 50 dozen, and of buns 60 dozen, which are to be rated at 3 dozen of buns to 2 dozen of cakes, so that the total number of cakes and buns is 90 dozen, for which the baker is to have £9.

The charge for the cheese (which it is thought fit should be all of King's Norton cheese) shall be at the rate of 4*d.* per pound, amounting to £3.

There is to be of sack and claret wine, for the afternoon, a gallon of each.

The total sum of the charge of the dinner, and the rest of the quarter-day, is £21 19*s.* 6*d.*

Then follow directions as to the order of distributing the buns, cakes, and cheese.

Charity to a man named Newton, but none to be given in future, because he has often had relief before, and has not been thereby bettered.

18 Jas. i.—1620.

An Act of Common Council read, ordering the wearing of livery gowns trimmed with furs in winter, and with silk in summer.

Order, subsequently passed, that the Livery shall adopt this regulation.

Order that all members who refuse or neglect to pay quarterage shall lose their allowance of spiced bread on the quarter-days.

Benevolence for the relief of the Palatinate agreed to by the Court, who hope, however, that this irregular way of raising money will not be taken as a precedent.

Mr. Wood's cup given to Sir Henry Montague, now Lord High Treasurer.

Written answers made by the Company to a precept lately sent to them from the Governors of the Irish Plantation, in consequence of a mandate of the Lords of the King's Privy Council.

The questions and answers relate to the condition of the Company's Irish property at this time, and the amount of building that had taken place, with the number of British inhabitants upon the property.

These entries are very interesting as giving a good picture of the state of the Irish Plantation at this date.

A collector of quarterage chosen. 767 persons ordered to pay quarterage.

Examination of witnesses concerning the colouring a ruby, by commission of the Court of Exchequer.

Wares belonging to Mount Stephen, a haberdasher, near Ludgate, broken; long list of articles.

Hole to have 20*s.* yearly for repairing the touching pounsons.

19 Jas. i.—1621.

The Clerk to peruse the charter, Act of Parliament, and ordinances, so as to ascertain how far the Wardens have power to search and punish offenders; after which he is, with the Wardens, to attend the Lord Treasurer and others of the Privy Council for the prevention of the deceits practised by the Dutch in the importation of coarse silver thread, lace, etc.

James Berblocke desires to part with his interest in "the Cardinal's Hat," in Chepe. The Company agree, but on condition that the house shall not be inhabited by any vintner, taverner, or other victualler, and that the entry thereof be not used as a shop, unless it be a goldsmith's shop.

Ordered, on account of the constant need of repair of the pump in the back-yard, used in common by the tenants in Gutter Lane, and its great chargeableness; and that the Company have not used it for a long season; and that it will be far more to the benefit of the Company to take in the Thames water running by the Hall gates, which is offered for 20*s.* per annum; that forthwith the well of the pump shall be arched over, and that the ironwork and lead thereof be employed towards the charges of the pipe to bring in the water from the Thames on the street side.

The Court, being informed that the Thames water has been taken into the Hall, order a new cistern for receiving the same to be forthwith made in the Company's great kitchen.

More about the Company's debts. Agreed to try and obtain fines for the renewal of leases.

A fine of £50 for not serving as Renter, and another of £30 for the same reason.

A commission under the Great Seal concerning the inconvenience of strangers, etc. Answer of the Wardens.

The Wardens dine at the funeral dinner of Mrs. Millard. In respect of Alderman Prescott's death, the sickness, and absence of the other auditors, certain business arrangements are postponed.

Petition by Robert Kirkham to the King, sent to the Company for their opinion. The petition relates to alleged infractions by the Company of their patent.

The Court agree to take counsel's advice thereon, and afterwards to consult the Attorney and Solicitor General.

Agreed that new members be chosen on the Livery, the admission fine to be £20.

A fine of £10 for refusing to be taken on the Livery.

Richard Gosson, once a workman, offers £20 for paperie of Holland for the Hall.

Agreed to make a return of strangers' names, etc. to Sir Robert Heath, the King's Solicitor.

A long order about "Dort Silver," a large quantity of which has been taken; and resolutions of the Privy Council thereon.

Warden elected in the place of Humphrey Westwood, who is dangerously sick.

20 Jas. i.—1622.

Trade search at Canterbury Fair. Gold rings and other defective wares seized.

A new assay balance, price £3 6*s.* 0*d.*, for the Assayer.

Petition by the Company to the Privy Council as to "Dort Silver," and the Lords' order thereon.

Result of a search in the house of William Ward, in Cheapside.

The Wardens are not only resisted by Ward's servants, but are threatened that they shall not get out of doors again. To enforce their threats, the servants shut up the Wardens in the little yard, whilst others go into the room where Ward used to sell his plate and, drawing the curtain, take out such of the plate as they think fit.

The Assayer is locked into another room. The Wardens are ultimately obliged to return without making their search, declaring their conviction that Ward was secreted in his house during the time of their ill-usage. The Court order a distraint upon Ward to be levied.

A dispute between the above Ward and the Company as to his serving as Renter. His ill-behaviour is put on record, and he is fined £50.

Bingham's wife to be trencher scraper, and scourer of the Company's pewter.

A dispute concerning silver dishes.

"Fashion" to be paid for at the rate of $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ an ounce.

The Wardens attend the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen at Guildhall, and are informed by them that the King's Majesty hath declared his great dislike of the mixture of mean trades with the Goldsmiths in Goldsmiths' Row in Chepe, and requires speedy reformation; and that the houses and shops there shall be furnished and supplied with goldsmiths for the continuance of the beauty and ornament of the chief street of this our City.

The Lords of the Council also write a letter in which they say:—

"It is a thing that every man's eye meets with as he passeth up and down, that the Goldsmiths' Row in Cheapside, which was ever held a great ornament to the Citye, should now grow up intermixed in a broken fashion with shops of meaner trades, which is yet worse than if it had been with houses of habitation only."

The Lords add that they felt assured that the Company's own judgement would tell them that it was no small disparagement to the honour of the City, both in respect to injuring the show, and because it may breed an opinion of greater decay there than, thanks be to God, there is cause for; that it ought somewhat to move them that, at a time when the suburbs of the City are beautified many ways far above what they have been in times past, blemish and deformity should be rooted and suffered in the heart of the City.

They finally recommend the Company, in the King's name, to cause the said street of Cheapside to be replenished with goldsmiths' shops as formerly, or, if that cannot be done, to supersede the mean shops in question by decent houses of habitation.

Forfeiture of a lease for cutting a principal timber of the building.

Answer to the Council concerning waste of silver.

Sir Hugh Myddelton, Knight and Baronet, with five others, to assist the Wardens in preparing the answer.

The answer states that the waste is owing to seven causes:

1. The immoderate use and waste of foreign commodities.
2. The neglect of the true making of English manufactures.
3. The unequal proportion of the values of gold and silver English monies.
4. The finers not selling their silver according to the Statute 4 Henry VII.
5. The merchants not selling the gold and silver bullion imported by them into the kingdom to the Mint or to the Goldsmiths (according to the said statute), but selling the bullion amongst one another.
6. The great exportation of gold and silver bullion and English monies into foreign parts; and
7. The excessive use of gold and silver spangles, and such like, the expenditure upon which they estimate at more than £100,000 a year.

Order about almsmen waiting at dinners. The waiting of the almsmen is thought unseemly, and unlike what is done at other Companies. Six waiters are therefore chosen instead of the almsmen. Ordered also that no relief be given to the almsmen at the table in the Hall, as heretofore, but that what food is left shall be fairly distributed amongst them at their own places, and that none of the almsmen come to the tavern at such times as any of the Wardens or Assistants dine or sup there.

The Leopards, Unicorns, and Mermaids to be removed from the gallery to make room for armour.

Dr. Sutton, preacher at St. Mary Overy, desires help towards establishing a preacher and free school at Bampton, Westmoreland.

Mr. Wakefield called "as very a shark as any in Cheapside, except Lawson."

Charity to a poor goldsmith for his release out of the Compter.

To attend the Lord Chief Justice about his letter on behalf of Fancourt.

The Wardens ordered to set down a moderate course for dinners, etc.

The Governor of the Plantation in Ireland sent for by the Lords of the Council on account of the former returns relating to the Plantation being deemed unsatisfactory. The Goldsmiths' Company's answers reconsidered, and much additional matter inserted. The whole forms an interesting detailed statistical account.

Long account of proceedings of the Lords Commissioners and the Company to prevent the importation of wares deceitfully made of "Dort" gold and silver.

21 Jas. i.—1623.

Order made by the Privy Council about "Dort" silver.

Long letter from the Lord Ambassador of the States General requesting a modification of the order.

Gift to the Lord Treasurer's messengers for their pains about the Dort business.

Sons of Sir Hugh Myddelton, Bart., Sir William Herrick, Richard Rogers, Comptroller of the Mint, and John Williams, late the King's Goldsmith, made free.

Letter from the Lord Treasurer about the exportation of coin.

The Court attend the Lord Mayor and Aldermen at Guildhall, with the names of such persons as are thought fit to take houses and shops in the Row. Twelve persons are selected, all of whom, with one exception, are present, and their several allegations are heard. It is then agreed that Sir Thomas Middleton and Sir Humphrey Handford, Knight and Alderman, shall attend the Lords of the Council to acquaint them of these proceedings. This is accordingly done, and a paper is read to the effect that the Wardens and Assistants of the Company had used their best endeavours to persuade the parties to conform themselves to His Majesty's pleasure, but that they had all refused, alleging that they had been long settled in other streets, lanes, and places in and about the City and suburbs, and that it would be to their utter undoing to remove their habitations and settlements to Cheapside, with sundry other excuses; that the present tenants of Goldsmiths' Row, who are not Goldsmiths, require six months warning to get provided elsewhere; and that they will not otherwise be persuaded to depart. The statement ends with a long list of the grievances existing in the goldsmiths' trade, which trade the Company aver to be greatly reduced, and they pray relief of the King.

The above statement is read by the King's Council, who promise to take further consideration, and finally leave the question open.

Shortly afterwards are read the heads of a Bill to be brought into Parliament by the Company respecting Goldsmiths' Row. The Bill recites the purport of the preceding statement as to the admixture in the Row of mean shops, the general decay there and elsewhere of the goldsmiths' trade, the proceedings

Woodbury-Gravure.

SIR HUGH MYDDELTON, BART.

1631.

From the Painting at Goldsmiths' Hall.

which had taken place between the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen and the Company, together with their communication with the King's Council, and what the Company propose in the way of remedy.

Later, Sir Hugh Myddelton, the four Wardens, and certain of the Assistants, are requested to advise with Mr. Recorder on this business.

Petition from Captain Martin, son of Sir Richard Martin, stating that he had served His Majesty in Virginia 17 years, that he proposes to return thither again, and is therefore a suitor to the Company to adventure with him in 12 quarters of wheat, for which he promises to return two for one. The Court (out of respect, as they profess, to his father) offer to adventure six quarters, Captain Martin first giving his bill of adventure, and his bond for performance within a year. The captain thankfully accepts the Company's offer.

Order that the Wardens shall not carry home with them money, or books of payments.

Mr. Millard to be sent for, because he has spoken elsewhere of what passed at the election of Wardens.

Discussion as to a large quantity of defective silver nails made by a workman of Mr. Tirrie, lately elected a Warden, to be used in trimming a coach, which is to be sent into Russia.

The Wardens receive a letter from the Lords of the Council, in which they state that a company of merchants trading into Russia are preparing a coach, or chariot, of good value for a present to the Emperor, in the adorning whereof they are to employ a great number of nails of beaten silver, which, nevertheless, they desire shall be of a meaner assay, as being more fit for driving and enduring the hammer than the standard now allowed, which is of too soft a temper for that use. The letter therefore desires, in conformity with His Majesty's pleasure, that the Company, notwithstanding their constitution or charter, will permit and suffer, for this extraordinary occasion, such quantities of nails, or other silver plate, as Mr. Alderman Freeman shall bespeak for the befitting and trimming of such present, of such an alloy as he and the said Company shall settle between them ; and, for doing which, this letter shall be their sufficient warrant.

The Wardens, on hearing the letter read, conceive the procurers thereof to be blameable not only for their interference, but for their untrue suggestion as to the inferior strength of unalloyed silver, the contrary being well known to be the fact. The Wardens further, on behalf of the Company, give their judgement that the letter in question can be no sufficient warrant to them to allow coarse silver to be used, without breach of their ordinances, and of the oaths of the Wardens, and of every workman of the Company. It is therefore ordered that the said silver nails shall be put into a bag, which shall be sealed, and remain until further orders.

The Wardens' dinner. The Fishmongers, and the Wardens' and Assistants' wives present, but no strangers. The pictures of SS. Peter and Dunstan set up on each side of the great window.

Certificate by the Earl of Suffolk and Sir Henry Cary, that there is no evidence that John Williams, the King's Goldsmith, hath sold deceitful plate to the King. (Original, with seals and signatures, pasted into the book.)

22 Jas. i.—1624.

"Geve Up Daye." Ready money £120.

The Company, to oblige the Lord Mayor, grant the use of the Hall "for the gentlemen of Somerset's supper," with a reservation "that it be only granted for this time, and be not afterwards used by the gentlemen of any county for a like occasion."

The Wardens report that, on going to make the trade search amongst the goldsmiths' shops in the Exchange (as empowered by the Company's charter), Thomas Clowse, a milliner, in whose shop they observed "suspicious-looking" chains and bracelets of beads linked together with gold, offered violent resistance, with abusive language; and that, while they persisted in their demands, Clowse slily despatched his man to the Poultry Compter, who there entered an action for £500 against them (the Wardens) and, returning with a sergeant, arrested them there in the open Change; and, amidst a great tumult and uproar, carried them to the Poultry Compter till they got bail. The Court express their strong indignation at so great an affront and misdemeanour, which they stigmatise as one which does not concern their own government merely, but that of the City generally, and they unanimously agree to resent it with all severity. Further, (understanding the opinion of the Solicitor General to be that the Lords of the Council ought to be forthwith acquainted with the matter), they entrust the proper prosecution thereof to the Wardens, and empower them to draw on the Company for all charges they may deem necessary.

The articles seized were, upon assay, found very bad and "deceptive."

The Wardens subsequently report that they had been fully heard at the Council Board, and that Clowse, after having had every opportunity given him to defend himself, had been found so "inexcusable for the atrocity of his conduct" that he had been adjudged to be committed to the Fleet prison; that he is also to make his humble submission to the Company assembled in the Hall, acknowledging his fault and craving pardon for the same; and, further, that he is to enter into a bond for £500 to His Majesty's use not to sell from henceforward any similar false wares.

Afterwards the Court debate the amount of fine which Clowse shall pay. This is fixed at £40, and it is also ordered that he shall enter into a bond for £200 not to use the goldsmiths' trade with any other trade in either the City or the suburbs of London.

Clowse makes his humble submission in writing, and the fine is afterwards reduced to £10.

Seizure and assays of plate taken at Wakefield; in Lovet's shop in Holborn; and in Dewster's shop in Cheapside.

Death of Thomas Lawrence, Weigher in the Assay House. Thomas Cheston succeeds him.

Collection of quarterage granted to Ralphe Robinson, the Beadle.

Forty shillings given to the parishioners of St. John Zachary for the repair of Lady Read's monument in that church.

Almsmen employed in the Assay House conniving at fraud. The Assayer ordered not to employ almsmen in the future, but to take an apprentice.

The churchwardens of St. Mildred's parish tax the Company's tenements in Scalding Alley for the relief of the poor.

To consider the abuses practised by finers.

Renters' dinner. A great branch with a candlestick, the gift of Mrs. Sherley, is set up.

Sir Hugh Myddelton informs the Court that a suit has been moved to the King by one Mr. Manley, of the Bedroom, and one Mr. Cotton, another courtier, to have the benefit of a composition from the Company, on the pretence that the Wardens have incurred the penalty of *præmunire* by administering oaths for which they had no sufficient warrant, and of which fact the said Cotton declares he is well acquainted. The Court, considering that though no oaths have been administered by the Wardens but such as are common to other Companies, and that the Wardens are accordingly not to blame, are of opinion that the disturbance has originated from some who were too well acquainted with the Company's affairs, or from certain needy members, to suit their own ends rather than the Company's advantage. They order that the Wardens shall forthwith prepare a case for Mr. Common Sergeant and Mr. Stone, the counsel, and they instruct the Wardens at the same time to take counsel's advice about the contribution demanded of the Company by the parishioners of St. Mildred.

Order that anyone who discloses what takes place in the Courts of the Company shall be turned out of the Livery.

Sympson, late Renter, solicits the Court (on account of being unable to make up his books) to be allowed to nominate his own auditors. The Court refuse, and appoint auditors to review and examine his accounts, and to certify the state thereof to the Court within a month. The said Sympson is to give a bond for the payment of all monies certified to be due to the Company at a short notice, the Court resolving, if he fail, to take legal proceedings without further delay.

The Court agree that endeavours shall be made to find three or four able and skilful Assayers for the Company, and that the Wardens and three or four of the Assistants shall examine and try the fitness of such persons, and signify which of them they consider most proper to be employed in the Company's new Assay House, in the place of the present Assayer, as well for the control of the diet as for making other assays for the Company.

Precept from the Lord Mayor requiring the Company forthwith to deliver unto Apsley Allen, for the furnishing of His Majesty's ships, thirty quarters of wheat now in the granary at the Bridge House, for which the Company shall receive in ready money 40*s.* a quarter. The Company agree to obey the precept.

The Renters' account received, and the expenses of quarter-day dinners and other meetings of the Company much misliked. The Court resolve to reform such excesses in the future, and re-appoint the committee who formerly prepared a table of charges for these occasions.

The parishioners of St. John Zachary complain to the Lord Mayor about poor folk in the Company's houses in Staining Lane. The Company agree to give certain sums in charity to serve the poor housekeepers there, as soon as they can get rid of their pauper inmates, and others likely to become chargeable, on condition that, when they have their houses clear, they will be very cautious about placing the like sort of tenants there again.

The Company lease the "Horn Tavern," in Fleet Street, to one Parkinson, a vintner, for 21 years, in consideration of a fine of £250 and an expenditure of £150 on repairs and improvements, with a special covenant that he shall provide the Company with one good fat buck of the season and one tierce of wine, to be delivered at the Hall the day before the Wardens shall take their oaths and places, and one other like buck the day before the Wardens of the next year shall take their places.

Bond to Sir Paul Bannyng, Bart.

Grant to widow Forster for the maintenance of her son at Westminster School.

Discussion about a proposition concerning the acceptance of money belonging to children, to be repaid on their attaining full age, or marriage.

The Court agree to accept £350, the portions of James Bollet's children, at £5 per cent. simple (not compound) interest.

Alexander Jackson appointed re-Assayer, and for his assistance in the business the Company agree to allow him such coals, lead, and strong water (*aqua fortis*) as shall be needful. Jackson's recompense is not to exceed £12 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, and he is, on the order of the Wardens and Assistants, to instruct such other members of the Company, and their children and servants, as shall be desirous of attaining knowledge in the art of assay.

Trial of the diet. Letter for the new year, "N." The change of letter (or Year Mark) is usually mentioned.

1 Chas. i.—1625.

The Company debate the question of a rate, or fine, of sixpence weekly, imposed on them for the relief of the parishioners of St. Mildred, in respect of the poor inhabitants of Scalding Alley now visited with the plague.

The Company contribute 10 marks.

Edward Sewster, going into the country because of the plague, leaves his will in the Company's treasury.

Precept from the Lord Mayor for a contribution towards the relief of the poor infected with the plague.

Bachelors' Alley now called Bachelors' "Court."

Wardens' account. Charge of 15*s.* for trenchers employed by the late Renters at their dinner questioned.

Order that future Renters shall provide trenchers or wooden vessels, to be by them given, and to remain for the Company's service as heretofore.

Expense of the Wardens' election dinner henceforward not to exceed £40.

The fee to Mr. Herris, counsel-at-law, to cease.

Exhibition to William Widowes, at Cambridge, out of the rents of Strelley's land, in Derbyshire.

Order that the Wardens shall forthwith provide, at the Company's charge, 20 muskets, with the furniture of the modern fashion, to remain in the Hall for the Company's occasions.

Bond for payment to the children of Edward Hewlett given in full.

Almsmen no longer to attend at the dinners, but victuals to be subsequently shared among them.

Dr. John Anthonie, son of the late Francis Anthonie, Doctor in Physic, made free.

£10 given to the Beadle, two of whose family have died of the plague, and who has himself been ill thereof.

Arbitration by reference from the Lord Mayor.

Ancient books of the Company sold for waste paper by the wife of Dyos, the late Clerk, and re-purchased.

Agreed to complain to the Lord Mayor of Bennett and Sambourne for refusing to pay the fine for being excused from the office of Renter, and of Sherley for not furnishing his account.

Twenty shillings to be given to an almsman for sending his son to Virginia.

The parishioners object to the Company placing in Scalding Alley poor folk who are chargeable to the parish.

Six almsmen to wait at dinners.

2 Chas. i.—1626.

Almsmen to clean the Company's armour.

Francis Zacharie complains of Abel Test for borrowing money on bad silver ware.

Mr. Richard Cheney's funeral dinner.

In the Wardens' account no mention made (as usual) of the quantity of corn delivered to the new Wardens.

£400 or £500 to be spent in the purchase of corn in consequence of its present cheapness.

Agreed to meet the Wardens of the Skinners' Company about the behaviour of the Company's tenants adjoining their land without Bishopsgate.

Ordered that the Renters for the time being shall yearly provide and buy at the Company's expense, in the month of March, two or three hogsheads of the best strong beer.

Captain Smith, sometime Governor of Virginia and Admiral of New England, presents to the Company a book in print, by him compiled and made, concerning the history of that country.

Mr. John Eyre, an ancient broker, desires the Company to take his personal estate into their custody.

Decided to retain some of the pension of those almsmen who are behind in making a breakfast for their fellows.

Sir Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls, presents to the Company John Warreyn and Zacharia House.

Charity to the wife of Dyos, because she is also the widow of Brockelsby.

Search in the City to be made once a quarter.

Letter from the Lord Keeper Coventry, soliciting the reversion of the Clerk's office on behalf of one Thomas Clerk. The letter is addressed to his loving friends the Master, Wardens, etc., with his very hearty commendations, and states the reason of his soliciting the favour to be in consequence of Thomas Clerk having lately married and settled in London, and his earnest desire to obtain some constant employment there.

The Court, considering that the procurement of letters for obtaining places of this and the like quality is very frequent, and attended with little or no difficulty, and that there is no precedent for the granting of the reversion of any place or office in the Company, unanimously decide not to admit any such innovation in their government, and they accordingly send Sir Hugh Myddelton and a deputation of the Court to inform his Lordship of their decision. The Lord Keeper is stated to have been well pleased and satisfied with their answer. Subsequently, a further order is made that on account of the many inconveniences that thereby might ensue, as well in the anticipation and prevention of their liberties and freedom of election, as also in the avoidance of importunities with letters, or otherwise, and for other respects and considerations, the Court do, in further confirmation, order and decree that no reversion or reversions be hereafter granted to any person or persons of places or offices in the Company, either upon any motion or suit, or in any other way whatsoever; and that every person endeavouring to disturb or interrupt that course shall be in no wise held and esteemed in this Company's reputation, and shall be disabled from obtaining any place of trust that may become void.

Complaint against the Assayer for having employed two of the almsmen to make assays for him, and for having partly given up, in consequence, his own oversight of the work. He is strictly forbidden to repeat such conduct.

More about the defalcations of Sympson, late Renter, who brings forward new pleas to screen his accounts from further investigation; namely, that he is the Queen's Jeweller, and, therefore, one of the Royal domestics, and that, as such, he appeals to the Earl of Montgomery, Lord Chamberlain. He also writes to supplicate the Lord Mayor, stating that he is old and full of years, and that his earnest suit and prayer to God is that he may bless all of the Company at his death. The Company return answer that if Sympson will send them the money that he owes, and will do certain other specified things, they will give his case all proper consideration.

An exhibition at Oxford to cease, because the holder has become a Fellow.

Committal to prison of one of the Lord Mayor's officers for a wrongful arrest.

Charity to Page, a poor minister.

A pension to Dyos, late Clerk.

3 Chas. i.—1627.

The Company debate what they style a matter of great consequence to them in particular, viz., that there is passed a grant under the Great Seal of the office of Exchanger to the Right Honourable Harry, Earl of Holland, such office being obsolete and long out of use, although endeavoured to be revived two several times in the reign of the late King James. It is ordered that a petition be prepared, and forthwith forwarded to the Lord Mayor, making known the important consequence of the measure, and desiring his assistance therein, in order that a petition may be addressed to the Lords of the Privy Council.

Subsequently the Court hear read the King's Proclamation as to the revival of the obsolete office of Exchanger, and, considering that the same would be very detrimental to the Company's interest, they desire a deputation of the Wardens and Assistants to wait on Mr. Noy and Mr. Seldon to consult them thereon.

Later, two petitions are addressed to the King. The first petition states that the revival of this office of King's Sole Exchanger of gold and silver bullion will be highly prejudicial to His Majesty and to the commonwealth, and that it will tend to the utter subversion of the trade of goldsmiths, and bring utter destruction to more than 1,000 families of the petitioners.

Various arguments are used by the petitioners, who pray particularly that any actions that may be brought against them, at the suit of the said Exchanger, for any supposed encroachment on his grant, may be tried in the Court of Common Pleas. The King replies that there can be no proceedings before the ensuing term, and that the Wardens may address him again after Michaelmas.

The second petition, dated after Michaelmas, states that two persons had already brought actions against the Company in the Star Chamber, the particulars of which the petitioners state, and from the effects of which they pray that they may be delivered.

A later entry gives an order of the Court that three of the Wardens and six of the Assistants shall forthwith attend to present the petition preferred to Parliament concerning the Exchanger.

Copy of long proceedings (in Latin) respecting a claim to certain gold rings and other goldsmiths' work detained from one Mabel Test.

Dr. Baskerville, a tenant of premises in Fleet Street.

A petition by Sympson, and another petition by the Wardens to the Lord Keeper respecting the former's defalcations, followed, later, by a long account of an arbitration between Sympson and the Company. In the end Sympson is dismissed from the Company.

Sending a man-servant to Sir Richard Martyn, now in great poverty in Virginia.

A book to be kept containing an account of the Company's corn.

Corn to be bought, and gunpowder to be sold.

The Lord Mayor enquires what corn the Company have.

Richard Cheney's Arms to be set up in the gallery.

An almsman sequestered for being an agent of the Exchanger.

Rents to be paid at the Hall.

Corn to be delivered for the King's service.

Richard Croshaw gives a pot with an inscription.

Fine of £40 for being excused from the office of Renter.

Charge of making hollow gold rings.

Charity to Dyos, who is now a prisoner in the Compter.

A loan to the King, and plate to be sold for raising the money. A list of the plate sold follows.

The money realised is £407 12*s.* 5*d.*; subsequently money is also borrowed.

An account of a great silver flasket, made for the Duchess of Lancaster, with 16 figures in the niches with cherubim's faces, etc. The faces of the cherubim are found to be made of inferior silver, but, as the flasket itself is good, and the faces can be removed and re-made, the Court allow this course to be adopted, but they declare that their leniency shall not be treated as a precedent.

Order that a new Livery shall be taken on, and that the Wardens shall peruse the Beadle's quarterage book, and make a collection of the names of such persons as shall be thought fit for submission to the Court; and that each of the new Livery shall pay a fine of £10.

Agreed that the Right Honourable the Lord Nowell shall have the lease of his dwelling house in Maiden Lane made in his own name, for such consideration as he shall think fit.

The parson of St. John Zachary requests an increased payment on account of tithe, but is refused. *See* entry under 12 Chas. I.

More complaints against the Renters for extravagance.

Richard Millard gives a Turkey carpet, worth £20, as a fine to be excused from the office of Warden.

A bond for payment of an annuity to Lewis Cater and also to his sons.

Increase of pension to Dyos, late Clerk.

Assay of the trial piece.

4 Chas. i.—1628.

Agreed to borrow £1,000 more for the purchase of lands from the King.

Money borrowed from Sir Baptist Hicks. In consequence of the expense of the journey to Woolwich, only the two youngest Wardens and the preacher to go there on Sir Martin Bowes's day.

A tenement in Staining Lane granted to Gibson, an almsman, on condition that he does not become chargeable to the parish.

The Clerk reads the last order of the House of Commons concerning the Exchanger's patent.

A gift to the Clerk for his trouble in this matter.

The mace of the Mayor of Salisbury taken at a search.

Wardens' account read. Exception taken to their payment of 40*s.* to Mr. Shute for his sermon on Sir Martin Bowes's day.

Anthony Marlow, living at Rochester, is elected Renter, and is fined £20 for being excused.

Money due to Sir Paul Bannyng—Viscount Bannyng. The Wardens summoned to the Mayor's Court.

A stub salt, with two great copper wires hidden in the "swages."

Petition to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen by the working goldsmiths against the Wardens of the Company, and John Reynolds, the Assayer, for breaking their plate, which they state to have been made of the prescribed alloy.

The petition, and the Lord Mayor's answer, set out in full.

Letter from the Lord Mayor (in full) concerning the purchase of lands from the King.

The Lord Mayor requests the Company to pay £1,460 to the Chamberlain for His Majesty's use.

Discussion whether doubtful plate shall be tried by the trial piece, or by the indented or Mint piece.

Further disturbance by the workmen concerning the trial of their plate.

Carter, the Clerk, retires after 17 years' service, and William Haselfoote is elected in his place. Subsequently Haselfoote is translated from the Grocers'. Directions to the new Clerk, with table of his salary and fees given.

A new trial piece.

Petition from William Clerk, in Ludgate Prison.

Manning, late Renter, being desired to pay his arrears, says that he cannot get them from the tenants.

Mention made of "the Red Lion" in Fleet Street, and "the Grasshopper" in Lombard Street.*

* Upon the site of "the Grasshopper" stands Martin's bank, an interesting account of which was published by Mr. J. B. Martin in 1892.

A pump to be provided to stop the annoyance of the watercourse in Gunpowder Alley.

The churchwardens of St. John Zachary ask help towards repairing the steeple of the church.

Nicholas Hooker and his wife to be invited to the Wardens' feast, "so that he come not in his livery gown."

A dispute between Warden Ralfe and the Assayer concerning the fineness of two cans.

Reasons given by the workmen for their complaint against Mr. Reynolds, the Common Assayer, followed by a petition by Reynolds to the Wardens in justification. After full debate the Court decide that Reynolds shall not be sworn as usual, but that his duties shall be taken by the Re-assayer.

Subsequently a new Re-assayer is appointed as a control or check upon the Assayer.

5 Chas. i.—1629.

No plate to be taken in by the Weigher or the Assayer after 9 a.m., and no money to be given by them to workmen.

A gift to Mrs. Dyos to convey her into Lincolnshire.

The Clerk to draw up a petition to the King against wearing counterfeit pearls.

Pommel of a sword, deceitfully made, taken in a search in Long Lane.

Hollow rings broken, but no fine imposed because the maker protested that he had never heard of the Company's prohibition to the contrary.

N.B.—About this date there are a great number of renewals of leases, and memoranda about repairs to houses.

A search at St. Edmund's Bury. Long list of deceitful wares seized by the Wardens as empowered by their charters, particularly the last, that of James I. The wares are broken and detained in the Company's treasury.

Four trumpeters engaged for the ensuing Lord Mayor's day; to have for their reward 33*s.* 4*d.*

Edmund Nashe, silver-worker, free of the Fruiterers' Company, sworn.

Reviewing the Renters' account, which is said to be "miscast."

Robert Sympson, free of the Grocers' Company, sworn.

Petition of William Woodward, who has been apprenticed to a man who is not free, that he may be turned over to a freeman.

No warnings to be in future signed by the Clerk or the Beadle, and no one to claim that office as a right, except the King.

List of rents remitted to needy tenants in Jewin Gardens, Redcross Street, Lillypot Lane, etc.

The Clerk to peruse the book for Ireland, to see the amount due to other Companies out of the money received.

The Company's corn remaining in the Bridge House not to be sold for three months, in order that some course may be taken to recover a room or granary

which Mr. Hall, one of the City Bridge Masters, detains from the Company. If he refuses, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to be addressed to compel him.

More as to the claim for alleged arrears of rents of chantry lands.

The Clerk states that he has been before the Commissioners, with the Clerks of the other Companies, on the subject.

Zachary Symonds to be admitted. The Wardens advise him to give a small piece of plate.

Precept from the Lord Mayor requiring the Company to pay £156 19*s.* 0*d.* into the Chamber of London, being their proportion of £2,100 5*s.* 0*d.* for corn and pageant money, the latter being for the charges of pageants and other solemnities against His Majesty's late Coronation, according to an Act of Common Council dated October 1628. The Company, considering the Act of Common Council not binding on them, determine to return no answer; but, if there shall come a second precept, the Wardens are to wait on the Lord Mayor, and give him reasonable answer to the same.

A second precept is subsequently received, and Mr. Warden Hill reports that he has been to the City Chamberlain's office to demand certain monies due to the Company, in part of a sum which was lent by the City to His Majesty; that Mr. Panther, the Chamberlain's chief clerk, gave as answer that the Chamber had lately paid some of the Companies, and that on the payment to this Company there must be a deduction of the monies mentioned in the Lord Mayor's precept in respect of the pageants, etc., against His Majesty's Coronation.

Mr. Warden Hill announces that he has received £3,000 from the Chamber of London, being part of the Company's loan of £4,380 on the account stated above, and that the balance will be forthcoming, provided the Company will allow an abatement of their proportion of the pageant money. The Company agree to receive the amount less this deduction, reserving, however, their claim with reference to the legality of the act of Common Council.

Mr. Crosse fined for prosecuting some business concerning the Company after he had been ordered to desist.

Agreed to take advice concerning suppressing goldsmiths who had not been apprenticed.

James Llewellyn fined for saying that the Ancients of the Company have 500 marks a year out of the Company's rents. Subsequently a distress is levied on Llewellyn for non-payment.

Objection taken to the appointment by the Wardens of certain late Renters as Assistants.

The Wardens report that in their trade search at the Royal Exchange, Edward Rowland, a goldsmith there, notwithstanding his knowledge that they were the Wardens of the Company and empowered by their charters to search for deceitful wares, had obstructed such search, pretending that he could not show them anything because he had not the key, but would send for it. That he did send for the key, but that, whilst his messenger was gone, he himself had

slipped out of his shop, and gone away. That the messenger sent for the key had returned without it, affirming that his master had got it, and that he would go and get it from him, as he could not himself show the Wardens anything. That in this situation the Wardens had applied to the Lord Mayor, who sent an officer to seal up the suspicious parcels of wares with inventories, and had forwarded part of the wares to Goldsmiths' Hall, leaving the remainder to be taken afterwards. That the first parcel, which included silver candlesticks, sets of crewets, a box containing 38 packets of pendants, bracelets, and other articles, had been found on assay most shamefully defective, and had been broken. That Rowland had ordered his men to tear off the seals on the parcels of goods left at his shop, that they might be afterwards carried to the Hall, and had removed the whole of such articles to some place where the Wardens had no means of finding them. Rowland is brought before the Court, and sent to the Compter.

An order of the Lords of the Council to the two Chief Judges touching the want of uniformity in the buildings of Goldsmiths' Row, Cheapside, directing the Judges to see what Acts there are in force to compel the goldsmiths to keep their shops together, and apart from other trades, in Cheapside and Lombard Street.

Petition to the King for suppressing counterfeit pearls, and redress of other abuses. Counter petition by the Brokers to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen detailing their objections to the statements in the above petition of the Company, as tending to monopoly and other evils, and long answer of the Company refuting the statements of the Brokers.

License to a tenant (in full) to alter his shop.

Two sugar loaves to be sent to Mr. Davies, Reader of the Inner Temple.

Quarterage due for 10 years demanded. Subsequently £10 received.

Letter from the Earl of Somerset about three working goldsmiths who had bought from him two great silver flagons, which were touched, but which, notwithstanding, were alleged to be so faulty that the workmen were likely to lose £20 thereby. The Court agree that a deputation shall wait upon the Earl to give him reasonable satisfaction in the matter.

Complaint of the Wardens to the Court against two Renters who refused to provide the Company's usual dinner on St. Nicholas's day. One of such Renters, after some argument, agrees to pay his half of the expense of the said dinner; but the other Renter, continuing obstinate, and refusing to pay his share, is committed by the Court to Newgate until he conforms. He submits shortly afterwards.

A long account of a petition to the King against the Wardens by Reynolds, late Assayer. The Wardens' petition to the Lord Keeper on the same subject, with the Lord Keeper's answer thereto. Two further petitions by Reynolds and the Wardens respectively, and finally an order of the Lords against Reynolds.

Petitions from the churchwardens and parishioners of St. George, Southwark, and St. John Zachary, for assistance towards the repair of those churches and the steeples thereof. The Court agree to send to St. George's Church £3,

(the parishioners not to know by whom the money is sent); and to the repair of St. John Zachary they give 20 nobles.

The Court desire that the Company's book of wills may be perused, in order that they may be satisfied that the wills of the several donors and benefactors are performed, so far as the Company are allowed by the laws and statutes to perform the same; and a committee is accordingly appointed for this purpose, Sir Hugh Myddelton being a member thereof.

A warrant under the hands of the two Chief Judges concerning Goldsmiths' Row. The Company are required to attend on a day named at Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street. In the meantime, the Wardens, with the Clerk, are desired to wait on the Recorder, in order that they may be prepared for such attendance upon the Judges.

Report of the two Chief Justices of King's Bench and Common Pleas upon the Order of Reference of the Lords of the Council. The report states that the said Chief Justices, being required to consider what statutes there are in force to make the Goldsmiths of London plant themselves for the exercise of their trade in Cheapside, Lombard Street, and the parts adjacent, and to make certificate thereof to the Board in writing, find one Act of Parliament, made in the first year of the reign of King Edward III., upon a petition exhibited by the Goldsmiths to the same Parliament; wherein, amongst other things touching the Company, it is recited that many of the same Mystery did keep their shops in obscure lanes and foreign streets, and there bought gold and silver vessels in secret, not enquiring whether the same were stolen, or lawfully come by, but did undoubtedly put such plate into the fire, and change it into other plate for sale to merchants and passengers to carry out of the land; for which, and for divers other causes, it was enacted that none claiming to be of the said Mystery of Goldsmiths should keep shop save in Chepe, to the end that men may see that their wares are good and honest, and that persons of the same Mystery may, by virtue of the same statute, choose good and lawful men, and sufficient in the trade, to enquire of the matters aforesaid.

Letter from the Lord Mayor to forbear feasting in consequence of the plague.

The Clerk, Assayer, and Beadle to be yearly nominated.

Tatnall, free of the Brown Bakers', sworn.

Purchase of houses in Chepe from Sir John Kedermister. Two of the shops are known by the name of "The Harp" and "The Coney."

Letter respecting a Frenchman, who is a suitor to the King to have the sizing of gold weights.

6 Chas. i.—1630.

Assay and touch of a gold cup and cover, made by Thomas Francis for Thomas Vyner, goldsmith in Lombard Street, and by him sold unto the City and Chamber of London; which cup is to be given by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen,

as a free gift from the City of London, at the Court of St. James, on the occasion of the baptism of the young Prince. The inscription on the cup is given.

Charity to a daughter of Robert Brocklesby, a former benefactor.

Margaret Henderson arrested while crying ends of gold and silver about the streets. The offender gives security not to repeat the offence, and leaves with the Company her balance and weights, to ensure the performance of her promise.

Pension restored to widow Dobborne. It had been stopped because of a report that she was "no Goldsmith's widow."

Copy of a notice to a tenant to repair his premises.

Charity to a widow for mending her glass windows.

Amongst wares broken are boat saucers, tobacco boxes, *aqua vitæ* cups, eye cups, etc.

No Ladye Faire in Southwark. If the sickness increase, no search to be held there, nor supper with the Fishmongers'. No Bartholomew Faire for the same reason.

Order that cloth for the almsmen's gowns shall be purchased of such quality as shall be for the credit of the Company. After enquiry, the Wardens report that a reasonably good sort of cloth can be bought at 8*s.* 8*d.* per yard. This is approved of, and the badge of the Leopard's Head is to be set upon each gown. The almsmen are ordered not to pawn their gowns.

Account of the seizure of a copper beaker with a silver bottom and brim.

Complaint by Margaret Urwin, of Royston, against Mr. Dickinson, of Lombard Street, for selling her a scroll salt untouched.

Richard Addams, now poor, is repaid £10, which he paid when admitted to the Livery.

Precept from the Lord Mayor for the payment of one moiety of such sums as the Company have saved by forbearing from dinners, etc., during this visitation, for charity.

Richard Jones, apprenticed to Sir Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls.

Petition of Thomas Edwards, who prosecutes the cryers of gold and silver ends. His suit against goldsmiths who buy and sell, and have no apprentices.

Mr. Warden Leadam presents to the Court, as a free gift, and as a token of his love for the Company, one great standing cup and cover, with the Company's and his own Arms chased thereon, weighing 56 oz. 7 dwts. The cup bears the following inscription:—

"This guifte I leave amongst my friends,
Of that which God did give,
That when I dye this guifte of myne
Amongst my friends may live."

Proposal for the purchase of tenements adjoining the Hall, partly because the owner, Mr. Howe, will sell them at 12 years' purchase.

The Wardens' account read. Exception taken to the cost of the country search, and other items.

Letter from the Bishop of Londonderry, asking the Company to join with the Grocers' and Skinners' in the expense of building a bridge.

The Renters, in answer to a charge that they have not kept their annual dinner according to custom, reply that they have been afraid to do so by reason of the King's proclamation restricting public dinners. After debate, further consideration of the matter is postponed to the next Court, at which an expedient for holding the accustomed dinner without breaking the proclamation is found.

Charity to St. Olave's and other parishes.

Order that the Coats of Arms of Sheriffs shall not be set up among those of Aldermen.

The tenements next the Hall above-mentioned are purchased from Mr. Howe for £2,500.

Death of Thomas Leadam, and election of another Warden in his place.

Fine for instructing an apprentice before presenting him.

The charters of Edw. III., Rich. II., Edw. IV., and Jas. I., to be shown to Mr. Davies, the counsel.

The parishioners of St. Giles's without Cripplegate ask for a way along the Company's garden to their churchyard.

At private Courts the minutes of the preceding private Court to be read.

Applications for relief to out-parishes.

Mr. Crowshawe offers to pay the purchase money of the tenements next the Hall, and to give the same to the Company, provided they will allow him a certain annuity for life, out of which he will make some allowance for the poor. The Court ultimately reject this offer owing to an objection to bind the Company for the payment of so great an annuity as is demanded.

A petition by certain workmen to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen complaining of their work being detained at the Hall on the ground that it is not up to standard. The Company grant a fresh assay, which proves that the work is so far bad as to fully justify its detention. Fine for subscribing to the above petition.

A precept in full from the Governor of the Plantation in Ireland.

Workmen fined for slandering the Wardens. One, named Phillips, is mentioned as a great offender in making deceitful wares.

Distresses levied upon workmen who have not paid their fines. The goods taken are appraised and sold, and the surplus tendered to the workmen.

Charity given to 81 persons.

Among wares broken are a "posnett," "hartichoke dishes," etc.

An old Liveryman complains of certain of his juniors taking place above him.

A suit by Robert Snowe against Warden Manning. The Clerk to enter an appearance in the Exchequer.

Assay of plate touched 13 years since, and now found faulty. The entry gives the year mark of each piece.

Charity (5*s*.) to John Atkys, a poor distressed minister.

14 gold rings broken, being of only 20 carats fineness.

Wardens elected. Orders read about the placing of Assistants.

Mr. Taylor pays £10 to be excused from the office of Touch Warden, as he lives in the country in summer, and is troubled with gout in the winter.

Mr. Daniel's offence in causing old trencher plates to be made into new fruit dishes.

Two great voyding basins bequeathed by Crowshawe with the Company's and his own Arms thereon.

7 Chas. i.—1631.

"Giving Up Daie." Ready money £200.

Admonition to almsmen. None to crave or receive any meal from the table other than the reversions upon foul trenchers.

Petition from Mr. Dyos, late Clerk, who is sick.

The Wardens are to keep their private Courts between Midsummer and Michaelmas once a fortnight.

The Wardens refuse to take Irish wheat, according to a precept from the Lord Mayor, finding that such wheat is musty and foul.

A further precept from the Lord Mayor requiring the Company to buy rye from the Governor of the East Land Company—Mr. Alderman Clitheroe. The Company decline compliance.

Order for the Wardens to deliver to the Company's butler 5 basins and 20 standing cups and covers, if so many shall be wanted, for use at Mr. Crowshawe's funeral dinner within the Hall.

Hugh Clough, an agate cutter, made free by redemption.

Sir William Parkhurst, Warden of the Mint, produces a proclamation of 29 Eliz., giving the privilege of making gold weights for coin to his office. Certificate of the Wardens thereupon.

Phillips (the notorious false worker) petitions that the actions against him in the Star Chamber may be stayed.

Standing order that all deceitfully made plate shall be broken in the parlour before two Wardens, and not in the Assay House, or elsewhere; and that the Clerk shall certify the deceit, and the workman's name, to the next Court.

A legacy of £400 bequeathed to the Company by Crowshawe, and also 10*s*. a-piece in gold, for a mourning ring, to those who shall attend his funeral.

Gift to Henry Petowe, who has composed an elegy on Crowshawe.

Long account of the proceedings of the Wardens during their searches in the west country, with the names of the owners of wares which have been seized, and various other particulars.

The Wardens meet at the church of St. Magnus, London Bridge, at 2 o'clock, after dinner, according to ancient custom, and go to our Ladye Faire at Southwark, and make search amongst the goldsmiths there, returning to church again, where they meet divers of the Wardens and Assistants of the Fishmongers', with whom they sup at the King's Head, in New Fish Street.

Account also of searches made in Kent, namely, at Maidstone, Canterbury, and Rochester; also in Sussex, at Southampton, and at Salisbury.

Account of a dispute between two men, with the Wardens' award; and one of the men having threatened to take legal measures against the other, the Wardens, as part of the award, force both parties to seal general releases to each other.

Order that private Courts shall begin at 10 o'clock, and end at 12 o'clock.

A silver cup given by John Eyre, deceased, through Mr. Walcott, his executor. Mr. Walcott is admitted to the Company, and himself gives a small silver bowl.

Collyns, one of the King's trumpeters, made free of the Company, and undertakes to furnish "a sufficient noise" on Lord Mayor's day. Johnson is appointed drummer for the same occasion.

Mr. Reay fined for unseemly speeches at a private Court. Subsequently he makes a proper apology, is forgiven, and is again summoned to take his seat at the Court.

Mr. Ash pays £300 as a fine for the lease of the "Maidenhead" Inn, in Godron (Gutter) Lane.

Memorandum that Mr. Thomas Sympson, being Upper Warden of this Mystery, departed this transitory life upon Sunday, being the 30th October 1631, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and was buried upon Thursday night, being the 3rd day of November following. The children and executors of the late Mr. Upper Warden Sympson give to the Company two keys of the Company's treasury, late in his possession, and also present to them, as the free gift of their late father, a little cup and cover of Italian work, garnished with gold and enclosed in a red leathern case.

Sir Martin Bowes's day. Mr. Thomas Bowes to be invited, and Mr. Shute, the preacher in Lombard Street, to have notice given to him.

Hire of a barge on Lord Mayor's day for £4.

Sir Edward Wheeler a suitor for the renewal of his lease of a house in Chepe.

A shoemaker, who also keeps a goldsmith's shop, is reproved for meddling with the trade. Broken plate includes 59 spoons, two sugar dishes, and six caudle cups.

Petition by the Paviours' to the Court of Aldermen that those freemen of the Goldsmiths' who use the trade of paviour shall bind their apprentices to paviours.

The funeral dinner of Mr. Avenon held in Goldsmiths' Hall, he having left £20 to the Company for the cost thereof.

Two letters from the Bishop of London with reference to the repair of St. Paul's Cathedral, which is said to be so much decayed, that, if care be not taken, the building will fall into ruin.

The Bishop states that he is not ignorant how many worthy works have been done of late in and about the City towards the repairing and building of churches, which makes him hope that every man's purse will open, according to God's blessing upon him, to this greater and necessary work, so much tending to the service of God, and the honour of the nation. The Company subsequently contribute £400, which is, however, to be paid by instalments as the work proceeds.

A College pot, supposed to be stolen, received from a student of Wadham College. There is a memorandum in the margin of the entry that the pot was restored to Magdalen College.

The Clerk is ordered to procure warrants against "gold end men."

One of Strelley's tenants in Derbyshire comes to see his will.

Petition from a woman for a vacant almshouse at Woolwich subscribed by many inhabitants of that place.

£100 borrowed of Warden Cutt for corn, and £24 of Warden Owen. Other money also borrowed.

License to William Procter, M.A., assignee of James Speight, D.D., to alien a lease.

Complaint against Valerius Sutton for putting scrolls upon salts already touched.

Precept to send lead and glass for a new church at Londonderry.

Carter, and other workmen, who subscribed to a slanderous petition against the Wardens, beg for the return of their distresses.

Petition of William Cooke, goldsmith, for the return of plate which he alleges is detained by the Assayer out of malice.

Petition by Thomas Cross in consequence of his pretended prosecution of business for the Company.

A list of broken wares, giving a description of the marks thereon.

Strelley's lands, at Ulkerthorpe, *alias* Ogarthorpe, with counsel's opinion.

Fine for taking off the handle of a knife which had been touched, and putting on a worse handle.

Three wills concerning the Company read, and ordered to be entered in the book of wills. The testators are Sir Hugh Myddelton, William Avenon, and William Haynes.

Election of Wardens and officers,—William Haselfoote, Clerk, Alexander Jackson, Assayer, and Ralph Robinson, Beadle.

Mr. William Wheeler is elected Upper Warden, but, after making his acknowledgments for the honour shown him thereby, he begs to be excused, and the Court, taking into consideration his past services, agree to his request, leaving the amount of the fine to be paid by him, for non-acceptance of the office, to his

own liberality. The Court, at the same time, order that Mr. Wheeler shall take rank as if he had served the office.

Vyolett, a goldsmith in Lombard Street, accused of disrespectful words against the Wardens.

Recital of various proceedings and documents with reference to an information in the Star Chamber against Snowe, a goldsmith, for defacing plate.

Tryal of the diet. Wardens and officers sworn, and notice of the new letter to be used in the ensuing year. Proposal that there shall be a privy mark instead of a letter.

The son of the late Richard Cheney hands over to the Company his father's bequest of a large voyding basin of silver, weighing 81 oz. 10 dwts., which is thankfully received. After this the Fishmongers, and other invited guests, dine with the Wardens in the great Hall "in a lovinge and solemne manner; which amitie God long continue. Amen."

8 Chas. i.—1632.

Give-up day. Ready money £150.

John Rounde to be bound that Hugh Marchant shall write a legible hand in two years.

Account of corn received by the new Wardens, which is stated to have been stored up in the Bridge House, and to have amounted to upwards of 300 quarters. An iron beam, and scales, with various weights, measures, and other implements, are enumerated as delivered to the Wardens at the same time.

The Wardens, etc. afterwards dine at the "Bear" Tavern, at Bridge foot.

Long account of proceedings with reference to Strelley's estates, of which the Company are feoffees, with the amount and items of law expenses, questions to counsel, with their replies, and other matters connected therewith.

The Court, at the request of Lady Myddelton, grant the use of their Hall, during pleasure, for the sittings of "the Commissioners of the New Water."

The bowling alley in Jewin Gardens to be repaired.

A gift of £10 to Mr. Edward Littleton, Recorder of London, on his appointment to the Readership of the Inner Temple.

Notice of a payment by the Company towards the charge of cleansing Moor ditch.

Mr. Stoner, one of the Company, informs the Court that a Plantation in Virginia, called Martin's Brandon, has been given to the Company by Captain Martin; and that in consequence of the Plantation having no inhabitants upon it, the King's grant has been called in. Mr. Stoner offers to obtain a new grant from the King at his own expense, and to pay a rent of £4 per year for a lease from the Company for 500 years. The proposition is to be considered.

Simon Gibbon gives a salt and cover, which is described.

Ordered that a new Livery, to the number of 20 or 24, be elected; and decided by the ballot box that the usual fine of £10 on admission shall not be charged.

William Flynte, scholar at Cambridge, and holder of Strelley's exhibition, prays for its continuance.

Further mention of exhibitions at Oxford and Cambridge.

Cuthbert Collyns, the King's trumpeter, and a member of the Company, again agrees to find "a sufficient noyse" on the next Lord Mayor's day. He engages to find five men with their trumpets for 5 nobles.

Johnson's son is to be drummer at the Lord Mayor's Show, and he is to provide a fife.

Mr. Meggs, in Whitechapel, is a suitor for a watercourse through the Company's land in Gunpowder Alley.

Beer bowls and other things to be made out of the Company's diet silver.

Wardens' accounts; exception taken to the expenses of dinners and charity.

No spiced bread to be given to strangers until the Company be served.

John Barnard, having bought a freeman's place in the City, desires to be admitted, but is refused; and a similar request of Benjamin Quintrell is also rejected.

An almsman's ill-behaviour to "Mrs. Renter Wright."

Bequest of two cups, and a legacy for the poor of the Company, by Haynes. Distribution of Haynes's legacy, with the names of the recipients.

£50 bequeathed by Mr. Avenon, and a gilt bowl.

Petition by George Walker, a minister, who has suffered loss by reason of tenements held by him from the Company.

The Hall lent for the Wardmote Court, which had hitherto been held in a church.

Complaints of the working goldsmiths against the Assayer, Deputy Assayer, and Weigher; with a long list of instances of their alleged improper conduct. The proceedings occupy the Court during the whole day, and are then not concluded. Subsequently Cheston is dismissed from the place of Weigher, and Richard Cooke is elected in his stead.

Complaint of the shopkeepers in Chepe against the St. Martin's men, or working goldsmiths in St. Martin's-le-Grand. The petition states that some of these latter kept small trying scales, which did not appear to be half so good as His Majesty's standard. Also that divers men, and some women, used great abuses in the sale of jewels, and other goldsmiths' wares, to divers great personages and others in secret, by running to their chambers and houses, and thereby interloped into the goldsmiths' trade.

The Court agree to the precept, grounded on a late Act of Common Council, for levying £1,000 upon the Livery Companies for the murder of Dr. Lambe. They afterwards pay £73 to the Chamberlain of London as their proportion of the above amount.

N.B.—On the 18th June 1628, the above Dr. Lambe, who is said to have been a conjurer, and a creature of the unpopular Duke of Buckingham, was mobbed by a crowd in Cheapside, and so severely handled, that he died the same day in the Poultry Compter. The King was so incensed thereat, that he imposed a fine of £6,000 on the City, at the same time threatening to withdraw its charter. The fine was subsequently reduced to 1,500 marks, which was levied principally upon the Companies, as above mentioned.

Mr. Avenon's cup and cover of silver-gilt is presented to the Court by his executors. The cup bears the following inscription :—

"When at your Hall doth shine with plate,
And all your dishes served in state,
When mirth abound, and wine is free,
Then (freely drinking) think on me."

"William Avenon."

Among other wares broken are tobacco stoppers. Timothy Blyer, admitted by redemption, gives a wine cup.

Henry Blackley is ordered to mend a cellar wall in Steyning Lane, of which Lord Camden has often complained.

Offer to buy gunpowder at £3 10*s.* 0*d.* a cwt.

The barge master dead. Robert Evans, recommended by the Lord Privy Seal, is elected in his place.

Petition of William Illingworth for the return of a basin taken from him about 15 years since.

A question about the fine of two men admitted by redemption. The sum is to be for the poor of the Company.

A Horner, and a Brown Baker, sworn.

John East complains of Nuthead, an almsman, when drunk, calling him "puppy."

Renters' account. Exception taken to funeral dinners, with an order how they are to be accounted for in the future; viz., that a Renter shall not expend more on any dinner (unless at his own risk) than the sum bequeathed by the testator for the purpose; and that regular bills of charges be delivered to the Wardens.

Order from the Lord Mayor to send meal to Newgate Market every Monday, and sell it at 5*s.* a bushel.

The Company are served with a subpœna out of the Star Chamber to testify on behalf of the Corporation of London, who are defendants in a suit commenced against them by the Attorney General in respect of the lands in Ireland. A long list of interrogatories follows.

The Company's Common Seal affixed to three leases, one of which is of a tenement and garden situate without Bishopsgate, near the Spital, formerly purchased by Sir Martin Bowes, and given by him to the Company, subject

to a lease which had only just expired; so that the lease now made and sealed is the first lease which this Company hath granted of these premises.

Order from the Lord Mayor that the granaries of the several Companies at the Bridge House, Bridewell, shall be repaired.

The Court have read to them the will lately made by William Bowes, son of Sir Martin Bowes, long since deceased, a worthy and memorable benefactor of this Company; by which will it appears that the said William Bowes has bequeathed to the Company one table of Remembrances, being a printed paper of his own, and called "The Free Knowledge of Good and Evil." The same is to be neatly framed and glazed at an expense of £10, and to be given to the Company, after his decease, with a legacy of £100; and a free legacy of £40, for the purpose of building a conduit, with two cocks, to be supplied with the New River Water.

The Wardens and others of the Fishmongers' Company, to the number of eight, repair to Goldsmiths' Hall, and in solemn manner go with the Wardens and Assistants of this Company to the parish church of St. John Zachary, and there hear a sermon; after which they return to the Hall, and dine according to ancient custom. At the dinner are present all the Assistants' wives, and all who had served the office of Renter, with their wives, and some score of guests invited by the old and the new Wardens; "which amitie God long continue."

9 Chas. i.—1633.

The almsmen ask for money for their gowns. A former entry gives the resolution of the Court that cloth shall be bought for the gowns.

A petition by Nuthead, an almsman, who complains that the others will not elect him to be one of the box-keepers.

Robert Fletcher, an informer against wyre drawers who had not served as apprentices to goldsmiths, is non-suited.

Barnabas Gregory wishes to buy an annuity for his son, who is "very simple."

The Wardens having appointed to go to St. Mary Woolnoth, to hear a sermon pursuant to the will of Sir Martin Bowes, debate is held whether the Wardens, Assistants, and Renters shall go, as of long time accustomed, or whether the two youngest Wardens only shall go with the preacher. It is determined by the ballot-box that the Wardens shall go with the Assistants and Renters, and that any willing to accompany them may do so; but the Wardens are admonished to confine within modest limits their expenses, which have of late years been extraordinary.

A list of plate lent to Mr. Harrison for keeping his Shrievalty. The list is curious, as showing the condition of the Company's plate prior to the loss of the greater part of it during the civil wars. The portion lent to Mr. Harrison weighed between 2,000 and 3,000 ounces, and was mostly gilt. It included

11 standing cups and covers, many basins and ewers, greater and lesser salts, Livery pots, trencher plates, etc.

Among broken wares are 5 "nossells" of candlesticks, 2 chalices, eye cups, corals, ear-wires, etc.

No search in the fair on Bartholomew's day, in consequence of the foulness of the weather.

Search on the 26th August, followed by drinking, and a small banquet of fruit.

Proceedings of a search in the west country approved of by the Court, who order that there shall be an annual search into some part of the kingdom.

Mr. Walker, the preacher, asks for some recompence for his defence of the Company's lands.

Mention of finding an old map of the Company's land in Shoe Lane, which had been long missing.

Diet silver and old silver delivered to Richard Cooke, to make trencher plates for the Company.

Search at our Ladye Faire, Southwark, the church of St. Magnus being the meeting place. The Wardens afterwards play bowls with the Fishmongers.

Petition from the wife of David Hasteville, late abbot of Valle de St. Croix, in France, who is now a Protestant.

Mr. Aste asks leave of ingress and egress to Bachelors' Alley, in order that his servant may fill his cistern through a hole in the wall.

Order that all plate shall be weighed at next give-up day.

A special view of the Hall, which is said to be much out of repair, but especially the great kitchen and the Assayer's house.

Much about the schoolmaster of Dean, in Cumberland, with correspondence.

Berblock, now in poverty, having had half his Livery fine repaid, asks for the remainder.

A full account of the service which the Company were, as of custom, to perform on Lord Mayor's day, because one of the Sheriffs belongs to them.

10 Chas. i.—1634.

Lady Myddelton sends to the Court Sir Hugh Myddelton's picture, desiring that they will be pleased to accept thereof, and to hang it in their parlour. The gift is kindly received, "and it shall be placed according to her desire."

The widow of Anthony Munday presents to the Company, through her daughter, a book bound in leather and bossed with brasse, called "The Survey of London," begun by Stow, and continued by the said Munday, and newly printed.

The Company send Mrs. Munday a gratuity of £20.

John Aste, by trade a silkman, kinsman of Mr. Renter Aste, to be admitted to the Company on producing an order from the Lord Mayor.

A certificate (in full) to the Barons of the Exchequer, at the request of Mr. Symons, a gold-wire drawer.

Auditing the Renters' account deferred, because of the King and Queen coming to the City.

Homage in respect of "The Harp" and "Coney," in Chepe, to be paid to the King every fifth term.

Much about the repairs to the Hall. It is alleged that the great kitchen, the Clerk's house, and part of the Assayer's house, must be pulled down, and the foundations thereof examined and made good, before proceeding to such repairs and new building as shall be thought fit.

An application from the parishioners of St. Peter, Cornhill, for a contribution towards the repair of their church, and the new building of their steeple, is negatived on account of the expenditure which the Company will have to make in repairing and new building their own Hall.

The Lords of the Council order the Wardens to bring in the ordinances, especially those relating to plate and ingots. The Wardens retain Mr. Herne to go with them.

Debate whether the Company shall go to dine with the new Lord Mayor "as benevolent guests."

Charity to a Goldsmith in respect of his son's lunacy.

The Lord Mayor desires to borrow the Company's granary, at Bridewell, for corn lately come from France.

Petition of Daniel Wildblood, who is sued in the Orphans' Court for the portion of Mary, daughter of Thomas Ellis, deceased.

The proposal to change the date letter into some other mark is to be considered again when this alphabet shall have expired.

Petition of Eleanor Simpson, widow of the late Assayer, to the Lord Keeper Coventry, by whom it is referred to the Company. The award of the Wardens thereon, and certificate of the proceedings to the Lord Keeper.

English translation of the first charter of Edw. II. to the City. The charter is dated "York, 8th June, 12th Edward II.," and relates, principally, to regulations concerning the Mayor, Sheriffs, etc.

The charter has the following heading:—

"A copy of this ensuing Charter was brought to Mr. Warden Cutt and his partners in 1632, and lent unto them by Mr. John Williams to be copied out, which, because it should not be lost, the Clerk hath inserted here as followeth."

Mr. Green, the graver of the punsons, delivers to the new Wardens the touching punsons for the new year. At the same time, the Wardens advise with Green about his surrender of the tenement adjoining the Hall, lately held by Dymock, the Assayer, the remainder of whose term Green had bought. After some discussion, Green, being satisfied that the Company's necessities are such that they must needs take the same tenement into their hands, gives up possession, requesting the Wardens, however, in return that, when the Hall is

repaired, and thereupon the said tenement shall be again severed from the Hall, and made into a tenement to let out, he may have the refusal thereof.

The Company's almsmen appear before the Wardens according to custom, and are exhorted to do their duty to God in going to church upon service days, to carry themselves dutifully to the Company in general, and to observe the order made for the good government of them amongst themselves.

Nuthead is a suitor to the Lord Treasurer to obtain a warrant to receive the money due to the officers of the Company upon the King's and Queen's warnings.

Further as to necessary repairs to the Hall and new buildings. The great hall is to be enlarged. A plan to be prepared by Mr. Laws, and a committee appointed for buying and providing all manner of necessary materials.

It being made known to the Court that the foundations are in readiness for the new buildings, it is debated whether, before the works are commenced, the King's Surveyor shall be sent for to view the same; but it is agreed that the building shall go forward without sending for any to view the same, care to be taken only to proceed therein according to the King's Proclamation as to buildings.

Thomas Vyolett taken to task, and fined, for not attending at the Wardens' dinner.

Proposal to go to Woolwich in August, when the days are longer, instead of in September, as heretofore.

The Court meet again to consider as to the new building of the Hall, which they regard as so much decayed that all must of necessity be taken down. After some conference had with the King's Surveyor and the workmen, and on the advice of the Surveyor, it is agreed and ordered that the Wardens shall give orders for the drawing of two or three several plots, according to the ground which the Company now have, and so much as they may have, if they compound for the tenements which are now on lease, and which will be very fit for the enlargement of their buildings; and, upon sight of such plots, the Wardens are desired to summon a Court of Assistants to consider the same.

Subsequently, the Wardens invite the King's Majesty's Surveyor (Mr. Inigo Jones) to hear a petition read, addressed by the Company to the Earl of Arundel and the other Lords Commissioners of New Buildings. The petition states that, whereas the petitioners' Common Hall, and the offices thereunto belonging, are much decayed and ruinous, so that the petitioners are forced to take down and re-build the same; and because there is a necessity to alter the whole frame of the old building into a more decent and commodious form upon some enlargement upon their own ground, the petitioners, being most unwilling to offend the rules of the King's Proclamation, humbly pray that some of the Commissioners may be pleased to view the buildings, and give such direction and allowance for the petitioners to proceed therein as to their wisdoms shall seem meet.

The Surveyor replies that when he next comes into the City he will speak to Mr. Williams about the matter. The Wardens entreat that this may be at his earliest convenience, which he promises shall be the case.

Search upon St. Bartholomew's eve in the afternoon, because the Hall is being pulled down.

As, for the same reason, the Wardens and Assistants cannot dine together after the search, they are regaled with wine and cakes prepared for them by the Renters, "which attention gave them good content."

Charity to a man who has been twice in Bedlam.

Petition from the churchwardens of St. Alban, Wood Street, for aid in re-building their church. Subsequently the sum of £5 is given to them.

Forasmuch as the Company may not meet to sup with the Fishmongers in a tavern, after the search at Lady Fair, according to custom, by reason of the King's Proclamation touching taverns, agreed that the Wardens shall repair to the Wardens of the Fishmongers' Company, to show the cause why this Company do not go to the said supper as usual, and at the same time to entreat the Fishmongers to meet the Goldsmiths at the church of St. Magnus to drink. Afterwards this resolution is changed, and the Company decide that the supper shall not be omitted; and agree that, as the dressing of victuals in taverns is prohibited by the King's Proclamation, the same shall be performed in any convenient place which shall be thought fit, without infringing on such Proclamation, in order that the ancient bond of amitie, which hath for a long time subsisted between the two Companies, shall be continued.

The churchwardens of St. Mary Woolnoth ask for new banners for Sir Martin Bowes's tomb, as their church has been recently beautified.

Subsequently the Company pay Mr. Lylly, the herald painter, £13 6*s.* 8*d.* for eight new banners, coat of Arms, helm and crest, and mantles of velvet, and for new trimming the sword with velvet case.

The Company pay £66 13*s.* 4*d.*, as their proportion of the amount levied by the King for ship money.

N.B.—This impost, which ultimately caused Charles I. so much trouble, was suggested to him in 1631 by Sir William Noye, Attorney General, who had found among the records in the Tower not only writs compelling the ports on certain occasions to provide ships for the use of the King, but others obliging their neighbours of the maritime counties to contribute to the expense. Writs were issued to London and the different ports, October 20th 1634, ordering them to supply a certain number of ships of a specified tonnage, sufficiently armed and manned, to rendezvous at Portsmouth on the 1st March 1635.

The writ is set out in Howell's State Trials, vol. 3, p. 830; and also the precept of the Court of Common Council, and petition to the King against it.

By this contrivance the King obtained a supply of £218,500, which he devoted to providing a fleet. Twelve of the Judges decided that the King had the right to make the levy.

In the speech of Lord Keeper Coventry to the Judges assembled in the Star Chamber on the 14th February 1636, he stated that "In the first year when the writs were directed to the ports and the maritime places they received little or no opposition; but in the second year the writs, when they went generally throughout the kingdom, although by some well obeyed, have been refused by others, not only in some inland counties, but in some of the maritime places."

John Hampden refused to pay the tax, and was cited in the Court of Exchequer, June 12th 1637. (*See* State Trials.)

An Act of Parliament was passed 16 Chas. I., cap. 14, 1640, declaring the whole proceeding illegal. (*Remembrancia.*)

The tenants of certain tenements in Gutter Lane to be treated with for the surrender of their houses, for the purpose of enlarging the Hall.

Among plate defaced are three gold crucifixes, and another crucifix belonging to Lady Carr, of Lincolnshire.

A milliner in the New Exchange asks that certain cornelian bracelets, taken at Sturbridge Fair, may be given up to her.

Warrant from the Richmond Herald to exhibit the Company's Arms and have them registered. A copy of the warrant is set out.

Mr. Stone to be surveyor for the new buildings. He is to have £10 quarterly.

The Wardens to see that care be taken to secure the Company's lead, which is of great value; and that Grove, the plumber, melt it into piggs, and lay it safe in the Hall. Dinglesille, mason, offers Portland stone to the Company.

No repast, or Wardens' dinner, on quarter-day, because the Hall is for the most part demolished.

Complaint of the Deputy Assayer that two almsmen sell penny-weights and grain-weights which have not been approved.

The new Renters propose to give £15 each in lieu of the usual dinner, in consequence of the state of the Hall. Subsequently they pay £25.

Warden Mannyng complains of Mr. Acton giving him the lie.

Mr. Haselfoote, tenant of premises next to "The Horn," in Fleet Street, is summoned before the Lords Commissioners for Buildings, because his house has been built contrary to Proclamation.

Order of the Privy Council, assembled in the Court of Star Chamber, for the reformation of Goldsmiths' Row. The order recites that divers shops there are held and occupied by persons other than goldsmiths, to the disfigurement and blemish of the City, of which injurious change His Majesty taking notice is therewith much offended; and that on the other hand many goldsmiths, not regarding those places which are most proper for them, have secreted themselves in sundry places, some of which are obscure, thereby causing divers disorders and abuses, especially in the passing away of stolen and embezzled plate; and decrees that (the Commissioners having taken these things into serious consideration, and having heard such members of the Goldsmiths' Company as

had attended the Board) the Company shall take order that, within the space of six months then next, all the shops in Goldsmiths' Row, Cheapside, and Lombard Street shall be supplied with goldsmiths; and the order further provides that the Court of the Company shall give the necessary notices for enforcing the above regulations.

Further particulars with reference to this business follow. Lombard Street is stated to contain 13 shops set between Birchin Lane and the Stocks.

A petition from the goldsmiths of the Row.

The shop-keepers there and in Lombard Street, who are not goldsmiths, to be warned to appear before the Court.

A conference with the inhabitants of Lombard Street, etc. takes place, and ultimately the Court forward to the Council a petition and certificate with reference to their proceedings in the matter.

The Court consider two plots for the new building of the Hall, one of which shows the Hall gate leading out of Maiden Lane, and the other out of Foster Lane. It is decided by the ballot-box (by 10 against 7) that the plot showing the gate leading out of Foster Lane be chosen.

Mr. Hooke is appointed to assist Mr. Stone, the surveyor, and John Parker is to be overseer of the workmen, and to pay them according to their time and talent, for which he shall be provided with money by the Wardens. The Assistants also are asked to survey and overlook the work as often as their leisure will permit.

Receipt for money paid to the King for composition for new buildings.

Further order of the King's Council concerning Goldsmiths' Row.

Goldsmiths dwelling in remote places to be warned to attend the Hall. These goldsmiths attend accordingly, and the order of the Council is read to them.

Bargain with Thomas Eastcourt about a house which the Company want for the enlargement of the Hall.

The Court have a conference with the Scriveners' Company, in order to secure the use of Scriveners' Hall, otherwise Bacon House, in Noble Street, until Lady day 1637. The Scriveners readily comply, and agree to lend their Hall without payment (the Scriveners intending then to repair their said Hall).

Mr. Warden Hill voluntarily promises a present of £40 to the Scriveners', and to thoroughly repair and amend any damage the Company may do during their occupation. A petition to the King with reference to rebuilding the Hall is prepared, and read by the Clerk, and approved by the Court; who, for the sake of expedition, order the petition to be given to Sir Edward Coke, to be by him presented to the King. The King's answer is subsequently received and read, and it is ordered that three of the Wardens shall attend the Earl Marshal with the said petition and reference, in order that the ground may be viewed accordingly.

In consequence of the dangerous sitting of the parlour, agreed that the next Court shall be held at Scriveners' Hall.

Burgess, a workman, to be called before the Wardens, and questioned about a silver taster sent by him to be touched. Some plot is suspected.

A Bible, with blue velvet garnished with silver, taken from a shop-keeper in the Old Exchange. Other Bibles, a Psalm Book, etc., also seized.

Two men bound in £100 not to keep goldsmiths' shops except in Cheapside or Lombard Street.

Copy of an order of the Scriveners' Company concerning the loan of their Hall.

Letter from Sir John Banks, Attorney General, calling upon the Company to surrender their Irish estates, according to a decree in the Star Chamber; and to return answer thereof in writing forthwith.

Particulars of the assay of rings taken from Mr. John Okes, a milliner in the Old Exchange.

The Earl Marshal, Mr. Inigo Jones (His Majesty's Surveyor), and others His Majesty's Commissioners for Buildings, repair to Goldsmiths' Hall, and view the ground whereon the new Hall is to be erected, together with the plot for the new building; which plot is well approved of by His Honour and the rest of the Commissioners, who appoint their secretary to certify the same.

The petition of Luke Swetnam, whose tenement is injured by pulling down the Hall.

The Clerk goes to the Earl of Arundel's secretary to obtain the Earl's signature to the Company's petition about rebuilding the Hall. The petition, with the King's answer, is set out in full.

The Court order that the Wardens write a letter to the King's Surveyor, asking him to grant a warrant for 150 feet of Portland stone for the new buildings.

The letter to the King's Surveyor (Inigo Jones) is given in full.

The draft of the King's license for the new building, drawn up by the Attorney General, is read to the Court.

Quarter-day to be with as little expense as possible; and tenants to be required to renew their leases, in order that money may be raised thereby.

A clause to be inserted in leases that all tenants, building or repairing, shall save the Company harmless from fines imposed by the Commissioners for Buildings.

Information given by the Recorder that two goldsmiths have made great quantities of counterfeit rings.

Shop-keepers in Goldsmiths' Row who are not goldsmiths to be sent for and warned.

A gilt cup presented by Mr. Bradshaw instead of a fine for not serving as Renter.

Leave from Mr. Hawse, Treasurer of Christ's Hospital, to set out some of the Town ditch for preparing masons' and carpenters' work.

Edward Frank fears that the new building will deprive him of part of his ground.

11 Chas. i.—1635.

The Weigher and the Assayer fined for receiving plate before it is finished.

Arbitration between a Goldsmith and a workman.

Examination of two men touching the manufacture of deceitful bodkins.

Petition of Goldsmiths trading in Fleet Street.

Silver trencher plates, etc., to be sold.

Letter to Stone, the surveyor, for west country marble for the outer gate.

Debate whether the bricklayers on the new building shall have bread and drink, the work being "taxe work" and not "daye work."

Precept from the Lord Mayor to prohibit public feasting.

Letter from the Lord Keeper about the trial of the pyx.

Description of beer bowls whereof the potkins are very full of "pellets of sother."

Agreed that the Assistants and Liverymen who have not complied with the order about getting shops in Cheapside and Lombard Street, shall not be warned to attend at the election of Sheriffs.

Draft of the King's license for the new building of the Hall, drawn up by the Attorney General, to be sent to counsel for perusal and advice thereon.

Also ordered that on account of the favour which the Company have received from Mr. Inigo Jones, His Majesty's Surveyor, concerning their intended building, the Wardens shall, on behalf of the Company, present to him a piece of plate of the value of £10.

Gift of a standing cup and cover by Mr. Bradshawe.

Gift of £20 to the Company by Mr. Williams towards glazing a window in the new Hall.

Ordered that as Mr. Williams is the first benefactor to the new Hall, his name and Arms shall be set up in the said glazed window.

Long statement from the Lords of the Council to the Company respecting the reformation of shops in Goldsmiths' Row.

Articles of agreement made by the Company with Anthony Jarman, the father, and Hugh Jarman, the son (carpenters), with reference to their portion of the work on the new building.

Wine cups given by Redemptioners to be melted with the diet silver, and sent to the Tower.

£10 to be paid by the Wardens to the Earl of Arundel's secretary for procuring the Great Seal to be put to the King's license for new building the Hall.

The Court direct the Wardens to speak with Sir William Myddelton about the New River water, on account of a threat to cut off the same from the Company's pipe, because they have not paid a yearly rent of 40*s.* to the collector.

This refusal to pay appears to have been based upon the belief that Sir Hugh Myddelton, during his life, gave to the Company the free use of the water.

Subsequently Mr. Barnes, the Clerk to the Governor and Company of the New River Water, demands the arrearages of the rent. He is told that as Sir Hugh

Myddelton gave the Company the water for the Hall, and there is no contract for any rent, the Company see no reason why they should pay any present rent or past arrearages. Mr. Barnes promises to report the Company's reply to the Governer and Company of the New River, and proposes a meeting to discuss the subject.

£10 paid to Mr. Mason, Recorder, "for his charges in his readings at Lincoln's Inn."

Tenants near the Hall, whose houses are wanted for the enlargement of the new building, to be treated with.

Petitions to the King, and other documents concerning the gold wire-drawers and Goldsmiths' Row.

Paid for the fashion of a bodkin taken to be assayed, and found standard, 4*d.*

Long account of a search in the north country last summer, with names of the owners of deceitful wares. Fines imposed, £119. Also searches at Newcastle, York, Lincoln, Lyme Regis, Norwich, Ipswich, Colchester, and Chelmsford.

The Wardens, with Mr. Vyner and others of the Assistants, are directed to obtain the advice of counsel with reference to the suit in the Star Chamber against Vaughan and Perryn, and others of the members, for dealing in gold and silver bullion. Subsequently, a petition to stay the above-mentioned proceedings is presented to the King.

The Company receive two subpœnas to appear in the Star Chamber to answer as to their lands in Ireland.

The Court order a copy of the Information against the Company to be obtained, and the necessary preparations to be made for their defence. Later, it is reported that, as all the Companies are impeached, they should make common cause in their defence; and this Company, therefore, at once engage Mr. Hooker, Attorney of the Court of Star Chamber, on their behalf. At the same Court a letter is received from Mr. Freeman, the Company's tenant in Ireland, acquainting the Court that he has been warned by the Mayor and Sheriffs of Londonderry not to pay any more rent to the Company.

£4 paid to the barge master's wife for the hire of a barge on Lord Mayor's day, and 32*s.* 4*d.* paid to the trumpeters on the same occasion.

Copy letter of attorney from the Company to John Hooker constituting him their Attorney in the Court of Star Chamber to defend them in the above-mentioned business, and the Clerk is ordered to prepare an answer to the Information.

Agreed that a fine shall be imposed on all those who wear their Livery gowns with falling bands.

The ancient order concerning taking apprentices to be read and considered.

There is now frequent mention of payments to the workmen and others in respect of the new building.

Two inhabitants of the parish of St. John Zachary ask that a candle may be burned at Gutter Lane end while the ground is enclosed for building purposes;

and the scavenger of the same parish applies to the Court for recompence for his work during the past year for the houses now void by reason of pulling down the Hall; the amount named is 8*s*. It is ordered that the Clerk shall enquire of one of the Lord Mayor's clerks what is customary in such cases, and ultimately the money is paid.

The Renters (as before) ask to be excused giving a dinner in consequence of the great inconvenience in holding the same during the re-building, and they offer £20 a-piece in lieu thereof. They afterwards raise this sum to £30 a-piece, and offer also to relinquish their usual claim to £5 a-piece for gathering the Company's rents, and they promise besides to perform the rest of their duties to the uttermost of their power. Their offer is accepted.

John Holfred, upholsterer, near Lothbury, and Sir Pindar Knight, both free of the Merchant Taylors', are approved by the Court as good security for £50 to be lent to Richard Willis, a young freeman.

The Wardens borrow £100 of Mr. Warden Chapman for the purpose of the new building.

A motion made that a gratuity be given to Mr. Inigo Jones, His Majesty's Surveyor, for his favour heretofore shown to the Company about their building, and what he may hereafter afford the Company in the same business. At the next Court a vote is carried that Mr. Jones shall have a Spanish gold chain.

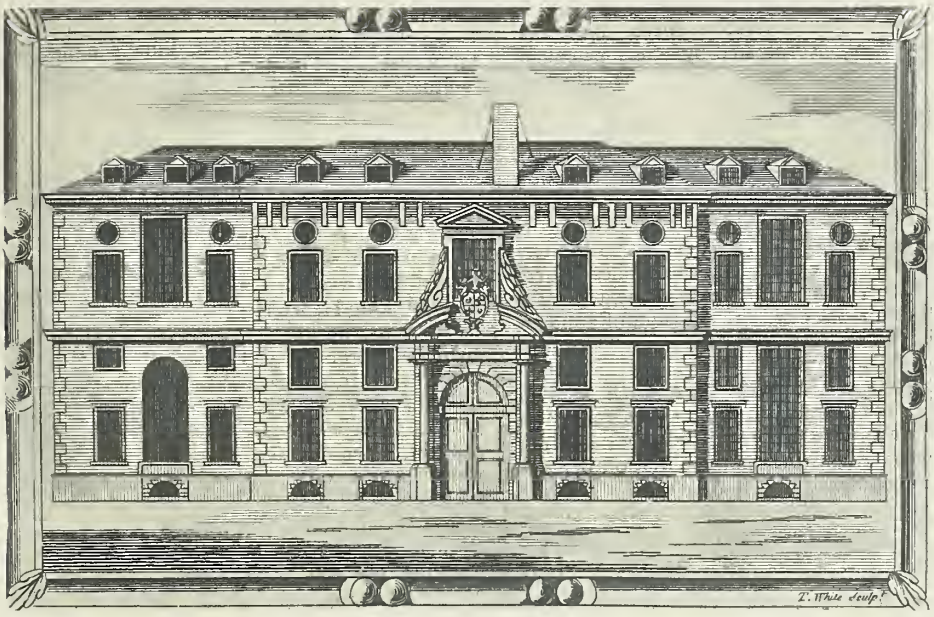
Agreed and ordered (the necessity of the work requiring the same) that the rest of the Hall, viz., the parlour, the Beadle's house, and the other houses which are now standing, and must of necessity be pulled down to complete the new building, shall be begun to be demolished as soon as possible; and the Wardens are desired to remove the Company's plate, writings, and other necessaries yet remaining, from time to time as occasion shall require.

The Clerk of the New River Company again comes to demand the arrears of rent due from this Company, and says that, if the Goldsmiths will pay the arrears of 40*s*. a year (which is £8 for 4 years), the Water Company will remit all of what is due since Sir Hugh Myddelton's death, and will grant this Company a 21 years' lease at the above rent and a fine of 40*s*. If this offer is not accepted, the Water Company will cut their water off, and will commence an action against the Goldsmiths' Company as well for the rent accrued during Sir Hugh Myddelton's life as that accrued since his death.

The Court ask time to consider, and subsequently order the Wardens to pay the £8, but they decline a lease until their new Hall and houses shall be finished.

Mention of pewter marked like silver. Petition to be sent to the Lords of the Council pointing out the impolicy of allowing pewterers to stamp pewter with marks in imitation of those placed upon goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work.

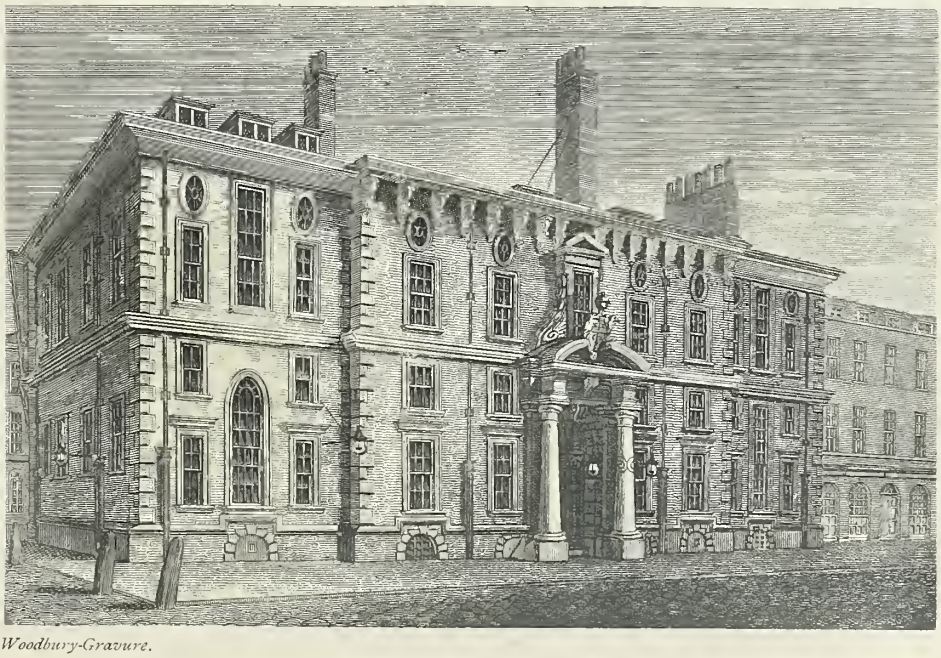
Certificate to the Privy Council in the Star Chamber about Goldsmiths' Row (in full), and the Answer of the Company to the Information respecting their Irish property also read.



Woodbury-Gravure.

GOLDSMITHS' HALL.

BEFORE THE GREAT FIRE OF 1666.



Woodbury-Gravure.

GOLDSMITHS' HALL,

AFTER THE GREAT FIRE OF 1666.

A Proclamation about gold and silver thread. A committee appointed to consider the same.

Conference between the Wardens and certain tenants in Foster Lane whose houses are to be pulled down for the new building. Two of these tenants, viz., Morgan, a spangle maker, and Waters, a plasterer, subsequently ask for compensation.

John Grove to be plumber and to do the work at 2*s.* 4*d.* the cwt.

£200 borrowed from Mr. John Terrey, and subsequently the common seal affixed to three obligations, one whereof is for £560 borrowed from Mr. Henry Haselfoote at £6 per cent. interest; another, for £100 borrowed of Catherine Houche at £5 per cent. interest; and a third, for £200 borrowed from Daniel Carye at £10 per cent. interest. Two further sums of £100 each also borrowed from Mary Clarkson, of the parish of St. John Zachary, widow, and Mr. Warden Stanley.

N.B.—It will be seen from the above, and from succeeding entries, that the Company were compelled to borrow the greater part of the money needed for re-building the Hall.

Stone provided for the new building detained for the King's use.

Further levy of £35 upon the Hall on account of ship money. The officers, who are also assessed in respect of their houses, ask the Company to pay their amounts for them.

The Company's almsmen are stated at this time to amount to 17.

£500 borrowed of Lady Elizabeth Clere.

The carpenter wishes to have his work measured.

Two further houses in Foster Lane to be demolished, and subsequently other houses also pulled down.

An exhibition to Nathaniel Stanyforth at Oxford.

Tryal of the diet.

Letter from the Rector of South Wingfield complaining of Ralph Strelley, the tenant of Ulkerthorpe.

Memorandum that all the Livery had been summoned, but only four appeared.

12 Chas. i.—1636.

Give Up Day. £50 ready money.

Almsmen's orders to be read on pay days.

Six sums of £100 each, and one of £150, borrowed for the new building.

Arbitration about a tenement in Old Fish Street (in full).

Mention of pewter with silver marks thereon.

Precept to pay to the Chamberlain half of what has been saved by not feasting.

The Wardens to go to Woolwich on Sir Martin Bowes's day. The parson of the parish is to preach.

The Assayer to make fires but twice a week in regard to the present sickness.

Further sums of £350, £50, £200, £100, £500, and £300, borrowed for the new building.

The £500 above-mentioned is borrowed from Mr. de Lawne, in the Blackfriars, at £6 10*s.* 0*d.* per cent. interest, and the Court direct the Wardens not to refuse any money that shall be offered to the Company at £6 per cent., and they express the opinion that it will be better for the Company to be indebted to few persons in great sums (if they may be had) than to several persons for smaller sums.

William Carus, porter, deceased. Suitors for his place.

Payment of £10 to the Chamberlain of London for the poor.

Almsmen reproved for soliciting beef from the new Renters, as if it were the usual custom.

The Wardens and Building Committee meet at Goldsmiths' Hall to take into consideration a proposal for building a platform, to be covered with lead, behind the Clerk's and Assayer's houses towards Flower de Luce Alley.

Petition of Annie Smith, of Woolwich, signed by numerous inhabitants, to be placed in one of Sir Martin Bowes's almshouses there.

A further loan of £200 by Sir John Terrey at £6 per cent. interest.

Letter read from the goldsmiths of Exeter calling the Company's attention to frauds in goldsmiths' wares manufactured by one Ward, or Wade, of Taunton.

Strelley's exhibition at Oxford given to Anthony, son of John Hodges; and another at Cambridge to Ezekiel Cheever.

Another composition with the two Renters on releasing them from providing the possession dinner and supper, and from other expenses.

Mr. Warden Hill informs the Court that Mr. Alderman Harrison had moved Mr. Gray, in Bread Street, Merchant Taylor, to lend the Company, on their seal, £1,000 at £6 per cent. interest, which Mr. Gray had agreed to do, saying that the Company might have £800 of the amount at once. The offer is accepted, and the Wardens give a bond under penalty of £1,600 to repay Mr. Gray at his house in Bread Street £848 for principal and interest, at the end of a year.

The Building Committee consult with the surveyor and others about the roof and wainscoting of the Hall, and also the making of a screen. A long account follows of the bargain made with the plasterer, joiner, and carver.

A letter of thanks, with copies (in English and Latin) of testimonials in favour of Anthony Hodges, to whom the Company have lately given their exhibition at Oxford.

A committee appointed to view Mr. Berblock's house in Chepe, in consequence of a complaint made by him about encroachments. They are also directed to view the tenements and shops of the Long Frame, in Goldsmiths' Row, near the Cross in Chepe.

Another view is also to be made of Sir Saunders Duncombe's garden, in

Jewin Gardens, a complaint having been made against him that he has so amended the corner of his house there as to cause great damage to the passages through that alley to other gardens.

Agreed that Scriveners' Hall shall be borrowed for another year.

The Wardens appoint two plasterers, provided they will do the work at 4½*d.* per yard, and they give the carving to Mr. Taylor for £50, which offer he requests time to consider. Subsequently Taylor agrees to carve the wainscot and screen for the sum offered, "and to do it as well as any man."

The trial of the pyx.

Precept from the Common Council inviting the Company to advise as well with their own Company as with the other Companies with whom they are joined, viz., the Armourers' and Braziers', Cordwainers', and Painter Stainers', touching the Plantation in Ireland, and to certify to the Lord Mayor the particulars of their proportion of land, buildings, etc., there. The Court agree to adopt such measures as may be thought best for the general benefit.

View-day omitted because there is plague in several of the houses of the Company's tenants.

Quarterage collected £28.

£500 borrowed from Sir C. Buckle, and £100 from Mr. John Parker. Bonds given in both cases.

Certificate sent to the Lord Mayor about the Company's property in Ireland.

1. The Goldsmiths' Company, and the three Companies of the Cordwainers, Armourers, and Painter Stainers, agree to leave their right in their respective proportions of Irish Lands, and in the Fishery, and in the towns of Derry and Coleraine, to be disposed of as the Court of Common Council of London shall in their judgement think most fit for the good of the City of London and the said Companies.

2. The Company of Goldsmiths certify that the yearly rent their tenant has paid, and that has been received by them and their associated Companies, is £96 per annum for the lands on lease, and £10 per annum for freehold rents.

3. That the said land on lease is let to one John Freeman, the Company's sole tenant, for 29 years from the Feast of All Saints 1616, having 8½ years of the said lease unexpired. That the rents of the said freehold lands are also let to the said John Freeman for the term of 2,000 years, commencing on the 20th September 1617.

4. That the Company's said tenant is in arrear for two years' rent, due at All Saints' day last past.

Lastly. The Company declare themselves unable to estimate what yearly sum or rent their proportion of lands may be worth at the expiration of Mr. Freeman's lease, on account of there having been no survey taken of late years, and no negotiations concerning the same.

The certificate is signed by the four Wardens, and is dated Goldsmiths' Hall, 22nd March 1636.

Certificate giving the names and addresses of members of the Company living in the suburbs of London and without.

The parson of St. John Zachary makes a demand on the Company for an addition to his tithe by reason of their having pulled down, for re-building the Hall, no less than 8 or 9 adjoining houses from which he used to receive tithe.

The letter, which is valuable as showing the great enlargement of the Hall, and how comparatively small the previous building must have been, is as follows :—

"To the Wardens, etc.,

"Gentlemen,—

"I thought fit to present to your consideration certain debts due to me from your Company in the right of the Church of St. John Zachary.

"*Imprimis*, for your Hall and the houses therein contained before this alteration and enlargement.

"Item—For attendance to read prayers to your almsmen two days in every week at a certain hour.

"Item—For the tithe of 9 several houses and families utterly pulled down and unpeopled, viz. :—

"Mr. Norrice.	Mr. Swetman.
"Mr. Watts.	Mr. Crosse.
"Mr. Morgan.	Mr. Blake.
"Mr. Withers.	Mr. Woodye.
"Mr. Waters.	

"Marriages ;—thence anciently—

"Christenings and Churchings;

"Burials.

"Item—Their constant allowance and duties towards the afternoon sermon now defaulted.

"Item—For four entire houses possessed at low rents by such as are almsmen to the Hall.

"These containing in extent and value one-sixth part of this small parish, which amounts not in the whole to £60 per annum, I beseech you, Gentlemen, to consider and determine of it, as in wisdom and justice you shall think meet, that you may render to God that which is God's, and prevent any further complaining.

"Sig. PHIL EDLIN,
"St. Johan Zachias,
"Rector."

"N.B.—I account from Midsummer 1635, unto Lady Day next ensuing, 1637, 1 year and 3 quarters."

The letter is referred to a committee, who find that the 9 houses above-mentioned have been removed, and that a tenth house must also be speedily

pulled down, and they recommend that the sum of £5 1*s.* 8*d.* per annum claimed by the parson shall be paid, and that a similar sum shall be paid to him annually in the future for the tithe upon Goldsmiths' Hall.

Paid to Thomas Francis, goldsmith, one of the collectors of the ship money assessed on Goldsmiths' Hall, the sum of £35.

£200 more borrowed to carry on the building of the new Hall, and at once disbursed for this purpose.

Mr. Jarman, the carpenter, craves leave that his work on the Hall may be viewed and measured before any more thereof be hidden by the plaster, as otherwise he will be a loser by it. Subsequently both the carpenter's and bricklayer's work is ordered to be measured and estimated, in the presence of Mr. Stone, and £300 to be paid on account thereof.

Widow Welhead petitions that she may have the care of the Company's bowling alley.

A discussion respecting a new granary built by the Corporation at London Bridge over the Company's best granary there, called the Bell Granary, and the propriety of moving the Court of Aldermen to make certain alterations, so as to prevent injury to the Company.

The Company borrow £500 of the executors of Thomas Underhill; £150 of the executors of Thomas Masters; and £200 of Mr. Henry Haselfoote, and give bonds as usual.

Snowe and Carey are summoned to the Star Chamber for matters concerning their trade, and crave the Company's aid.

Agreed that the water shall be taken in for Mr. Jackson, and the other officers of the Hall, in the most convenient way that may be. That the timber and wainscot of the Assay House, and of the Weigh House, shall be laid in a size colour. That the carpenter shall lay all the floor in the garret over the dining chamber and the gallery, so that the ceilings may be finished this year. That John Parker shall pay to Mr. Kinsman, plasterer, 2*s.* a yard, and no more, for making the ceiling in the room over the two butteries; and that the wainscot of the old parlour shall be set up and fixed to serve that room.

End of "the Wardens, Accounts and Court Minutes" referred to in the Preface.

From the beginning of the year 1637 the books are kept more minutely. It is stated in each case whether a meeting was a Court of Assistants, a Court of Wardens, or a Committee, and the day of the month and year upon which the Court or Committee was held is also given.

Until 1752 the year began upon the 25th March (under the old style of reckoning), but it has been found most convenient to treat the year throughout as commencing on the 1st January, under the new style.

Court of Assistants, 7th February 1637.—A precept from the Lord Mayor asking for a certificate of the amount of corn in the Company's Granary. It is

stated that there are about 150 quarters, but the certificate is not to be sent until a further application is received.

A warrant from the Sheriffs to appear in the Chancery, and to show cause why the patents for land in Ireland should not be revoked. The Wardens and others are requested to go to Mr. Recorder and Mr. Byerly, and to attend the Attorney General about this business. The Attorney General tells some of the committee that he had expected to have heard from them before, so that he might have prevented the proceedings now brought against the Company.

Surrender of a tenement in Bachelors' Alley in consequence of the marriage of the tenant, and delivery of the premises to another bachelor.

Court of Assistants, 8th February 1637.—Robert Sparrowe, who from poverty is forced to lie in the streets, asks for room in an almshouse, or else for help to get into Wittington College.

The Clerk reports that he and the Clerks of the other principal Companies had met at Paul's last Sunday, the Recorder and City Council before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, about the business of Ireland, and had consulted whether there should be an appearance entered to the writ of *Scire facias;* and that it was resolved that there should be no appearance, but that the King should have judgement for making void the late King's patent without delay.

The Clerk also relates the business with Mr. Attorney General, for which the committee was appointed at the last Court, and the visit of the committee to Mr. Byerly, the counsellor, to thank him for having refused to be retained against the Company for the preparation of an Information in the Star Chamber against divers members for selling coarse silver wares. Mr. Attorney General would not promise to stay the business till next term, but he offered to do the Company any service that he could, pointing, in proof of his goodwill, to the fact that he had delayed the business two or three terms already. The Attorney General also says that there is a proposition for setting up an Exchange, and that if the Company have anything to say against it, he will hear Mr. Recorder as the Company's counsel.

Mr. Vyolett, a member of the Company, comes to the committee with a message which he alleges has been entrusted to him by the Lords of the Council and the Attorney General. He first excuses himself for having accused divers persons of the transportation of gold and silver, on the ground that, his own life being in question, he was compelled to do what he had done; but that now that he has obtained his pardon, he is endeavouring to do the Company a service. Vyolett alleges that, when before the Lords of the Council, hearing that something was expected from the Company, he had told the Lords of the Company's poverty, by reason of the loss of their land in Ireland, and the new building of the Hall, so that no fine was to be expected from the common stock; that as to private members, the trade had so much decayed in 20 years, by reason of interlopers and dealers not being of the trade, that workers could hardly subsist, much less could any fine be expected of them. That the Earl of Holland had recently

told him that the King was resolved to have an Exchange; that it was proposed that His Majesty should have one penny on every ounce of plate touched; and that all the plate of England should be touched at the Hall. That Mr. Johnson had orders to treat with the Company in respect of these matters, and that Mr. Attorney General had desired him to negociate with the Company.

The committee, to whom certain other members are added, are requested to attend Mr. Attorney General, and speak with Johnson and Vyolett, and to report at the next Court.

Court of Assistants, 21st February 1637.—It is reported that Vyolett now denies having delivered to the committee the message above-mentioned, and further that a person named Daniel had produced a note to the effect that the Earl of Holland had commanded Johnson and him (Vyolett) to treat with the Company for settling the Exchange; that thereupon Vyolett acquainted the Attorney General, who requested him to draw up in writing the remarks which the Company desired to make about the Exchange, and their charter, and what satisfaction they would propose to make to the King for settling their trade. The committee reply to Vyolett's note that it is not fit for the Company to treat with Johnson, or him, concerning the Exchange; they consider an Exchange inconvenient for the King, the State, and the Company; that nothing be done about the charter; that it is not in the Company's power to put any imposition upon plate; and that they are not able to give any sum of money.

6 or 8 persons are appointed to attend the Attorney General and inform him that they have been visited by Vyolett and Johnson about the Exchange, against the inconvenience of which reasons were accepted by a former Parliament; and to advise him to consult those merchants who import much bullion.

Two artichoke dishes made by Snowe, taken from Vaughan, the graver in Lombard Street, with Lord Lumley's Arms thereon. New coarse feet had been added by a workman employed by Mr. Holt. Further plate broken, including the lids of two warming pans.

Court of Assistants, 28th February 1637.—Mr. Simson sends to the Company a scheme which he has prepared for furnishing Goldsmiths' Row again with Goldsmiths, and for making the Mystery to flourish.

Court of Assistants, 9th March 1637.—A lease to Henry, Earl of Manchester, and Margaret, his Countess, of 2 garden plots near Shoe Lane for a bowling "bare."

17th March 1637.—On this day two of the Wardens, with other members of the committee, go to the Attorney General and give him a writing, of which the following is the substance:—

That by an Order of Parliament, 30th May 4 Chas. I., the Company was appointed to present their reasons against the patent for the office of an Exchange, which reasons were then admitted.

The reasons were as follows:—

It is very inconvenient that the monies and treasure of England, Wales, and Ireland must all come into the hands of one subject.

This is prejudicial to the Mint, as appears by the computation of the coinage.

There is a restraint that none shall serve the Mint but the merchant or the Exchanger. The Exchangers have bought great quantities of silver, but have sold it to others, and brought none to the Mint.

It hinders the importation of gold and silver. There is a visible decay in the coinage at the Mint to the amount of £160,000 per annum since the office of Exchange was in execution, and much of what has been coined was home bullion, as the merchants have written to their factors to forbear sending any bullion.

The quantity and quality of bullion exchanged is registered, so that any nation may know from anyone in this new office what bullion of theirs comes here. Though the merchant's name is not registered, the practice is dangerous, as exportation from nearly all nations is punished by confiscation of ship and goods.

It is a great discouragement to the merchant to import bullion to vend to the Mint with great trouble and loss, or else to the Exchange at less value than a goldsmith would give with a free market. Goldsmiths pay ready money, and the merchant prefers $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ or $2d.$ per ounce on gold, and $\frac{1}{4}d.$ or less per lb. on silver, to travelling up and down to the Mint.

The proportion of gain allowed upon the office of Exchange is $10d.$ per ounce of gold, and the same per lb. of silver, whereas the goldsmith is content with $2d.$ in the ounce of gold, and $2d.$ in the lb. of silver. Therefore it is a great loss to the merchant to be tied to an Exchange, and consequently a principal hindrance to importation.

Merchants forced to carry their bullion to the Mint (if the Exchanger cannot, or will not, buy it) will lose so much, if it be a small quantity, by melting, and by other charges which are as large in a small as in a great quantity, that they will thus be discouraged from importing.

The merchant does not understand melting bullion, and how to order it for the Mint.

Much of the imported gold, being coarser than our standard, remains lying at the Mint for want of fine gold to raise it to the proper standard. The goldsmith, being expert and able to furnish gold, gives the merchant ready money, and gets for himself despatch at the Mint within 14 days.

Those having broken gold or silver will get less price from Exchanges than if goldsmiths have liberty to buy.

The restraint tends to the overthrow of the goldsmiths' trade. If the goldsmiths are to buy no gold or silver except for plate, and yet for this they may be questioned by the Exchanger, and sued in the Star Chamber, it is a great discouragement.

In 1619 an Exchange was endeavoured to be erected by Mr. Johnson and others, but that, upon full hearing before the late King, the proposal was rejected.

These reasons and the *vivâ voce* testimony of eminent merchants satisfied a select committee (named), who had voted the patent for an Exchange a grievance.

The said committee's report, dated 23rd June 4 Chas. I., follows in full. The object was to consider the patents lately granted to Henry, Earl of Holland, of the Office of His Majesty's Exchanger, and the commissions, indentures, and proclamations concerning the same.

It appears that the Earl's deputies had not money ready to pay for bullion offered to them, even when a small amount.

That they offered little to those ignorant of the value, giving more for bullion brought by experts.

That they had taken no bullion to the Mint, so that it was open to suspicion how they had disposed thereof; especially as, when required to produce books of account, they said that they had kept none.

That they had made deputations of the Office to unworthy persons, reserving a rent.

That they had allowed some who brought bullion to take it away, and sell it to others, allowing them a proportion of the profit.

That the restraint of selling bullion except to the Mint, or the Exchange, was prejudicial to commerce and trade, and a great impediment to the importation of bullion; and that it tended to the undoing of many families of goldsmiths, and prevented the seller from getting his best price.

That the alternative of selling to the Mint, or to the Exchanger, is fruitless, for many large importers allege that they cannot sell to the Mint without directing some goldsmith to fit the bullion to the allay of the Mint; and that, having done this with much trouble, they are forced to wait longer for their money, to the detriment of their trade; whereas, before this restraint, they had choice among the goldsmiths to sell for ready money, and at a much better price than the Office would give.

That it is also dangerous by facilitating the discovery of the merchants, as exportation from many countries is extremely penal, and many of the merchants have advised their factors to make no more returns in bullion.

That the importation, as appears by the Mint books, has decreased this year by £160,000.

That the Earl signified that he had never intermeddled with the Office, and that, if illegal or inconvenient, "he would never respect his private with prejudice to the public."

The House was so satisfied therewith, that although the case had been debated for two days by counsel before the Mint Committee for Grievances, so that the committee had resolved to hear the parties and their counsel no more, yet the House would not proceed to any resolution till the last patent, commission, indenture, and proclamation had been read, and the matter debated in the House. It was at length unanimously resolved by the House that the said

patent, commission, and proclamation were grievances, both in the creation and execution thereof.

After the Attorney General had partly perused the above, he said that if there were any grievances that concerned matters of State, the Company must address themselves to higher powers, for the King's ministers must do as they are commanded. In conclusion, he said that he would speak to the Earl of Holland on the Company's behalf.

Court of Assistants, 8th June 1637.—Snow and Cary, being prosecuted in the Star Chamber for transporting gold and silver, and for melting current coins and buying bullion at prices greater than those allowed by the Mint, ask the Company to petition in their favour, but it is considered better to do nothing.

Copy of an Order of Council that suits for the buying and selling of silver within the realm be stayed, unless such buying and selling be combined with the transportation of plate.

Court of Wardens, 16th June 1637.—The almsmen produce their two tables of orders for regulating their government amongst themselves, and the tables are confirmed by the Wardens.

Widow Cary brings the staff used by her husband when Porter, and the tobacco stopper which he kept for the Company's use, with their Arms thereon. She is to be remembered at the distribution of Mr. Terry's legacy at Midsummer.

Payment of £100 towards the repairs of St. Paul's Cathedral, being the fifth and sixth instalments of £50 a year for eight years.

Copy of a writ of *Quo Warranto* issued against the Company for holding a common exchange, and buying gold and silver. It is resolved to go to counsel with the charter.

Mr. Linthal and Mr. Tempest are consulted, and the opinions of Mr. Recorder and Mr. Phesant are also to be taken.

Letter from the Earl of Manchester, Lord Privy Seal, asking for a renewal of his lease of a garden plot adjoining his house in Fleet Street. Mr. Hawes and others are appointed to view the house, and the application is subsequently granted.

Court of Wardens, 18th August 1637.—Robert Lawe, free of the Merchant Taylors' Company, but using the Mystery of the Goldsmiths in plate-working, is sworn to the observance of the Company's ordinances.

Court of Wardens, 1st September 1637.—The churchwardens of St. John Zachary are suitors for the redress of grievances alleged to be suffered by the parish through the rebuilding of the Hall. From a later entry the complaint appears to have been that the new building of the Hall will rob the scavenger of what he used to receive from former dwellers in the houses which have been pulled down, the Hall paying but 4*s.*; and further, that the parish have relieved one of the Company's tenants, sick of the plague, to the extent of £4. It is resolved to pay the scavenger 12*s.* for the present, and to repay the parish the £4.

Court of Wardens, 5th September 1637.—Jeremy Kellett is to wainscot the gallery, the Company finding the stuff and paying at the rate of 3*s.* 4*d.* a yard.

A house in Flower de Luce Alley inhabited by Arnold, the bookbinder, is to be rebuilt, and the alley paved with Portland stone, if any be left. The two butteries to be paved with Purbeck stone. The room over the kitchen is to be made all into one room; the uppermost room over the kitchen to be made for the armoury.

Court of Wardens, 20th September 1637.—Order that Assistants not coming to Courts by 9 o'clock a.m. shall be fined 12 pence, the amount to be given to the poor.

Ezekiel Swarte is admitted to Strelley's Charity *vice* Ezekiel Cheevers, who has gone to New England.

Precept from the Lord Mayor asking for charity for Bury St. Edmund's, which town is visited by the plague. Nineteen streets, one hundred and forty-three families, and five hundred persons are said to be infected, and the better sort of folk have fled. The Company send £5.

Counsel's opinion about the writ of *Quo Warranto*. The Company's Attorney ordered to draw up a general disclaimer of the various matters charged in the writ. A copy of the Company's plea is subsequently given.

Court of Assistants, 18th October 1637.—About this date there are many notices of the Company borrowing money.

Precept from the Lord Mayor for six or eight persons to meet the Ambassador from Morocco on Thursday next, at Guildhall, on horseback, in velvet coats with chains of gold. The names of those appointed are given; each of the riders is to be attended partly by his own men and partly by almsmen.

Court of Wardens, 9th November 1637.—An account of the Wardens' search at Weyhill Fair, with details of the wares seized, and the names of the owners.

Mr. Snowe, one of the Clothing, who has not been of late warned to meetings by reason of differences between him and the Company, is now restored to favour. Shortly afterwards Snowe is elected an Assistant, having first paid a fine of £50 for being excused from the office of Renter.

Sir William Acton is mentioned as tenant of one of the Company's houses in Goldsmiths' Row.

A committee is appointed to consider the Company's debts, and their borrowing.

A committee is also appointed to consider the petition of Thomas Crosse, presented by him to the last Lord Mayor, and having for its object the restraint of all out-goldsmiths from the Assay and Touch, and all other goldsmiths from dealing with them, until they have obeyed the order about removing into Cheapside, or Lombard Street. The committee deliver to the Wardens a written answer to the said petition.

Order that the Wardens may neglect to summon to meetings at the Hall those of the Clothing who disregard warnings to accompany the Wardens to the Lord Mayor.

Court of Wardens, 17th November 1637.—The Renters offer 30*s.*, and to give up the £5 usually paid to them at the end of the year, to be excused from giving the customary dinners; but they will give the possession dinner, if they may have the £5.

Court of Assistants, 22nd November 1637.—Thirty-four articles of plate to be sold, the names and weights of which are given. Full particulars of the plate are to be entered in the Court book in order that the Company, when able, may restore the gifts of the donors.

New great stairs are to be made according to a "draught" made by Mr. Stone. The room at the end of the parlour, formerly designed for a treasury, is to have two windows next the street.

William Gibbs, the finer, offers for the Company's plate 5*s.* 5*d.* per ounce for gilt plate, 4*s.* 11*d.* per ounce for white plate, and 5*s.* for ingots of dyett silver. Then follows a list of plate, made the 20th November 1637, with the Arms of the donors, weights, and descriptions. The sum received for the plate is £664 17*s.* 1*d.* The gilt plate weighed 1,526 oz. 17 dwts. The white plate 1,727 oz. 9 dwts., and the dyett ingots 290 oz. A deduction is said to have been made "for one gilt basin being brass, and the broken crystal in a gilt salt." From these figures it would seem that the plate was not all sold to Mr. Gibbs at the rates quoted, as the whole of the plate should have realised at these prices over £900.

The answer to Crosse's petition, prepared by the committee, is approved. The committee are requested to go on propounding expedients for the supply of goldsmiths as tenants of the houses in Goldsmiths' Row, and for the reform of abuses, and they are to have access to the Company's records.

Court of Assistants, 4th December 1637.—Since the search at Weyhill Fair, Mr. Rea, a member of the Company who proposes to go to Salisbury, is asked to buy a few spoons there, in order to see if the late search has done good.

Mr. Rea can only buy from two goldsmiths, both of whose spoons are found to be deceitful.

Warden Manynge says that Mr. Hyde, the Recorder of Salisbury, is of opinion that prosecution at the sessions would have more effect than proceedings in the Star Chamber, and advises the purchaser to come to Salisbury at the next sessions. It is decided to consult the Recorder of London first.

Court of Wardens, 15th December 1637.—Henry Harrison, free of the Tallow Chandlers', Robert Harrison, free of the Carpenters', and Edmund Dawes, free of the Merchant Taylors', all of whom use the Mystery of Goldsmiths, are sworn to the observance of the Company's ordinances.

The names are given of 82 persons who went to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs "as benevolent guests," and the names of 7 persons who did not go "as benevolent guests" are also given.

Court of Wardens, 7th January 1638.—The constable of the parish of

St. John Zachary complains of the want of watchmen, caused by the demolition of houses for the new Hall.

Court of Assistants, 18th January 1638.—Ralph Hutchinson, vintner, of the "Sun Inn," Aldersgate Street, offers to take the cellars under the Hall. Humphrey Fox offers a fine of £250, and a rent of £4 a year, for the cellars.

The work of Jarman, the carpenter, about the Hall is to be measured by two carpenters on his part, and two others on the part of the Company.

Court of Wardens, 31st January 1638.—Precept from the Lord Mayor to send ten quarters of corn to Newgate Market every Monday, to be sold at 5*s.* the bushel. Experiment is to be made of grinding a quarter, with the view to see thereby that the Company be not put to unnecessary expense at the mill and market.

Particulars of the Wardens' search in Lombard Street, Aldgate, Fenchurch Street, and Cheapside, with the names of 28 goldsmiths from whom deceitful wares were taken.

Court of Assistants, 3rd April 1638.—An account of a view of the Company's property towards the east, stating repairs needed in houses in Little Wood Street, Birchin Lane, Scalding Alley, Bread Street, Shovell Alley; and also a view of property towards the west, comprising Newgate Street, Fleet Street, Gunpowder Alley, and Redcross Street.

Agreed to pay the Constable of St. John Zacharie 13*s.* 4*d.* a year to find watchmen, one of whom is to sit near the Hall.

The Clerk is directed to confer with Mr. Nicholls, of Haberdashers' Hall, about the pardon from the King for any matter of misgovernment concerning his Company.

Court of Wardens, 6th April 1638.—£20 paid to the Scriveners' Company for the use of their Hall this last year.

Court of Assistants, 6th April 1638.—John Parker elected keeper of the Company's Bowling Alley in Jewin Gardens, in Redcross Street, and the dwelling house thereto belonging.

Burrage and Osborne, the bricklayers, demand the money due to them for building the Hall. A discussion ensues whether vacant spaces, such as doors and windows, are to be included in the measurement, the pay of the bricklayers being 26*s.* a rod; and also whether the hewing the brick for the building should be included. A dispute takes place between the Company and the bricklayers. The account of the dispute is given at great length. At first the bricklayers refuse the sum offered, but ultimately accept. There is a similar discussion with Jarman, the carpenter, with reference to his portion of the work.

Court of Assistants, 23rd April 1638.—Ambrose Smith, of Salisbury, is ordered to make good his faulty spoons, and to give a bond for £40 not to offend again.

Court of Assistants, 23rd May 1638.—The alphabet of small Roman letters has been used down to "v." It being the custom of the Company not to go

beyond "v," it is resolved that the alphabet of great letters of the Court hand-writing shall now be used.

The Wardens are requested to appoint a committee to prepare the case which is to be presented to the Lords of the Council concerning grievances, being invited thereto by the Lord Keeper at the last trial of the pyx in the Star Chamber. The case is to show the reasons why Goldsmiths' Row has not been replenished with goldsmiths, according to the former directions of the Lords.

Court of Assistants, 30th May 1638.—The lease of a great messuage in Cheape, belonging to a Mr. Somers, deceased, contains a clause providing that the house shall not be occupied by any but goldsmiths. Mr. Somers's executor cannot find any goldsmith to take the house, and asks that the above restrictive clause may be dropped; "and he will so provide for the state and beauty of Goldsmiths' Row that the shop, and back part thereof, shall not during the said term be let or converted into any other use whatsoever, but only for a goldsmiths' shop." The request is granted.

Court of Assistants, 1st June 1638.—Warden Wollaston complains of words used by Mr. Hooke at the previous Court. Both members submit themselves to the Court. It is ordered that Hooke shall say he is sorry, that Wollaston shall accept the apology, and that they shall shake hands. Wollaston and Hooke, who had retired from the Court, are called in, and the words are spoken, but the joining of hands is deferred.

5th June 1638.—Trial of the dyett from the 9th of November 1637; the weight of the plate being 31,225 lbs. 6 oz. 4 dwts. 12 grs. The dyett weighed to the fire 131 oz. 15 dwts., and from the fire 128 oz. 10 dwts. The plate broken within the period above mentioned was 213 lbs. 2 oz. 6 dwts.

Court of Assistants, 5th June 1638.—Widow Dale, bed-ridden and very weak, petitions for more relief, her pension being only 8*d.* a week.

An agreement made with Turner, the carver, for carving the turned pillars and rails of the great stairs leading into the large chamber. If the work is finished by St. Bartholomew's day, Turner is to have £35; if not, £25.

Five figures—Faith, Hope, Charity, St. Peter, and St. Dunstan—are to be set up on the five pedestals over the screen.

Court of Wardens, 6th June 1638.—The almsmen are admonished, according to ancient custom, to do their duty better than last year, wherein Mr. Warden Taylor had observed some neglect.

Court of Assistants, 20th June 1638.—It is decided to take in a new Livery, to the number of twenty, and the Wardens are requested to prepare names for selection. The word "Clothing" is also used in this entry.

Court of Assistants, 22nd June 1638.—Agreed that, on the renewal of all leases, the tenants be asked for something for the poor, to be distributed at Christmas and Easter. Warden Newman sends home for a box with a lock and key, and gives it to the Company for the said contributions. The second Warden is to keep the key.

Court of Wardens, 6th July 1638.—John Gislingham, free of the Merchant Taylors' Company, but using the art of wire-drawing, is sworn to observe the ordinances of this Company.

A letter is received from Mr. Strelley, the Company's tenant in Derbyshire, to the effect that he and the other tenants are threatened to be debarred the use of the common, through the tenants of the Countess of Devonshire building cottages; and asking that the deeds by which Strelley purchased the manor from one Leake may be perused, to see what right the Company have thereby.

A gift of £10 to Mr. Recorder, who is to be Reader at the Inner Temple next August.

"Pulley" salts, made by Girlinge and Punge, examined and found to be clogged under the coffins with two much solder, which has been laid there on purpose for deceit. The salts are broken, and a fine of 2*s.* 6*d.* in respect of each article is imposed.

Simson's scheme in connection with Goldsmiths' Row, and concerning also the grievances suffered from strangers, foreigners, and other interlopers, is considered. The Wardens are advised to put the authority granted to the Company by their charter into execution. The Clerk reads a former petition by the Company to the King, which was referred to the Lord Keeper, and his report thereon, with certain objections. It is agreed that the Company shall not move or petition the Lords Referees, until they are required to attend upon them.

Court of Assistants, 17th July 1638.—It is agreed to go to Woolwich on Wednesday next, being St. James's day, "if the preacher there can be so suddenly provided."

Court of Wardens, 20th July 1638.—The Wardens consider the abuse of a pewterer in Holborn, named Brockelsby, who places four marks on his pewter in resemblance of this Company's stamps upon silver. One of the Wardens of the Pewterers' Company is sent for, and the Clerk reads to him the letter from the Lords of the Council to Sir Christopher Clitherowe, late Lord Mayor, and the order of the Court of Aldermen in that behalf, and he acknowledges the act of Brockelsby to be a great abuse.

The Wardens desire the Warden of the Pewterers' Company to inform his brother Wardens of the facts of the case, and to put the order in execution; to which he immediately consents.

Subsequently the Master and Wardens of the Pewterers' Company go with the Wardens of this Company to Brockelsby's shop, in Holborn, but find there no pewter marked like silver; they discover, however, two pounsons which are struck double to resemble the silver stamps. In Brockelsby's absence from the shop, the Wardens of the Pewterers' Company take the pounsons, and give them to the Wardens of this Company, who bring them to the Hall; and the Wardens of the Pewterers' Company promise to punish the offender at their next Court, and to endeavour a reformation in the general trade.

Court of Assistants, 28th July 1638.—It is agreed to pave the great yard with freestone. Mills, the mason, demands 12*d.* a foot; none of the committee incline to pay more than 8*d.*; but on the advice of Mr. Stone, the surveyor, they agree to pay 9*d.*, the measure being 2,770½ feet.

Mills is also to be paid £24 for two chimney-pieces in the gallery of Portland stone and marble; and £16 for a chimney-piece and foot-pace of Portland stone and marble in the great chamber.

Mills is also to carry out other works, which are to include the provision of Plymouth marble. He demands for fitting and laying 10 window-stones 40*s.* for each window, but he is willing to refer to Mr. Stone's judgement in this matter.

Court of Wardens, 17th August 1638.—The churchwardens of St. John Zachary's parish complain of certain inhabitants in Kerry Lane (probably the present Carey Lane) and Staining Lane for having lodgers in their houses. The inhabitants complained of appear before the Wardens, and some promise to clear out their lodgers; while others, in respect of their poverty, make no absolute answer. These latter inhabitants are informed that if they do not clear out their lodgers forthwith, the parish will take a further course with them at the sessions.

Court of Assistants, 6th September 1638.—The Wardens are directed to nominate 16 persons to attend the Sheriffs in Foynes, when they take possession of Ludgate, Newgate, and both the Compters, according to ancient custom.

Court of Wardens, 19th September 1638.—The Wardens nominate persons to be admitted to the Livery, but those nominated at first refuse to pay the fine of £10, because the last Livery were admitted without fine. Much unwillingness is shown by certain of those nominated, and many excuses are made, one alleging that to leave his dwelling would be his undoing; ultimately, however, the names of 28 freemen are submitted to the Court, all of whom, with the exception of six, are approved. The objection taken to four out of these six is that they are shop-keeping goldsmiths as well as workmen, and it is not thought fit to admit them to the Livery unless they will promise to conform to the order of the Lords of the Council for replenishing Goldsmiths' Row and Lombard Street.

The Wardens are desired to speak with them on this subject. Further enquiry is to be made respecting Mr. Hackett; and the Court will not admit Mr. Patrickson for reasons "which they spare the entry of." The Court decide to admit 30 freemen, and suggest other names to the Wardens. Subsequently, 10½ yards of scarlet at 26*s.*, and 10½ yards of black cloth, are bought for the hoods of the new Livery, and to send to the Fishmongers' Company—£23.

Court of Wardens, 19th October 1638.—A note received from the Guildhall containing directions to Mr. Junior Sheriff Wollaston, and to his Company, the Goldsmiths', to provide plate, linen, and napery for the judges. The butler of the Junior Sheriff is to serve the judges above stairs, and also the lower part of the Hall from the Jewel House door,

The Company are to send 16 persons as guests to sit at the table farthest southward, at the east end of the Hall.

They are to send four comely and able persons to welcome the guests, to guide them to their places, and to see the Hall cleared; and also two persons to attend the dressers; also 18 strong, able, and personable men, well apparelled in their gowns, to wait at the upper dresser, to carry meat to the tables of the lords, judges, ladies, and others above stairs, and to attend that service.

The two Sheriffs are to provide between them half the pewter.

The Wardens agree with Collins, the trumpeter, to furnish a noise of good trumpets on Lord Mayor's day for 33*s.* 4*d.* Johnson, the drummer, is to provide a fife.

Court of Wardens, 24th October 1638.—The award is received of Sir George Whitmore, Sir Nicholas Raynton, and Alderman Garway, in respect of a difference between the Company and Thomas Crosse, one of the members. The Company are to pay Crosse 100 marks within 10 days, and each party is to give the other a release "from the beginning of the world."

A precept from the Lord Mayor requesting the Company to pay to the Chamber of London £560, being their proportion of £8,000, parcel of £12,000 to be paid to the King by the City and the Companies, according to an Act of Common Council. It is agreed to pay the amount as soon as the money can be raised.

About this time there is considerable competition for the cellars under the Hall, which the Company resolve to let. Ultimately the cellars are let to Crone, a vintner, in Cheapside, at a rent of £4 a year, he paying in addition a fine of £370 for a lease for 30 years. Crone is to be bound not to let the cellars to any person who may cause damage by fire through storing combustible wares, or goods that may be noisome.

Court of Assistants, 31st October 1638.—The persons lately chosen into the Clothing make their appearance in their livery gowns. They are called by name, and their hoods are put on them by the Clerk. They are then placed, and requested to couple themselves in the order in which they have been placed, and to walk about the room. Then the Wardens, Assistants, and Livery, are served with small cakes and burnt wine.

Court of Assistants, 3rd November 1638.—The number of Assistants being small, and there being sometimes a difficulty in making a Court, it is determined to add some new Assistants. Eight persons who have passed the office of Renter, either by fine or service, are finally chosen.

Court of Wardens, 15th November 1638.—Maddoxe, in Southwark, complains of Westcott for refusing to pay 44*s.*, which he had promised for neglecting a warning for a piece of plate belonging to the French Ambassador, whereby Maddoxe was damnified to that amount. The Wardens induce him to take 22*s.*, at the rate of 6*d.* a week.

Court of Assistants, 18th November 1638.—Trial of the dyett of plate brought to be touched since 5th June 1638. The plate weighed 18,973 lbs.

11 oz. 10 dwts. 13 grs. The dyett weighed to the fire 81 oz. 3 grs., and from the fire 80¾ oz. The plate broken within the period above-mentioned was 245 lbs. 10 oz. 6 dwts. 8 grs.

Richard Cooke, the Company's Weigher, petitions for a renewal of the lease of his house, alleging that his work now takes up most of his time, as there are many more workmen than when his salary was fixed. Cooke expresses disappointment that no dwelling house in the new Hall has been granted to him.

Court of Wardens, 7th December 1638.—Adam Kingsley, who has served for 7 years as apprentice to Thomas and Mary Wakefield, but was not duly bound, desires to be free of the Company. Being asked what he will give, he says 20*s.*, but he is ultimately admitted on payment of £3. Kingsley is also to give a bond not to set up a shop except in Cheapside, or Lombard Street.

Court of Wardens, 6th January 1639.—24 small wine dishes, 1 dwt. worse than standard, are broken, but no fine is imposed because the wares are so near standard, and the workman will have to bear the loss of fashion.

Court of Assistants, 16th January 1639.—The King's serjeant, Sir Ralphe Whitfeild, by order of the King's Attorney, sends for the writings concerning the proportion of the lands in Ireland which lately belonged to the Company. It is resolved to do as the other Companies, or at least as those Companies which precede this Company, have done. A later entry shows that an abstract of the writings was prepared by the Clerk, approved by the Court, and ordered to be entered in the Company's books on the day when the writings should be delivered by the Wardens. The writings, 14 in number, are subsequently delivered to Sir John Banks, Attorney General.

Ordered that no plate shall be received in the Assay Office to be tried or assayed unless the maker's mark is plainly struck thereon. The Touch Warden is desired to see that this order is carried out, and a copy thereof is to be hung up in the Assay House, or the Weigh House.

Court of Wardens, 25th January 1639.—John Garnon and Mr. Parker's son, within Newgate, who had lately taken shops in Goldsmiths' Row, according to their several bonds, have returned to their former houses in Fleet Street and Holborn Conduit. It is ordered that they shall be arrested.

Court of Assistants, 15th February 1639.—Two of the Wardens, with three other members of the Court, are desired to meet the churchwardens of St. Bride's parish for the purpose of coming to an arrangement concerning the demand made by the latter for the payment of £7 13*s.* 3*d.*, in respect of charges spent upon four tenants of the Company in the time of the last visitation of the plague. If the parties cannot agree there is to be an appeal to the Recorder.

Received an award by the King's master carpenter and Mr. Bancks, of East Smithfield, carpenter, concerning the charges of Jarman, carpenter for the Hall. The arbitrators value Jarman's work at £1,370 17*s.* 7*d.*, about £300 less than his demand. The Wardens are authorised to pay him what they think fit.

Court of Wardens, 4th March 1639.—A detailed account of the trial of three salts and two chafing dishes belonging to Mr. Jempson, which the Assayer, after several trials, could not find agreeable to the standard, and which he had consequently refused to mark; whereupon Jempson had used ill-language both of the Wardens and the Assayers. Subsequently the report of the several trials of the plate is ordered to be read to Jempson, and the plate is to be broken and returned to him; the amount of fine to be imposed is referred to the discretion of the Wardens. A letter in Jempson's favour is afterwards received from George Kirke, of the King's bedchamber, dated from Whitehall, and, at his intercession, the fine is remitted.

Court of Assistants, 18th March 1639.—Ordered that none of the granaries of the Company be lent to anyone to lay butter or cheese therein, unless the Wardens are compelled by some superior power.

Collectors for ship-money for Aldersgate Ward demand £11 13*s.* 4*d.* Payment is to be deferred as long as possible, to see what other Companies do.

Copy of a letter from the Privy Council forbidding the engraving of seals or stamps with the King's Arms, or those of foreign princes or states, without special warrant is obtained. It is ordered that this letter shall be publicly read next quarter-day, and a copy thereof given to Mr. Greene, His Majesty's graver.

22nd March 1639.—On this day there is a view of some of the Company's property, and an account is taken of repairs needed to houses in Newgate, Bowyer Row, Fleet Street, Acorne Alley, Walnut-Tree Yard, Cornhill, and Scalding Alley. There are two complaints of encroachments.

Court of Assistants, 3rd April 1639.—A letter is received from Sir Morris Abbott, Lord Mayor, dated the 25th March, asking for £100 before the 31st March, as part of £1,000 to be lent by the 12 principal Companies for the present payment to the owners of the ship to be set forth by the City, and to be repaid in six months, according to an order of the Court of Aldermen. Mr. Maye, "the now waiting clerk," comes for an answer. He is told that the Company have not so much money as £100, being in debt, and forced to buy corn in compliance with the Lord Mayor's precept. If, however, the Lord Mayor will provide the money, and disburse it for the Company, they will pay interest on the amount.

Another letter from the Lord Mayor is received requesting the Company to forbear feasts and dinners in respect of the deadness of the times, and the number of poor who need relief; and to give some good portion of the expense so saved to the Chamberlain of London for the relief of the poor. The Wardens are directed to reply that the Company never had, nor made, any feasts or dinners at this season at the charges of the Wardens, but only out of their stock; and that they have been forced to forbear such feasts since the Hall was pulled down, and they will be compelled to do so until the Company is better able to bear the expense. The Lord Mayor is to understand from this answer that he cannot expect any money.

Quarter-day is fixed for the 24th of April. The Wardens and Renters are to provide buns, cakes, and cheese; the last Renters are to provide a dinner in lieu of their audit dinner. The Wardens and Renters to agree with the cake-maker and baker at so much a dozen, and to sample the wares of both.

Robert Glover, tenant of the house in Foster Lane next adjoining the Hall, is to be paid £15, and to have a release of his arrears of rent in return for the surrender of his lease. It appears that he had claimed £100 damages for loss of trade, his wares having been spoiled by the dust.

Court of Wardens, 5th April 1639.—Paid to the Armourer for keeping the armour clean for one quarter, 6*s.* 8*d.*

The Wardens hear the differences which have arisen between William Goble, in Cheapside, Mr. Cockyne, in Holborn, and Mr. Vaghan, in Foster Lane, all goldsmiths, about 2*s.*, in respect of the making of wirework jewels. The Wardens find all three parties in fault, the gold being much worse than standard. Goble is to bear the loss of the 2*s.*, and to pay a fine of 3*s.* for selling the articles. Cockyne, who bespoke the work, and Vaghan, who made the articles, are each to be fined 5*s.*

Court of Assistants, 24th April 1639.—Garnon, who was lately arrested for not keeping shop in Cheapside according to his bond, says that he keeps shop for his father, and not for himself. A declaration is to be filed, and so to wait till Michaelmas, to see if Garnon will again settle in Cheapside, or Lombard Street.

Mrs. Moyle complains that Mr. Howell will not mend the party wall between their respective houses. Both parties are to be called before the Wardens, and the premises are to be viewed.

Nicholls is a suitor for a lease of the garden in Jewin Gardens, of which he is now tenant-at-will, procuring his own way through Vaughan Alley, out of Aldersgate Street. He is to have a lease for 13 years, at a rent of 20*s.* a year, paying a fine of £24, and the following memorandum is endorsed on his lease:—

"As there is no way to these gardens through the Company's lands, except by a doorway through their great garden and house, now in the occupation of Robert Arden, which is not always convenient, and the way through Horne Alley, which does not belong to the Company, the passage that way is granted in respect of an encroachment which the Company's tenant has permitted the keeper of the Cockpit to enjoy for light and enlarging of his pit, which encroachment is 21 ft. long, and 3 ft. 9 in. broad. When this passage is no longer enjoyed, the encroachment is to be laid into the Company's garden again. When the lease of Captain Williams's garden, which will expire Michaelmas 1652, shall be renewed, the Company will reserve so much out of that garden as will make a convenient alley or passage into the two gardens within mentioned, out of Jewin Gardens, and in lieu thereof will take from those two gardens the nook or corner adjoining Captain Williams's brick wall. Therefore

the leases of these gardens and Captain Williams's garden shall not be renewed till they are both expired."

Election of Wardens.—Fines for not accepting the office. Captain Davyes, who had discontinued the practical knowledge of the Mystery for 16 years, offers £12, the usual fine being £10.

Francis Ashe, elected Touch Warden, asks to be spared or admitted to fine, which, however, the Court will not grant. Ashe then asks that the order, by which the Company have been used to take a fine of £10 for the place of Touch Warden from those who are not capable, may be read. As it does not appear that this order imposes any fine for being discharged from the office of Touch Warden, although it hath been so used to take £10, it is ordered that, hereafter, if anyone is elected first, second, or third Warden, the fine shall not be certain, but shall be referred to a Court of Assistants. If anyone is elected third Warden before being Touch Warden, and accepts office, he shall pay a fine to be ordered by a Court of Assistants; if he refuses payment, the next person in course shall be put in election. The fine for being discharged when elected Touch Warden shall be £20 at least, but the fine may be increased, though not lessened, hereafter by the Court.

Sherley is excused from the office of third Warden, no sum being mentioned as fine. Mr. Vyner is then elected; he also desires to be excused, but his request is refused.

Court of Assistants, 19th June 1639.—The Wardens and officers are sworn. Mr. Rasing delivers to the new Wardens the old touching pounsons, and the graver brings in the new touching pounsons.

Court of Assistants, 20th June 1639.—Give upp daye. Ready money £10.

Vaughan, the graver, of Kerry Lane, is found to have pewter made in silver fashion with 4 marks resembling the silver touch, on which the owner had bidden him to engrave his Arms. The maker's mark is so defaced with the hammer, that it is scarcely discernible. The pewter was made by Peter Brockelsby, from whom the Master and Wardens of the Pewterers' Company had taken similar stamps. The Wardens take the pewter and the graver to the Wardens of the Pewterers' Company, by whom the former order of the Lord Mayor, and the letter from the Lords of the Council, are read to the graver. It is stated that the said order has been read at a general meeting of the Pewterers' Company, and that Brockelsby had notice thereof; but the Wardens of the Pewterers' Company promise to acquaint him therewith once more, and to help this Company in complaining to the Court of Aldermen, if necessary.

Court of Wardens, 19th July 1639.—A friend of Mr. Vyner has left £400 to him in order that it may be lent to the Company. Jarman, the carpenter, is, therefore, to be paid, and the wainscoting of the parlour and dining chamber is to be considered. A later entry states that it is decided to carry out the wainscoting of the great chamber and parlour, but the work is to be deferred till next

spring, the material being prepared meanwhile. It is also decided to pull down, after Christmas, the old houses next the Hall, and to build two new tenements.

Court of Assistants, 4th August 1639.—A new lease to be granted to Thomas Maundy on behalf of Mrs. Gamon, whose husband is distracted, of premises in Fleet Street. A petition is subsequently received from Drake, a watchmaker, and under-tenant of Mrs. Gamon, praying that he may not be turned out. It is ordered that Thomas Maundy shall grant Drake a lease.

A pension of 3*s.* a week is granted to Mary Widdowes, whose husband had spent money and time freely as Renter.

£400 borrowed from Sir C. Buckle, and £300 from Mr. Cluett, at 5 per cent. interest.

Court of Assistants, 18th September 1639.—An account of the trial of articles, including the clasps of a Bible, taken at St. Bartholomew's Fair from John Shawe, who keeps shop at "The Three Grasshoppers," in the Old Exchange. Shawe says that he gave 5*s.* 1*d.* an ounce for the silver, and that he was ignorant how coarse the articles were; and also that it was his trade to sell such wares, having served his apprenticeship with John Okes in the Exchange. He is fined 40*s.*

A special order against milliners. It is alleged that buyers of wares from such persons are cozened and deceived by the tradesmen not knowing what they sell. The offenders are to be severely fined by the Wardens. It appears that these persons are very secret and cunning in selling silver wares, not suffering the Wardens to have any sight thereof if they come on a search; and it is, therefore, ordered that the Wardens and other members shall be as wary and vigilant to discover the offenders as they can. Any member of this Company who brings such traders before the Wardens, or magistrates, shall be repaid his expenses; but it is not desired that any man shall set himself upon this business with expectation of any particular reward.

The Governor and Committee of the New River Water wish this Company to take a lease at a rent of £3, and to pay a fine of like amount; but, as the Assayer and the Beadle only use the water, it is decided to offer to continue it at 40*s.* a year, without fine, and without a lease.

A petition from Elizabeth Hancock, who has 25*s.* a year for cleansing the streets about the Hall, praying for a reward in consideration of her extraordinary pains about this business. Order that when she shall be employed on any extraordinary service the Beadle shall give her some allowance.

Court of Wardens, 30th October 1639.—Mills, a milliner in Birchin Lane, is fined for defective fan handles and gilt rings; but as he vows that he has never dealt in the like articles before, nor ever will again, the fine is reduced to 2*s.*

Court of Assistants, 6th November 1639.—An agreement with John Lane and Edward Ward, joiners, for wainscoting the great chamber and parlour, and executing other works. The Company is to pay £140, and find all the necessary stuff, but not to supply breakfast. The work is to be finished by St. James's day.

Court of Assistants, 8th November 1639.—Maddoxe and Prince, having been summoned to an assembly, appear, but not in the habit expected; for they were warned to come in gowns and hoods, with which injunction they did not comply. The order of the Lords of the Council for the reformation of Goldsmiths' Row in June 1635, by virtue of which they were suspended until they should conform to the order, is read to them; and there is also read to them an order of the Court of Assistants, dated 3rd November 1638, to the effect that they should be warned again to all meetings of the Livery. It appears that the late Wardens had informed Maddoxe and Prince of both these orders, but they had answered that as they had been sequestrated by order of the Lords of the Council, they would only be restored by a similar order, and they now continue in the same resolve.

Agreement with Mills, the mason, for executing work to the parlour chimney with the Company's marble, which lies upon Tower Wharf. Mills is to find mortar, and to pay for the carriage of the stone from the Tower, and he is to receive for the finished work £20.

In auditing the Wardens' accounts, exception is taken to a charge of 12*s.* for coach hire for the Wardens' wives when going to attend the Sheriff's wife at the Guildhall feast. The auditors had allowed the charge "in respect of the foulness of the way," and it is now passed, but it is not to be taken as a precedent.

Warden Rasinge is allowed 22*s.* 6*d.* for what he has lost by light gold.

Court of Wardens, 15th November 1639.—Agreement with the plasterer, Mr. Kinsman, to do and find stuff for the great parlour ceiling, and the ceiling of the stairs with a frett; to plain plaster the walls; and to plaster the next room ceiling with a "cornish." For this and sundry other work he is to receive £38.

Court of Wardens, 27th November 1639.—The new Renters desire to be excused the Renters' dinner, as were their predecessors. The Wardens reply that the last Renters paid £30 each, and made their possession dinner and audit dinner at their own charges, towards which they received £5 at the end of the year for gathering the rents, and £3 towards the charges of the dinner. The new Renters submit to these terms.

Court of Assistants, 18th December 1639.—Mr. Morrell states that there is a sum of 13*s.* 4*d.* due for a piece of ground whereon the north aisle of St. Matthew's church is built, which sum has always been received by the Renters as issuing from the "Catt and Fiddle," in Bucklersbury. The tenant of these premises now refuses to pay, saying that his landlord, Mr. Richardson, who lives at Mr. Harper's over against the pump in Chancery Lane, has forewarned the payment thereof. It is decided to see what title the Company have, and then to send for the landlord.

Court of Wardens, 5th January 1640.—20*s.* paid to Gregory Headache, a polisher, in part of £4 10*s.* for finishing the window and "cornishe" of the parlour straight and round, and all the polishing and glazing thereof.

Court of Assistants, 22nd January 1640.—Agreed to appoint a committee consisting of 8 Assistants, 4 of the Livery, and 4 not of the Livery, to consider with reference to the presentation of a complaint to Parliament (ere long to be assembled), and to obtain an Act for the redress of grievances wherein there is some hope of redress. The Wardens are to be present at the meetings of the committee, if convenient, and the Clerk is also to attend. The committee is to have access to the Company's charters, books, and papers, and is to be at liberty to call for any members of the Company whom they think capable of rendering service. The expenses of the committee are to be paid, and the latter are to report to a Court of Assistants. The Wardens are to summon a meeting of the whole Company to hear this order read.

An agreement with John Burridge and Thomas Osborne, bricklayers, for pulling down two old tenements next the Hall, and building two new tenements and two shops of brick, stone, and timber, according to the King's Proclamation for buildings. The bricklayers are to have £200 and the old materials, to turn the keys in the doors, and deliver them to the Wardens.

Court of Assistants, 7th February 1640.—Certain artizan girdlers petition that all such as are free of other Companies, Corporations, or Fraternities shall be translated to the Company of Girdlers in accordance with their charter; and they mention certain men who are free of this Company. It is ordered that if any artizan girdlers, free of this Company, desire to be translated, this shall be done.

A present of £20 made to Arthur Denton, goldsmith, whose shop in Goldsmiths' Row was lately broken into, and goods to the value of £500 stolen.

Mr. William Bancks is granted the use of the great room and the great kitchen, in order that he may give a supper to the Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household, and other lords and ladies. In future no part of the Hall is to be lent without leave of the Court of Assistants.

Court of Wardens, 21st February 1640.—A goldsmith is fined for procuring another goldsmith to stamp his plate, and send it with his own plate to be touched.

Court of Wardens, 28th February 1640.—The Wardens reconcile Toby Bland and one Dawes, members of this Company, and waiters at the Custom House, "which difference did arise about a wager, which Bland saith was due from Dawes by his receiving of twelve pence, which Bland cast down, and Dawes took up." Bland and Dawes revile each other contrary to the ordinances, and the Wardens cause Dawes to return the twelve pence, and remit the fine of 20*s.* on the parties shaking hands.

Court of Assistants, 8th March 1640.—The order about the committee for Parliament business is read at a general meeting, and in the main approved; but the Commonalty thought that as the matter concerned the whole Company, they should have a free nomination and election of 16 persons. It is finally agreed that there shall be 18 on the committee, namely, 6 Assistants, 6 of the Livery, and 6 not of the Livery.

Amongst divers small wares seized in the Old Exchange a beard brush is mentioned.

Court of Assistants, 18th March 1640.—The Clerk is ordered to go to the Prerogative Court for a copy of Mr. Rogers's will, and to offer any clerk there 2*s*. a quarter for perusing wills proved in that Court, and informing the Company of any bequest to them.

Court of Wardens, 20th March 1640.—Mr. Gerrard, in Cheapside, brings to the Wardens 2 candlesticks which he has to deliver to a workman, who, however, will not receive them unless he first sees them broken. This being done, the pans of the candlesticks are found clogged with too much solder. The mark shows that the articles were made by one May, who, when spoken to on the subject, protests "upon his salvation" that he knew not of the doing thereof. He is ordered to make the candlesticks good, and is fined 5*s*.

Court of Assistants, 31st March 1640.—View day. View of tenements in Fleet Street, Shoe Lane, Paternoster Row, Silver Street, Primrose Alley, Bishopsgate Street, Bow Lane, and Carter Lane.

Court of Assistants, 24th April 1640.—Mr. Taylor, in Paternoster Row, is a suitor for a watercourse, or sink, for the passage of water from a tenement which he holds in Fetter Lane through the garden, amongst Shoe Lane Gardens, which he rents from the Company. It appears that his lease restrains him from suffering any such passage of water through his garden on pain of forfeiture. To induce the Company to grant permission, Taylor says that his tenant is a very honest man; that he has taken the New River Water in, and, if the Company will grant permission, will use the water for cleaning the sinks of the common alley as well as for his own garden; and that he will pay rent. Subsequently the premises are viewed, and Taylor's request is refused.

Francis Robinson, for 20 years parish clerk, is made Porter with 40*s*. a year. He is not to intrude himself upon the Company when they, or the Wardens, go to the Lord Mayor or Sheriffs.

G. Sheppard is fined £4 for bad work, and threatened with corporal punishment, or disgrace, on the next occasion.

In consequence of the devices of workmen to entrap the Assay Master, namely, by clogging their work with unnecessary solder; making pieces of plate of many parts of silver of different qualities; putting new feet to the bodies of old bowls which have passed the touch; and adding potkins of coarse silver; and in consequence of the leniency of the Wardens by which many offenders escape punishment, it is ordered that Alderman Wollaston shall make relation of the aforesaid practices in the Hall, and warn offenders that they will in future be visited with condign punishment.

Court of Wardens, 22nd May 1640.—An officer of the New River Water Company informs the Wardens that he has orders to cut off the water unless the Company agree to take a lease at a rent of £3 a year, with a fine of the like amount.

Court of Assistants, 4th June 1640.—Trial of the dyett of plate brought to the Hall since the 13th November last, weight 24,560 lbs. 2 oz. 8 dwts. 12 grs. The dyett weighed to the fire 103 oz., and from the fire 101 oz. 10 dwts. The two assays of the trial piece agree, and the two assays of the dyett also agree. The assays of the dyett are better than the assays of the trial piece ½ dwt. The plate broken during the said period weighed 285 lbs. 4 oz. 18 dwts. 12 grs. The new touching punsons are brought by the graver, and delivered to the Wardens.

Court of Wardens, 12th June 1640.—The almsmen's box keeper complains that nine of the almsmen will not make a breakfast for the rest. These say that they have already offered 5*s.*, and it is settled that henceforth they shall make a breakfast for their fellows for 5*s.*, and then be admitted to the benefit of the box.

£1,000 borrowed from Mr. Delawne.

Court of Wardens, 17th June 1640.—John Hancock sends 2 pulley salts to the Hall, which are found agreeable to standard, but subsequently he puts on them scrolls worse than standard by 6 dwts. He is fined 5*s.*, but is ultimately let off for 1*s.* 6*d.*

Court of Wardens, 3rd July 1640.—£10 paid to Ralphe Strelley on taking Thomas Browne as his apprentice; the money to be paid to the apprentice "for to make him a stock withal."

Court of Assistants, 31st July 1640.—A letter is received from the Lord Mayor asking for a loan of £4,000 from the Company to the King. The Wardens are desired to answer in gentle terms that the Company is unable to grant the loan in consequence of their debts.

Widow Hore is to have the twelve pence weekly pension, void by the death of widow Heddington, on delivering up her talley whereby she now receives 8*d.* weekly.

Court of Assistants, 19th August 1640.—Mr. Rasinge desires to have a lease of a garden in Shoe Lane Gardens, upon which he intends to build at a cost of £150. Agreed that, if in 5 years he can produce a license for building, he shall have a lease gratis at the old rent.

The Wardens make known that during their search they had taken 50 small wares from Wm. Ayliffe, in the New Exchange, and other pieces from John Smith, milliner, which had been found worse than standard, and that they had left behind them many more similar wares. The owners, who come for their wares, are ordered to fetch what is left at their shops, which they do. The plate includes cases for beard brushes; a strong water cup, with a tunnel in it; a tobacco stopper; a little windmill; a sweet powder box; 2 antidote boxes, etc. It is ordered that, as the owners brought these wares so willingly, and as they will lose a great deal on the fashion of what must be broken, they shall only pay a fine of 10*s.* each.

Court of Wardens, 4th September 1640.—John Haynes, free of the Barber-Surgeons' Company, and William Steedman, free of the Fishmongers', both of whom use the Goldsmiths' trade, are sworn to this Company's ordinances.

Court of Wardens, 2nd October 1640.—Mr. Hicks, the cutler at Fleet Bridge, is to supply 40 swords at 6*s.* each; 30 to be back swords, and 10 two-edged swords.

Court of Assistants, 7th October 1640.—The committee meet Mr. Stone, the King's master mason, to view the joiners' work in the great chamber and parlour. The joiners make a large claim for overwork done by them, which they estimate at £44 10*s.* 6*d.*, but which Mr. Stone values at £18 16*s.* 10*d.* The joiners refuse this amount, and it is determined to have two joiners appointed by each side to make the estimate.

The widow of Robert Payne, who dwells near the postern at Tower Hill, tells the Wardens that her late husband desired her to pay to the Company £300, in return for which they should pay her an annuity for her life of £15, and then pay £5 to the poor of the Company, £5 to the poor of Marlborough, and £5 to the poor of the precinct of the liberty of the Tower. She pays the money, and desires documents to be drawn up.

The King and certain Peers write to the Lord Mayor desiring to borrow a great sum from the City. It is agreed at a General Assembly at the Guildhall that £50,000 shall be lent by the Companies, £3,500 being allotted to this Company, according to the usual proportion for corn. The whole Livery, and a certain number of the Generality, are specially called together to consider this proposal, and it is decided "by holding up of hands" that the sum shall be lent, and that the money shall be borrowed under the Common Seal of the Company at not exceeding £8 per cent. interest.

It is subsequently decided that the security for the loan shall be a bond given by 10 of the Lords to six men of the Mercers', Grocers', Drapers', Goldsmiths', Merchant Taylors', and Haberdashers' Companies, as trustees. This Company nominates Alderman Wollaston, if the other Companies decide to nominate Aldermen; but if Commoners are selected, then the Company choose Thos. Vyner.

Immediately after this entry there are notices of loans effected by the Company with divers persons. In one case the interest is said to be £7 per cent.

Mr. Vyner subsequently makes known to the Company that all the Lords had sealed two several obligations, one for payment of £27,000 on 22nd October 1641, and the other for payment of a similar sum on the 30th October 1641; that the securities are to remain in the Lord Mayor's hands until the loan of £50,000 is repaid to the tellers of the Exchequer, and that then he will deliver the money to the parties interested.

Court of Wardens, 23rd October 1640.—Henry Williams bequeaths £100 to the Company till his grandson, Thomas Hanson, shall come of age.

Court of Wardens, 6th November 1640.—Report of the Assay Master on divers defective small wares belonging to Thomas Harbert, in Whitecross Street. As it is Harbert's first fault, he is only fined twelve pence.

Order for the payment of 40*s.* a year to the Armourer, there being now more arms than when his present agreement was made.

It is mentioned that when the Beadle desired the Livery to come into Court to hear the ordinances read, only five (named) appeared, though all had been warned. The remainder are to be summoned and fined.

The two Renters elect, who had been previously sequestrated, complain of being chosen Renters, and refuse to take the oath.

Court of Assistants, 23rd November 1640.—It is moved that the Company shall use the ballot box, as formerly. The Clerk is to enquire the practice in other Companies.

Thomas Francis appointed to make "sad assayes" for the workmen at his own house till Christmas.

Court of Assistants, 4th December 1640.—£250 and £260 tendered for a lease for 30 years of a tenement in Bowyer's Row. The ballot box is used in deciding the matter.

Court of Wardens, 23rd December 1640.—Mr. Rasinge is permitted to take the law against John Green, who hired a shop from him in Cheapside for a year, and will not quit.

Court of Assistants, 30th December 1640.—Francis is to continue to make "sad assayes" for the workmen. He says that the expense of coals and "copples" comes to 23*d.* or 2*s.* a day. Being asked whether he will continue, he says that he will be pleased to do so, if the workmen are content. A paper is then put in, signed by 30 workmen, being the request of the plateworkers that Francis may continue, as they state that they had never had their assays better reported. Francis is to continue till Lady day.

Moved that the Company join with other Companies to get restitution of their land in Ireland. Mr. Wollaston is a member of the select committee of the City for this purpose, and asks leave to be supplied with the necessary papers by the Clerk.

Court of Assistants, 27th January 1641.—The proceedings of the Committee for Parliament business, covering 20 sheets of paper, are read, and well approved. It is agreed that Warden Moore, Alderman Wollaston, and 8 others (named) shall take counsel's advice as to the prosecution of an Act, and whether in the Upper or Lower House.

A petition is received from working jewellers, freemen of the City, against the great number of alien strangers, which, they allege, far exceeds the number of freemen. The petitioners enlarge their complaint by word of mouth, saying that there are not more than 50 jewellers, freemen, whilst the strangers number 140. They also state that they have commenced suits against some of the offenders, and that some of the strangers have commenced suits against them, and they pray to be aided by the Company therein. The Court ask the petitioners for a "breviate" of their proceedings for consideration by the Committee for Parliament.

Court of Assistants, 5th February 1641.—Agreed that this Committee shall go to Mr. Recorder, and ask him to be counsel.

Court of Assistants, 3rd March 1641.—Six ewers belonging to Richard Kitchen have been tried several times by the Assayer, who reports that the bodies are worse than standard 1½ dwt., and that the feet, handles, and spouts, are agreeable to standard. Kitchen has often asked the Wardens to break the defective parts, and save the rest, and the Wardens bring the matter before the Court, who think that one of the handles should be opened to see whether it is clogged with unnecessary "sowder." This being done, the handle appears to be wrought workmanlike, and very neat and clean, with no unnecessary sowder, and it is therefore generally conceived that there was no intention to deceive, and a discussion takes place whether Kitchen's petitions shall be granted. It is resolved by the ballot box that all parts of the ewers shall be broken.

Richard Rogers, an almsman, has wrongfully got possession of a house, void by Bingham's death, and is told that if he does not give up the house, he will be suspended from his place. Rogers craves time to go to the house to confer with his wife, and returns saying that he cannot get her to avoid the house. He is, therefore, suspended from his almsman's place and pension, and an action of ejectment is to be brought. Subsequently Rogers brings the key of the house, and is restored to his almsman's place and pension.

Court of Assistants, 17th March 1641.—Alderman Wollaston states that the Company have been assessed at £150 for the subsidies, Alderman Harrison and he being "sessors" amongst others; that they have endeavoured to reduce the amount, as the Company is set at more than any other Company, but the committee finding it difficult to assess, the Company have agreed to refer the matter to the Commissioners, who were then sitting at the Guildhall. Subsequently Wollaston and Harrison obtain an abatement of £30 in the assessment for the subsidy, and shortly afterwards £48 is paid to the collectors for two entire subsidies.

The Committee for the Parliament business consider the draft of the Bill comprised in 29 sheets of paper. The draft is well approved, but is to be shown again to counsel, and read on quarter-day.

Court of Assistants, 6th May 1641.—A letter is received from Sir Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls, asking that the £10 paid by David Bourne, when taken into the Clothing, may be repaid, as he is declined in estate; and that a pension may also be granted to him. The Court agree to the former, but not the latter, request.

Court of Wardens, 21st May 1641.—Simon, son of Sir Hugh Myddelton, is made free by patrimony. He has been apprenticed to Mr. Baker, Citizen and Merchant-taylor.

Court of Wardens, 11th June 1641.—Mr. Warden Stanley delivers to the Clerk, to be read, copy of a warrant from the Clerk of the Parliament ordering

the officers of the Mint and of the Company to attend a Grand Committee next day. 32 persons are warned to attend the Committee; the object of the meeting is not stated.

Paid for the homage of "the Harpe and Coney," in Fleet Street, 6*s.* 8*d.*

Court of Assistants, 17th September 1641.—Alderman Harrison surrenders his gown as Alderman, and, therefore, Alderman Wollaston is to take precedence of him at future meetings.

Grant of a lease to Mr. Rasinge of a garden plot in Gunpowder Alley, in Shoe Lane, gratis for 40 years, in consideration of the building of three new tenements thereon.

Mr. Sankey has sent plate, and Mr. Hodges spoons, which the Common Assayer cannot find agreeable to standard according to his usual way of trying, but Mr. Francis has reported the wares good according to his trial of the "sad" assay; and the owners ask, therefore, that the wares may be re-assayed. It is ordered that re-assays shall be made by Mr. Francis according to the usual manner in the presence of Warden Green and Mr. Hall, and that the Common Assayer shall oversee the assays made by Mr. Francis, and then make re-assays himself once more, for the Wardens' satisfaction; and Sankey is permitted to bring two workmen with him to see the assays made. The arrangement gives both Sankey and Hodges good satisfaction.

Court of Wardens, 24th September 1641.—The Wardens find two fan handles made of copper, coloured and enamelled and set with stones, amongst silver-gilt fan handles taken at the shop of Robert Cooper, a milliner, at the sign of the "Key," in the Old Exchange. Having no power to break or detain these articles, the Wardens buy them for 7*s.* and 5*s.* respectively. Subsequently there is an account of the assay of Cooper's fan handles, all of which prove to be bad. He is fined 30*s.*; but on his complaint that he will be a great loser in the fashion, as his workmen live out of town, the fine is reduced to 20*s.*

Leave given to Daniel Wormleighton to take the law against Bettesworth for a debt. Bettesworth has already been warned to come before the Wardens, but has made default.

Court of Assistants, 1st October 1641.—Mr. Maddoxe, of Southwark, refuses to pay the fine of 20*s.* for being discharged from the office of Renter. The Wardens are to complain to the next Lord Mayor.

Court of Wardens, 15th October 1641.—William Dillingham, minister and curate of St. Dunstan's Church West, asks for a lease for 50 years of Mr. Wettham's garden in Gunpowder Alley, adjoining the "Flower de Luce," in Fetter Lane, he having bestowed much money in building thereon.

Court of Assistants, 22nd October 1641.—40*s.* charity given to Edward Ward, Goldsmith, for his transportation to Virginia, "for which he was scarce thankful."

Court of Assistants, 6th November 1641.—Alexander Jackson, the Assay Master, presents a paper concerning defaults of Ellis Holmes, Robert Preston,

and Thomas Wormleighton. It appears that the offenders make dishes and porringers, the bodies of some being worse than standard by 1 dwt. and the ears better by 7 dwts., while the bodies of others are worse by 10 dwts. and the ears better by 12 dwts. A piece is left upon the ears to cut "because it cannot be so well drawn," so that a little piece of that amongst the light shavings doth carry the coarse away, and cause it to be touched and allowed for good, when it is not so. Jackson shows one of these porringers in Court, and it appears that there is an intent to deceive the Wardens, for, if the wares had passed the touch, the ears, being so fine, might have easily been taken off and replaced by coarse ears, and thereby the Wardens and Corporation would be liable to a great deal of danger, and great dishonour in allowing such deceits to pass. It is ordered that the Wardens shall make Preston pay a good fine; cut the porringer in pieces, and keep one part where it is marked, and also the ear as it is fastened; have the name and date engraved upon the parts; and keep them to be shown, when necessary.

Henry Cogan, Comptroller of the Mint, pays £20 to be excused from the place of Renter, as his continual attendance at the Mint prevents him from undertaking the office. It is agreed that he shall hold his place as if he had been elected and sworn Renter.

Court of Assistants, 18th November 1641.—The Committee for Parliament think that the proposed Bill should be read to the workmen, but that no copy thereof should be delivered to them (as requested) till the Bill has been introduced into the House. All members of the Company using the trade of goldsmiths in any way are to be warned to attend the next Court of Assistants to hear the Bill publicly read.

Court of Wardens, 19th November 1641.—A fine for binding an apprentice at a scrivener's instead of at Goldsmiths' Hall.

Court of Wardens, 20th November 1641.—A precept from the Lord Mayor is received stating that the King intends to pass through London on his return from Scotland, and requesting the Company to supply 24 persons of the most grave, tall, and comely sort, well horsed, and apparelled in their best array, and furniture of velvet plush, or satin, and with chains of gold. Each person is to have a footman with two staff torches to attend on him. The riders are to be at Cornhill by 9 a.m., and are to attend on the King from the Church of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, to the Guildhall; thence to the Palace at Westminster; and thence to the Lord Mayor's house in London.

The names of 24 persons, and of the pendant bearer and trumpeter, are given; and a copy of the Clerk's warning to them to meet in the void place under the City wall in Moorfields is set out.

Shortly afterwards another precept is received from the Lord Mayor directing the Company to meet as above at 8 a.m., and to proceed to Balmes, near the town of Hoggsden, to meet the King and conduct him to the Guildhall, and thence to Westminster. The riders are to wear their swords all the time they

attend on horseback, and are to give a special charge to the footmen to stand while the King is at dinner in the same place and order in which their masters alighted, that they may be ready when the King rises. The footmen are to be dressed in cassocks and drawers of cloth, or stuff, garnished with ribbons of the colours of the Company, and are to carry a truncheon in the morning, and a couple of torches in the afternoon. There is also to be another horseman in a decent suit, garnished with ribbons of the colours of the Company, who is to bear a "pendant" with the Company's Arms.

Another precept, dated the 23rd November 1641, follows, requesting the Company to cause their rails and standings to be ready and sent to "your stations" extending 40 yards. The Clothworkers' Company are to take the first station from St. Lawrence Lane, in Cheapside, and the rest of the Companies are to follow in order, according to their precedence, along Cornhill to Bishopsgate, and so to Moorgate; the Livery (except those appointed to ride) are to be at the standings with banners, streamers, and cloth of the Company, by 9 a.m., in their best Livery gowns and hoods, and are to remain until the King, Queen, and company have passed. The Company are also to appoint four handsome, tall, able, and sufficient men to attend the King at dinner in the Guildhall, clothed in gowns with foyns and hoods. The number of these latter men is subsequently increased to six. The names of those appointed, and a copy of the Clerk's "tickett" to them, are given.

Court of Wardens, 3rd December 1641.—Paid 50*s.* to Allen, the herald painter, for a pendant with the Company's Arms; and paid for the footmen's suits and torches £23 16*s.*

Court of Assistants, 10th December 1641.—The draft of the Bill in Parliament is read publicly to the whole assembly. No objections are raised, and Sir John Wollaston declares that the Company are much obliged to the Committee for their pains.

There is a discussion with the Renters about their dinner. One Renter thinks it unreasonable that they should be called upon to provide a dinner, and says that there was no feast at the Guildhall on Lord Mayor's day. It is settled that the Renters shall give a dinner after Christmas, on a fortnight's warning, and also "beefe" to the officers and almsmen.

25th January 1642.—Charles Doo, a member of the Company, is prosecuted for setting a foreigner to work, and fined £5. Of this sum one third part goes to the Chamberlain, one other third part to the Company, and the remaining third part to the informer, who, for his pains, has 5*s.* also out of the other shares. The sum received by the Company is put into the poor box.

A letter is received from the Lord Mayor stating that Sir Thomas Berrington, and others of the Committee of the House of Commons, had been at the Common Council, at the Guildhall, and made a sad and woeful relation of the miserable calamity and distress of the poor Protestants in Ireland, through the cruelty of the rebels there; at which Common Council it was resolved that

the Lord Mayor should incite those Companies who have, or expect, any benefit from lands in Londonderry to send a contribution, either in bread or money, to the distressed people there. Agreed that the Company shall give £100, or the value thereof; but, before answering the letter, the Wardens are to enquire what other Companies intend to do. Ultimately the £100 is given in money, and paid to Robert Bateman, the City Chamberlain.

Court of Wardens, 28th January 1642.—An account of the assay of seven caudle cups belonging to one Carter. Three assays are made of the trial piece. The first comes out worse than standard ½ dwt.; the second comes out worse 2 dwts.; and the third worse 2 dwts.

Three assays of the plate all come out below the worst assay of the trial piece, and the plate is broken.

Court of Wardens, 6th February 1642.—Plate belonging to Marsh and Stokes, including four *aqua vitæ* dishes manufactured by Shaw, broken. The fines imposed are only 2*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* respectively, because Marsh and Stokes voluntarily brought the things to be tried, in order that the deceit might be discovered. Subsequently Shaw's work is found to be 6 oz. 12 dwts. worse than standard, and, as these articles are more than half copper, some more of Shaw's work is to be tried, and then a warrant against him is to be obtained.

Agreed to pay 5*s.* a quarter to Richard Wotton, "the diligentest almsman belonging to this Company," to go on errands, and to show where the tenants dwell.

A Bill in Chancery is read, brought by one Graunte and his wife Dorcas, daughter of Mary Martyn, daughter of Robert Brandon, claiming a legacy; and also the answer prepared by Serjeant Phesaunt, which was thought not to be perfect; so the Clerk is to attend the Serjeant with the charter and other evidences, and the amended answer is to be approved (before being sent) by Daniel and Bedingfield, as they were employed when Robert Scott made a like claim on behalf of his mother.

Serjeant Phesaunt (or Phesant) was afterwards Recorder, and Judge of the Common Pleas.

Court of Assistants, 4th March 1642.—It is agreed to take a lease of the New River Water for 21 years at a rent of 40*s.*, with a fine of like amount.

Certain workmen attend, and desire an answer to their petition respecting the Bill in Parliament. They allege that, when the Bill was read at the general meeting, they could not take upon themselves to offer any objections in opposition to the views of the Committee, who had spent months over the business. The workmen want—

1. To have a copy of the Bill.
2. That when plate is in doubt there shall be a comparative trial.
3. That there shall be a Re-assayer sworn, who may come into the Assay House to perform his work without interruption.
4. That the increase of apprentices shall be prevented.

In answer to the above it is agreed that four members of the Company (named) shall meet four workmen to be appointed by the petitioners, who shall peruse the Bill in the presence of the Clerk, and that the other matters shall be discussed by 4 other members of the Company (named) with a like number of workmen, whose names shall be furnished to the Clerk beforehand.

Court of Assistants, 29th March 1642.—A precept from the Lord Mayor is read requesting to be informed whether the Company have provided their full proportion of corn. It is stated that the Company now have 181 quarters, and the Wardens are directed to buy 200 quarters more, and store as much as possible at Bridewell. Shortly afterwards 100 quarters of Kentish wheat are purchased.

A letter from the Lord Mayor is also read stating that Londonderry is in great danger through the rebellion, and asking the Company to furnish artillery. It is agreed that one iron piece of artillery fit for service shall be sent.

Order that Mr. Vyner, being one of the trustees for the £50,000 loan to the Lord Privy Seal and other Peers, shall meet the other trustees to confer about the repayment thereof with interest. It is stated that the Company is paying interest for the whole sum which they lent.

Court of Assistants, 29th April 1642.—A precept from the Lord Mayor is received asking for a certificate of the quantity of arms, ammunition, matches, powder, and shot which the Company have for the defence of the City; and requesting them to provide an engine for preventing fire, if any should happen.

As most of the twelve Companies are better provided than this Company, which has but 26 corsletts, 36 head pieces, 20 pikes, 20 muskets with rests and bandeleers, 40 swords, 14 halberds and 7 black bills, 318 lbs. matches, 24 barrels of powder, and 1,000 lbs. of shot, it is ordered that the Wardens shall buy 80 muskets, rests, and bandeleers, and shall make up the number of corsletts, head pieces, and pikes to 40. A fire engine is also to be provided as soon as possible.

Subsequently a certificate is sent to Sir Richard Gurney, Lord Mayor, stating that the Company will provide 40 corsletts, pikes, and head pieces, 140 swords and belts, 100 muskets, bandeleers, and rests, 14 halberds, 7 black bills, 318 lbs. matches, 24 barrels of powder, 1,000 lbs. of shot, and the fire engine as soon as possible.

Court of Wardens, 6th May 1642.—A loan of £20 to William Dowell, to whom the Company are bound to pay £525, when he becomes of age next February, but whose father and mother have died and left him destitute.

Court of Assistants, 18th May 1642.—Mention of the death of Dyos, a pensioner, who desired that he might be buried in the church of St. John Zachary. This is arranged with the churchwardens at a cost of 50*s*.

Daniel Carye has bequeathed £10 to the Company for a piece of plate, and Mrs. Carye enquires whether the Company would prefer one piece or more. Subsequently Mrs. Carye sends four new beer bowls, 47 oz. 15 dwts. in weight, worth £13, in lieu of the £10 bequeathed by her husband. The Company's

Arms and those of her husband are engraved on each bowl, with the words "the gifte of Daniel Carye."

It is stated that Grace Wright, at "the George," in Seacole Lane, has often been to the Hall for the quill of counterfeit silver thread which was offered for sale by her to Symons, in Gutter Lane. The thread seems to have been presented by the Wardens to the Commissioners for the Treasury, and an order made thereon, after which the thread was mislaid. Mr. Gibbs says that the thread was left with Mr. Warwick, the clerk then in attendance upon the Commissioners. Ordered that the Wardens shall give Grace Wright an answer at their next Court, as she alleges that she was made an instrument to obtain the thread from the worker on purpose to discover the deceit. If she is not satisfied with the Wardens' answer, she may take what course she pleases.

Court of Assistants, 8th June 1642.—A precept is received from the Lord Mayor stating that the Lords and Commons of both Houses of Parliament have asked for a loan of £100,000 for a year, at 8 per cent. interest, for the relief of Ireland, and to supply the necessities of the realm, and that the Common Hall had agreed thereto. This Company's share is to be £7,000. A copy of the ordinance made by the Lords and Commons in Parliament for securing the said £100,000, to be lent for the pressing necessities of the Kingdom and for Ireland, is set out.

Another precept follows to the effect that the Mayor is to summon the Mercers', Drapers', and Fishmongers' Companies to meet at their Halls on Tuesday next, and that four of the remaining twelve chief Companies shall meet on Wednesday, and the rest on Thursday.

A general meeting of this Company is subsequently called, but though all the Livery, and nearly 100 of the Generality are summoned, not more than 10 of each degree appear, and the meeting is adjourned till Friday.

On Friday about 40 or 50 appear, in addition to the Wardens and Assistants, and the meeting is held in the parlour. The Clerk reads the Lord Mayor's precepts and the orders from Parliament, and Mr. Jenner, M.P., a member of the Company, urges the meeting to supply the present necessity.

The question is then put whether the sum shall be lent by members of the Company privately, or be raised on security of the Common Seal, and the latter course is unanimously adopted.

It is then declared that this agreement of the Company shall not be taken as a precedent for levying or taxing the Company by vote of an assembly at the Guildhall, called the Common Hall, which the Company do not consider binding on any Corporation unless the major part of such Corporation assent.

Mention is made of various sums offered to the Company on loan.

In the next leaves are entered the Wardens' "proceedings about the Poll money, and their certificate to the Commissioners concerning the same."

Copy of a letter from Sir Edmond Wright, Lord Mayor, and George Whitmore, asking for the names of past and present Masters and Wardens, Livery,

Yeomanry, and Freemen of the Company, distinguishing those who have fined for Alderman or Sheriff, and the Ward or Parish where the above respectively dwell, for the better execution of a late Act of Parliament intituled "An Act for the speedy provision of Money for disbanding the Armye."

Copy of a letter from the same and Richard Raynton, Commissioners for taxing and levying the money granted by the above-mentioned Act, ordering the Wardens to summon the Company, and levy the sums rated on each person, and to send to the Commissioners a note of the names and amounts.

Copy of a letter from the Lord Mayor saying that the Lords of Parliament have that day signified unto him that £40,000 must be paid by the City on Wednesday, and requesting the Wardens to pay what they have collected on Monday or Tuesday.

A certificate of the Wardens to the Lord Mayor and other Commissioners in reply to their precept, stating that they have collected and paid £206 13*s.* 4*d.*

The names of 18 persons are given, including Edward Green, graver of the Mint, and Robert Jenner, of Wiltshire, a burgess in Parliament, who have not paid the sums to which they are assessed. The names are also given of 14, with their respective Parishes, who are free of the Company, but not members of the Livery, who have paid £3 each; and also the names of 174 poor freemen who have paid twelve pence each, with their Parishes.

Then follow the names of persons who have promised to pay various sums, with their habitations; and the names of such as have not paid, "being all the freemen of the Company so near as possibly we can gather."

A draft certificate to Sir Edmond Wright, Lord Mayor, and the other Commissioners gives the names of the Wardens, and those who have been Wardens, or have fined therefor, and of the Livery. There is no Yeomanry; the names of the Freemen are not given.

18th June 1642.—On this day Mr. Langcaster, Mr. Day, and Mr. Perryn, three of the Wardens, attended by the Clerk and Beadle, go to the Chamberlain's office in the Guildhall with £3,000, part of the £7,000 agreed to be lent towards the loan of £100,000 to be furnished to Parliament by the several Companies. The Chamberlain's clerks, Hodgson and Powell, tell the Wardens to pay the money unto such person as they shall direct to receive it, and that Mr. Hodgson will give a receipt. While the Wardens' servants are telling the money and paying it, there is shown to the Wardens a printed copy of a letter from the King to the Lord Mayor, in which is a clause to the effect that if any Companies shall pay any money, either for Ireland or Scotland, the King will take it as an acceptable work; if otherwise, he will call the Companies to a strict account; and requiring the Lord Mayor to signify the same to the Companies by sending them copies of that letter.

Notwithstanding this letter, the Wardens continue telling the money, because on a former occasion Mr. Hodgson had shown to one of the Wardens and the

Clerk an order of the House of Commons for the Chamberlain to pay to Mr. Loftus, Deputy Treasurer at Wards for Ireland, £34,000 out of the £100,000 lent by the City, and therefore the Wardens feel assured that their £3,000 is intended solely for Ireland, the Chamberlain not having yet fully paid that sum to Loftus.

For more assurance the Wardens desire their acquittance to be made accordingly, and direct the Clerk to enter all these things in their book at the Hall. Before the £3,000 is fully told, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen (on some rumour of a supposed interruption in the work) send for the Wardens and Clerk, and ask them the cause of this interruption; some of them saying that if the reading of the King's letter has in anyway diverted the Wardens they are much mistaken, for as their payment is for Ireland or Scotland, it may the more encourage them; since the King in his letter declares that he will take it for an acceptable service.

At the same time some speeches pass between certain of the Aldermen and the Wardens concerning the vote of a Common Hall, who declare that it is not conceived to be binding on the Company. Sir John Wollaston asks the Clerk if he has entered in the Company's books, when they agreed to lend the sum allotted, that they consented to supply it in consequence of the necessity of the times, and having regard to the ordinance of Parliament, and not to the vote of a Common Hall. The Clerk replies that he has made a precise memorandum, and intends to read it at the next Court of Assistants. Some other Aldermen then say that their Companies also have protested against the vote of Common Hall, saying that, if such vote were to bind a Company, the Hall might vote all their estate away, or words to that effect.

When the Court of Aldermen are satisfied that the Wardens have not desisted from paying the money, they dismiss them, and the Wardens then return to the Chamberlain's Office, where Hodgson gives them an acquittance. This document gives the names of 8 persons, two of them clerks to the Chamberlain, who are witnesses that the money is paid for the affairs of Ireland. Three of the witnesses declare that the money is received to pay the Scotch army in Ireland.

Court of Assistants, 22nd June 1642.—The entry protesting against the vote of a Common Hall is read and approved, and the account of the payment for Ireland is also approved.

It is referred to Mr. Hill and others, with the Clerk, to prepare the draft of an order that plate brought to the Hall to be assayed shall not be delivered out of the Assayer's hands until it has received the full trial; and the old order prohibiting the Weigher from taking in any plate after 9 a.m., nor until the same shall have been repaired and finished in the soldering places, is also to be revived.

An account of bargaining with Simpson for a new lease of his house. He thinks that the money which he has spent on the house is a sufficient fine, but

offers £30 in addition. During the discussion it is said that the Company may have a fine of £450 for a new lease of 21 years, at the old rent. They offer the house, however, to Simpson for a fine of £300, with certain conditions, and he, being asked how long he will take to give an answer, says "till Doomsday." Though this answer is considered scornful and affronting, he is given 20 days.

Court of Assistants, 27th June 1642.—Viscount Campden desires to purchase the great messuage in Mayden Lane, whereof he has a lease, but his request is refused.

Agreed that the Wardens shall take charge of the arms by inventory, and that the room over the kitchen shall be wainscoted, and provision made for hanging up the arms. Shortly afterwards there is a payment of £35 for swords, and £36 for 40 muskets and rests.

Court of Assistants, 22nd July 1642.—John Clynte, who has borrowed £50 of a benefactor's money, desires further time to repay it, but the Company refuse, as it would be contrary to the donor's will, and they consider that another member should now have the enjoyment of the money.

It is stated that the Wardens have paid into the Chamberlain's Office £5,700, out of their assessment of £7,000 for the relief of Ireland, and have borrowed the remaining £1,300. It is debated whether the Company shall pay the balance at once, or defer the payment, as they hear that the Mercers', Ironmongers', and Clothworkers' Companies have not paid any part of their allotments. It is agreed that the money shall be paid at once.

Immediately afterwards mention is made of various sums borrowed, including £1,000 from "Elizabeth, Viscountess Dowager Campden."

Court of Assistants, 23rd July 1642.—An order of Parliament, dated 16th inst., is produced by Mr. Gibbs appointing Captain John Bradley, of the City, to dispose of certain powder in several Halls in the City, if other convenient rooms and warehouses cannot be found; and to contract for the disposal as cheaply as he can, for the use of both Houses of Parliament. It is thought more dangerous to dispose of powder in this Hall than in any other Halls, and it is decided, therefore, to lend all, or a sufficient part, of the Company's granary at Bridewell for the purpose; if Captain Bradley will enclose as much of the granary as is required he shall have it gratis. Certain persons are appointed to view the granary at once, and to move the corn to the Bridge House, if necessary.

Court of Wardens, 12th August 1642.—Thomas Robinson, of Blackfriars, is fined, and ordered to make good the hafts and garnishes of knives of his making, and warranted by him to be standard, which have been offered for sale by divers cutlers.

Fines for buckles, and a garnish of a belt, worse than standard by 19 dwts.; and for two tobacco stoppers worse 1 oz. 3 dwts. The following wares are also found coarse, and broken:—Bodkins in fashion of daggers and shepherds' hooks; a little pounced beaker; knife tops and napkin hooks; and a ring "being all

ameld on the outside, and gold within, the ameld being slated out. The whole ring was found to be copper."

Mrs. Dodson, tenant for life of the bowling alley and tenement with the garden in Shoe Lane, at a rent of 40*s*., which she is not able to pay, offers to surrender her lease, as the bowling alley has not been used for 2 years, so that it may be destroyed, and the ground built over.

Court of Assistants, 27th August 1642.—The Court is summoned specially to consider a precept from the Lord Mayor, directed to the Alderman of the Ward, the contents of which had been agreed upon at a Common Council, in reference to a proposition from the Committee of both Houses of Parliament for a loan of 6,000 muskets and 4,000 pikes, to furnish the forces which are to march with the Earl of Essex; with a promise of the return of the arms either in kind or in value. This precept is produced to the Company by Mr. Noell, one of the Common Councilmen of the Ward. Agreed that the Company shall lend 60 muskets with their complete furniture, and 20 more if there be further occasion.

Sir John Wollaston produces a letter from Francis Simpson enclosing a warrant under the Queen's hand for a buck for the Company's service. It is determined not to accept the present.

Shortly afterwards there is a further long discussion with Simpson about his dwelling house in Cheape.

Court of Assistants, 16th September 1642.—The Common Seal is affixed to the counterpart of a lease from the Governor and Company of the New River Water for 21 years, at a fine of 40*s*., and rent of 40*s*.

The Wardens are requested to summon Mr. Brace, at Mr. Scott's house against the Stocks, and as many of the tenants in Scalding Alley as it may concern, to treat for a new lease to Mr. Brace of Ball's watercourse and for a through passage out of Mr. Riche's house into Spalding Alley; or for the stopping of the watercourse, as some persons complain that it is an annoyance.

Court of Wardens, 7th October 1642.—Payment to Francis for making "sad" assays, which, however, the Wardens consider now an unnecessary charge. Shortly afterwards it is agreed that Francis shall be paid for making "sad" assays since last quarter, and then discharged.

Mr. Robert Goodwyn presents "a paper of motives to the City to be Town Clerk of London."

Court of Wardens, 14th October 1642.—Mr. Copeland and other tenants in Primrose Alley, Bishopsgate, complain of an annoyance through the fall of water, which has no current to pass away; and they are the more annoyed by the water falling from the tenements of Mr. Underwood, an apothecary, not a tenant of the Company, who has made 5 or 6 doors for passage out of his tenements into the Company's alley; and they desire that the alley may be paved, and the current of water run into the common sewer. The tenants offer to contribute to the paving, and desire that Mr. Underwood may be called before the Company, not

only to contribute, but to acknowledge the Company's permission to make the said doors.

A certificate of the Wardens to Robert Bateman, Chamberlain of the City, that William Farrington, whose freedom is objected to, only served as an apprentice for about a month, and then worked for himself.

Court of Assistants, 19th October 1642.—A great basket of silver is brought from the Guildhall by Hancock, a goldsmith employed in the plate office there, according to the proposition of Parliament. There are 4 great knobs, or feet, filled with copper, and two pieces of legs, or scrolls, also full of copper. The plate is said to have been manufactured by one Lawes, and was sold by Holte, of Lumberd Street, to the gentleman who carried it to the Guildhall.

Holte, being summoned before the Wardens, excuses himself by saying that the faulty silver was made by Lawes, who told him that the articles had been to the Hall, and that the redness was but the colour of the solder. Holte is ultimately ordered to make good the faulty work with touched silver.

It is agreed that 10 or 12 persons shall be chosen into the Livery, paying a fine of £10 each, besides the other usual charges.

Subsequent entries show that there was much difficulty in finding persons willing to pay the £10 fine, and ultimately it is decided, "in respect of the times," to desist from the attempt until it shall be otherwise ordered.

It is stated that the Company have not sufficient money in cash to pay the interest on their debts now due, they having lately borrowed £100 for that purpose. It is ordered that the Wardens shall borrow more, and two sums of £1,000 and £650 are accordingly borrowed for six months, at 8 per cent. interest.

Agreed to pay to Edward Rundell, one of the Clothing, now a prisoner in Ludgate, £10, which he gave on his admission into the Livery.

Court of Wardens, 1st November 1642.—At the Renters' dinner, held this day, no guests, but only the Wardens, Assistants, and Livery, are present, though the Renters were required to invite the Assistants' wives, according to custom, it being the first Renters' dinner since the new building of the Hall. The absence of guests was due to the neglect of the Renters, who, as an excuse, allege "the troublesomeness of the times," but it is considered that the Renters are in contempt, and their action is not to be drawn into a precedent.

Court of Assistants, 10th November 1642.—£5 given to David Bourne, late a Renter, but now in mean estate.

The will of John Tyler is read, whereby he bequeaths £15 for a dinner on the day of his funeral, expecting that the Company will follow his corpse to the grave.

"An ingine to quench fire" is to be provided. The workman promises to make for £20 as good an engine as is usually sold for £23.

More money borrowed, including a sum of £400 at 6 per cent. interest, and £500 at 7 per cent. interest.

Court of Assistants, 18th January 1643.—Thomas Hony, William Howell, and others, paviors, but members of this Company, complain that they have been molested by the Master and Wardens of the Company of Paviors, "being only a brotherhood, and not an incorporation," who have fined them in great sums of money; have obtained against them a decree in Chancery; and arrested divers upon an attachment for refusing to pay quarterage, or to be liable to offices and other impositions; though the complainants professed their willingness to be subject to searches by the Paviors' Company. The complainants state that they are advised by counsel that they are only subject to the Company of which they are free, and it is ordered that the Clerk may take the charter to their counsel to peruse, and give him a copy of portions thereof, but he is not to leave the charter with counsel.

Jonah Uty comes from Cambridge to ask for payment of his last quarter's exhibition. It was thought that he had left the University, and got some preferment, as at the time of the last payment he said that he hoped to be shortly preferred, and that, if not, he would bring a certificate from Cambridge of his continuance there. Uty now states that he has no preferment, nor has he quite left the University, but that he has been absent trying to get preferment; that he has not been able to obtain a certificate of his residence, because of the absence in these distracted times of those who should certify in his behalf. It is ordered that the last quarter's exhibition be paid, but that the next quarter's payment be suspended.

Richard Carter, and Elizabeth, his wife, desire a renewal of their lease in Mugwell Street, as Carter has gone on the expedition, and they do not know what the chance of war may be.

Payment of £1,000, borrowed from Sir William Acton at 7 per cent.; and borrowing of £1,200 at 6 per cent. interest.

Mr. Robinson, the Beadle, says that he has gathered the quarterage for 18 years, but now cannot obtain payment, as some are gone for soldiers; many shops are shut up, and the occupiers will not be spoken with; and the hardness of the times is such that the Goldsmiths' trade has been taken away. The last 2 quarters he has made up the payment out of his own money. It is ordered that Wotton shall help Robinson, and that he shall pay what he receives to Robinson, and the Wardens shall take an account thereof, and shall not charge Robinson with £40 a year, as when he farmed the quarterage, until they perceive that the times have grown better, and the Goldsmiths' trade is revived.

It is decided to see if the garrets in the Hall are fit for the storage of corn, as some members desire to buy corn, and store it upon their own account.

Court of Assistants, 1st February 1643.—William Dowell, whose mother left money to the Company to be paid to him when he should come of age, produces a certificate of baptism from the minister of St. Olave, Southwark. The Company are disinclined to let Dowell have all the money at once.

Court of Assistants, 20th February 1643.—A precept from the Lord Mayor requiring the Company to provide 700 quarters of wheat, being their rateable

part of 10,000 quarters to be laid in granaries. The Wardens state that, finding that the price of corn was rising daily, they had bought 200 quarters, which is approved of. It is agreed to make the garrets into granaries, and Mayne, a plasterer, in Gutter Lane, agrees to execute the work of lime and hair, well mixed with beaten glass, and find all laths to fit the work, when the carpenter has studded it, for 12*d.* a yard. If Mayne shall do the work well, it is thought that he will deserve 1*d.* or 2*d.* a yard more, but he is not to be paid until the work has been tried.

Court of Assistants, 24th February 1643.—A precept from the Lord Mayor requiring the Company to provide ladders, hooks, and buckets, for the quenching of fire. It is agreed to provide 3 dozen leather buckets, and the rest at the Wardens' discretion.

It is moved that the order amongst the almsmen for fining their brethren for absence from prayers at the Parish Church on Wednesdays and Fridays may be restrained. It is stated that this motion is not intended to give the almsmen liberty to neglect that duty, which is the service of God; but because some of the Court have been informed that assembling to go to prayers, "and staying till prayer-time before the return home," occasioneth meetings amongst the almsmen leading to an excess in drinking; for preventing whereof it is thought good that so much of the order for fining the brethren may be neglected, as tending to that end.

A certificate sent to the Lord Mayor that the Company has 535 quarters of good wheat, whereof 95 quarters are in the Hall, and 164 quarters at Bridewell, and the rest at other granaries.

Court of Wardens, 3rd March 1643.—Mr. Edwards, churchwarden of St. John Zacharie, asks for £4 17*s.* 1*d.*, spent on the Company's tenants when they were visited or shut up by the sickness. He also makes known that the officers of the Hall are rated for 8-15ths, besides the rate set upon the Hall. He produces the parish books, showing that in 1623 the officers were rated as well as the Hall. Robinson, who was then Beadle, says that he never paid the rate. Subsequently it is agreed that the Wardens shall pay the 8 rates lately set upon the officers of the Hall in the nature of fifteenths, according to the present assessment, it being decided to be a local, and not a personal, rate, being charged upon them for their several dwellings in the Hall. Later, it is decided to inform the churchwarden that he cannot legally require the above payment, and that the Company do not wish to make a precedent; however, as the parish is poor, they will give 40*s.* next quarter-day for the relief of the poor.

A certificate to the Lord Mayor that the Company has ready 3 dozen buckets, 2 ladders, 2 great hooks with chains, 6 pickaxes, 12 spades and shovels, and an ingine for the quenching of fire.

Court of Assistants, 21st April 1643.—A long account of new leases to Mr. Bereblock of a house and shop in Cheap, and of a garden in Jewin Gardens. The shop was formerly added to another shop, now occupied by

Charles Moseley, as tenant of that part of the shop which lieth to the west of the yard next the street. Bereblock is to pay a fine of £25, and have new leases for 21 years; and he is to grant Moseley a lease for 15 years of the shop and yard behind, at a fine of £5, and rent of £12 5*s.* 0*d.*, "and a sugar loaf worth 10*s.*, or 10*s.* in money."

£1000, borrowed from Mr. Squier at 7 per cent. interest, is repaid from money borrowed at 6 per cent.

Mr. Morrall's motion for the officers of the Hall to keep watch, or find men to watch, when it comes to their turns, as other inhabitants of the parish do—in respect of the present times and the several tenements demolished for enlarging the Hall—is debated. It is decided that, if the parish require that service of the officers, they must make their own arrangements with them; as the Company have never hitherto paid for watchmen, nor have their officers been required to watch before this present time.

Public quarter-day is to be kept with as little expense as possible. The weekly assessment on the Company of £23 is to be paid, as there is no possibility of obtaining an abatement.

Warden Perryn receives out of the treasury 2 ingots of dyett silver, weighing 79½ oz., for which he is to pay at the rate of 5*s.* an ounce.

Court of Assistants, 3rd May 1643.—A letter from the Lord Mayor is read requesting the Company to lend all their armour for the equipment of the auxiliary forces raised by the City, under a promise by the Common Council to restore the armour or its value. Certain persons, on both sides, who are named, are appointed to value, and take an inventory of the arms.

The receipt for the arms, signed by Edward Hooker and Thomas Player, comprises:—

	£	*s.*
16 white square muskets, having the proof mark of the stamp of the lion struck upon them, with 16 rests and bandeleers, according to the samples remaining in the Hall	22	0
16 pikes	5	12
32 swords, without belts	11	4

Court of Assistants, 17th May 1643.—A petition, signed by the inhabitants of Cromer, is received, showing that Mr. Talbot, vicar and late schoolmaster, resides at another living, and provides men, who, under the stipend of £10 per annum, officiate both as schoolmaster and minister, "generally choosing men scandalous in their lives and short in their abilities"; and as the place is now void, they recommend Mr. Wale, a most learned and honest divine.

The will of the donor is read, and Mr. Case, the preacher, speaking in favour of Wale, he is appointed during good behaviour. A copy of a letter follows, signed by the Clerk, addressed to the inhabitants of Cromer, certifying the above. Subsequently Mr. Miles Corbett, M.P. for Yarmouth, thanks the

Company for appointing Mr. Wale, he having received a letter from the inhabitants asking him to do so.

Petitions from Thomas Payne, prisoner in Ludgate, and George Thompson, prisoner in the Hole of the Poultry Compter, for unpaid rent. They are either to leave their houses, or give security for the payment of future rent.

Widow Gibson is a suitor for a weekly pension, but as she lives in a house in Lillypot Lane at an easy rent, she is only given 5*s*. out of the poor box.

5*s*. out of the poor box, and a weekly pension of 12*d*., are given to Robert Middleton, a poor member, often visited with the falling sickness.

Divers members of the Clothing complain of abuse offered to them by the officers of the Mint. The complaint is to be put into writing, and presented to some members of Parliament at the trial of the pix.

The Wardens' dinner is to be private. The Fishmongers are not to be invited on account of the times.

Court of Assistants, 16th June 1643.—Mr. Trenchard and others, appointed to serve as a Committee for the Parliament business to sit about monies to be raised, are allowed to meet in some convenient room in the Hall, in the afternoon.

Robert Swayne, the keeper of Guildhall, produces an order from the Court of Aldermen for removing gunpowder from the old library, by Blackwell Hall, into several Halls of London, 50 barrels of which are to be stored in this Hall.

Court of Assistants, 21st June 1643.—A Committee is appointed to view, and sell, spare materials and "lumbar"; and also to consider the preservation of the memory of such members as have been benefactors, or have borne any place of eminence in the City, or Company.

Court of Wardens, 30th June 1643.—A letter is received from the Lord Mayor asking for a subscription of money for the relief of Ireland. It is agreed to summon the whole Company to take into consideration this letter.

Subsequently the Wardens meet several times for the purpose of receiving the subscriptions for Ireland. On the first occasion they receive £240 from 10 persons, including Thomas Vyner and Simon Gibbon; on the second occasion 16 members subscribe £60; on the third occasion 24 persons subscribe £74; and on the fourth occasion 21 persons subscribe £22 15*s*.

On this last occasion, however, it is stated that none would subscribe to adventure, but that they were contented to give the sums following their names, for the relief of the Protestant party in Ireland, and to subdue the rebels there.

The book of subscriptions for Ireland is to be delivered by the youngest Warden and the Clerk; and another book is to be fair written by the Clerk, who is to enter a copy thereof in the Company's book on the day when the book shall be delivered at Grocers' Hall.

Court of Wardens, 4th August 1643.—It is agreed that the book for the subscriptions of the members of the Company for the service of Ireland shall be

delivered to the Committee for Adventurers for Ireland this afternoon, with the ready money received—£25 10*s.* 0*d.*

As the names of the subscribers have been promiscuously entered in the book sent, the Clerk has prepared another book, wherein he has entered the names of the adventurers, and their sums; then the names and sums of those who have subscribed for the relief of Ireland; and then the names and sums of such as have paid the Wardens, who have delivered the money at Grocers' Hall.

The names and sums of those who have subscribed to adventure for lands in Ireland:—

16 names, sums from £5 to £50; total £380 10*s.*; and £9 10*s.* in oats.

The names and sums of such of the Company as have subscribed to give:—

91 names, sums 2*s.* 6*d.* to £30; total £133 7*s.* 6*d.*

The names and sums of such as have subscribed *and paid*:—

	£	s.	d.
19 names, sums of 2*s.* 6*d.* to £5 - - total	25	10	0
Some gifts not yet received - - - -	133	7	6
Total adventured - - - - -	390	0	0
Total	£548	17	6

Court of Assistants, 16th August 1643.—A letter from the Lord Mayor asking for a loan of £3,500 for the safety and defence of the City, to be repaid with interest at 8 per cent. It is determined that the money required shall be raised by the common seal, and not lent by particular members. Subsequently, a note is sent to the Company by the Committee appointed by Common Council, sitting at Weavers' Hall, desiring the Wardens to pay to the treasurers at Guildhall, this day, all they can of the above sum of £3,500. It is ordered that the Wardens shall pay the money as the Company can be supplied therewith. £1,500 is immediately borrowed from John Coell, of Lincoln's Inn, at 7 per cent., which, with another sum of £100 also borrowed, is at once paid to the treasurers.

It is decided that the Wardens shall assist those members of the Company who trade with the Mint, for some redress of their complaints against the clerks of the Mint.

Alderman Gibbs and others are to go to Sir Robert Harloe, Administrator at the Tower, and endeavour to obtain a reformation of the grievances.

Agreed that if there shall be no Bartholomew Fair there shall be no search; but that if there be a Fair there shall be a search and no dinner; on account of the times and the Company's urgent occasions for disbursing money.

24th August 1643.—The Wardens and Assistants intended to search this day in Bartholomew Fair, according to custom, in their gowns and hoods; but, being informed that the Fair was very small, and that there was but one goldsmith there, they went privately in their cloaks, attended by the Clerk and the Assay

Master, to the booth or standing of one Henry Salter, a milliner, and took from him a pair of "sizers," garnished with silver, and 7 "amel" rings of gold, and 12 cast "meddles," or pieces of silver, which appeared to be very coarse.

Court of Assistants, 31st August 1643.—A complaint by Mr. Britten, tenant of the Countess of Manchester of part of the "bowlinge bare," in Shoe Lane, in respect of an encroachment upon part of the Company's land.

Jackson, the Assayer, produces a pewter pot, made silver fashion, marked with 4 stamps like the Hall Touch. It appears to have been made by Butcher, the pewterer, in St. Ann's Lane. Jackson is ordered to buy another pewter pot, and proceed against the offender.

It is stated that the greater part of the £3,500 has been borrowed at 7 per cent. interest; and it is agreed to borrow £450 more to pay the balance, and for other occasions.

Court of Assistants, 6th October 1643.—The Clerk produces an inventory of plate. As Sir John Wollaston is to be Lord Mayor, it is determined not to sell or melt any plate, but to lend to him what he wants.

£100 are also to be given to him as Lord Mayor. The last Lord Mayor of the Company was Sir James Pemberton, who had 200 marks.

Court of Assistants, 20th October 1643.—The officers of the Tower speak about the provision of "chambers" (howitzers), to be used on the Lord Mayor's day on the bank-side, the cost whereof (£30 or £40) was usually paid by the Company of which the Lord Mayor was free. The officers are willing to lessen the charges, as the present Lord Mayor is Lieutenant of the Tower, and will accept 57*s.* and 3 barrels of powder, instead of 4 barrels, as usual.

The expenses are made up as follows:—

	£	*s.*
To Mr. Byworth, master carman,	0	10
To the labourers - -		10
The literidge - -		12
The sawdust - -		4
The hay - - -		1
The tampeons - -	1	0

Agreed that there shall be a small dinner on Lord Mayor's day for the Assistants and Livery after the Mayor's return from Westminster, the Company having first brought him home from the water-side. There is to be no breakfast at the Hall, but a drinking—bread, beer, and ale—before the Company go to the Lord Mayor's house. The watermen are to have allowance for their breakfast and dinner, and ribbons of the Company's colours. Because the Renters shall not exceed in their dinner, it is ordered that there shall be eight messes of meat, and four dishes in each mess; namely, a leg of mutton, roast beef, roast goose, and two capons in a dish.

Lady Myddelton being now dead, Sir Hugh Myddelton's bequest to the Company of a share of the New River Water comes into force.

"Companyes Plate Lent.

"This Indenture, made the 24th daye of October, Anno Domini 1643, witnesseth that William Gibbs, Alderman of the Cittye of London, Mr. John Wright, Mr. Robert Davyes, and Mr. John Parker, Wardens of the Mistery of Goldsmithes of the Cittye of London, have lent and delivered upon the daye of the date hereof unto Sir John Wollaston, knight, Lord Maior elect of the said Cittye, theis parcells of plate heereunder written belongeinge unto the Wardens and Commonaltye of the Mistery of Gouldsmithes of the Citty of London. The particulars whereof are as followeth, vizt.:—

"*Imprimis:* 1 cup and cover, of the guifte of Mr. Bereblock, weighinge - -	41 oz. ¼
"Item: One cup and cover, of the guifte of Mr. Ledam, weighinge - - -	55 oz.
"Item: One cup and cover, of the guifte of Mr. Avenon, weighinge - -	35 oz.
"Item: One cup and cover, of the guifte of Mr. Bradshawe, weighinge - -	41 oz. ½
"Item: One cup and cover, of the guifte of Mr. John Terrey, weighinge -	63 oz. ¼
"Item: One cup and cover, of the guifte of Mr. Acton, weighinge - -	60 oz. ¼
"Item: One bason and ewer, of the guifte of Mr. Martin, weighinge - -	126 oz. ¼
"Item: 3 great saltes, with one cover, weighinge	156 oz. ¾
"Item: 3 broad chased boules, weighinge -	59 oz. ½
"Item: 2 dozen of spoones, weighinge - -	47 oz. 9 dwts.
"Item: 2 nests of pinck boules, weighinge -	53 oz. 3 dwts.
"Item: One spoute pott, weighinge - -	48 oz. ¾

"White Plate.

"Item: One spoute pott, of Mr. Savage's guifte, weighinge - - - -	39 oz. 2 dwts.
"Item: 6 deepe beere boules, weighinge -	101 oz. ¾
"Item: 3 beere boules, of Mr. Carye's guifte, weighinge - - - -	35 oz. 18 dwts.
"Item: 6 wine boules, with scollop shells, weighinge - - - -	61 oz. ½
"Item: 2 voyding basons, of Mr. Croshawe's guifte, weighinge - - -	189 oz. ½
"Item: One dozen of trencher saltes, rounde, weighinge - - - -	40 oz. 2 dwts.
"Item: 2 chafing dishes, of Mr. Feke's guifte, with wooden handles, weighinge -	83 oz.

"All which said plate the said Sir John Wollaston, knight, Lord Maior elect, for him, his executors, and administrators, doth covenaunte, promise, and graunte to and with the Wardens and Commonaltye of the Mistery of Gouldsmithes of the Citty of London, that hee, the said Sir John Wollaston, knight, Lord Maior elect, his executors, administrators, or assignes, shall and will re-deliver and retorne safe, without losse or diminucion, unto the above-named Wardens, or their successors, Wardens of the said Mistery, which for the time shalbee, or any of them, whensoever they, or any of them, shall demaunde the same, or any parte or parcell thereof, att the now dwellinge house of the said Sir John Wollaston, in the Old Jury of London.

"In witness whereof, to one parte of theis Indentures, remayninge with the above-named Wardens, the said Sir John Wollaston, knight, Lord Maior elect, hath put his hande and seale, and to the other parte thereof remayninge with the said Lord Maior elect, the above-named John Wright and John Parker, two of the Wardens of the aforesaid Misterye, have put their handes and seales the daye and yeare first above written."

"Satterdaye, the xxviijth of October 1643.

Simon and Jude's daye.

"The passages of the daye in attendinge the Lord elect.

"This daye the Wardens and Assistantes mett heere aboute 8 of the clock in the morneinge, and att 9 of the clock they went to the Lord electe's house in their gownes and hoodes to wayte upon him to the Guildhall to take his oath of Maioraltye; the Wardens beeinge ushered from Goldsmithes Hall to his house by 4 almesmen, in their gownes, and white staves in their handes, leading the waye, and the Assistantes in their degrees, the Clerke and Beadle goeinge last. And after a little time spent att the Lord electe's house, the Wardens and Assistantes beeinge served with cakes and wine, they repayred to Guildhall before his Lordship, the almesmen, as is above said, leadinge the waye, and then the Clerke and Beadle followeinge them, and the youngest Assistantes formost. And beeinge att the Guildhall, his Lordship beeinge sworne and the ceremony ended, a certen number of the Assistantes of the Company of the Fishmongers beeinge present to wayte upon the old Lord Maior, haveinge attended upon him from his house to the Guildhall this morninge, and beeinge to returne with him home againe, itt was agreed betweene the Companyes (the old Lord beeinge to bring the new Lord to his house) that the Assistantes of the Fishmongers' should leade the waye, the Clerke and Beadle and the youngest of their Assistantes formost, and then the almesmen, Clerk, and Beadle of this Companye leading the Wardens and Assistantes in such manner as they went to Guildhall. And when the Fishmongers came to the now Lord's gate, they made a stand of the other side of the waye, and the Assistantes of this Companye went in to the now Lord Maior's house, and dyned with him, and the old Lord takeinge his leave of

the new att his gate, the Fishmongers attended the old Lord home to his house, and dined with him according to custome.

"AND BEE ITT REMEMBERED that although itt is the usuall custome for the new Lord Maior to have but 12 or 16 of his Companye att the most, yet his noble dispocicion was such that hee desired all the Assistantes to accompanye him, and invited them all to dynner accordingly, where they were entertayned very freely, and feasted very bountifully."

"**Munday, the xxxth of October 1643,**

"beeinge the Lord Maiour's daye, because the 29th was Sundaye.

		Mr. Hawes.	Mr. Vaghan.
		Mr. Rolfe.	Mr. Rasinge.
"Mr. Gibbs,		Mr. Hill.	Mr. Ashe.
"Mr. Wright,	Wardens.	Mr. Moore.	Mr. Daniel.
"Mr. Davyes,		Mr. Jn. Shirley.	Mr. Perryn.
"Mr. Parker,		Mr. Newman.	Mr. Harborn.
		Mr. Vyner.	Mr. Morrell.
		Mr. Stanley.	Mr. Symons.

"This daye the Wardens, Assistantes, and Liverye of this Companye mett heere aboute 8 of the clock in the morneinge, and haveinge had some bread and drinck, they went to the Lord Maior's house to accompanye him to Westminster (but they should have mett him att Guildhall). The Companye went from hence to his Lordship's house in such manner as the Wardens and Assistantes went on Simon and Jude's day, and from the Lord Maior's house, the 4 almesmen (as on the other daye) leadeinge the waye, and the Clerke, and the Beadle, and youngest of the Companye formost, untill they came to the Guildhall gate, in Cateaton Street, where the Company of the Fishmongers, attendinge upon the old Lord Maior (who stayed in Guildhall untill the new came by), mett this Companye; and then the Fishmongers, the youngest of them goeinge formost, led the waye up St. Laurence Lane, and this Company followed them in the like manner unto the 3 Craynes wharfe, where this Companye's barge (which was borrowed of the Grocers') laye ready for them, in which they went to Westminster."

"Catte Street, corruptly called Catteten Street, beginneth at the north end of Ironmonger Lane, and runneth to the west end of St. Lawrence Church."—*Stow.* It is now part of Gresham Street.

Court of Assistants, 8th November 1643.—It is reported that the gathering of the quarterage has been omitted for the last three quarters of the last Wardens' year of office, and ever since, partly in respect of the times, and partly through the Beadle's disability in body. It is agreed that Wotton (an almsman) shall assist him.

The Clerk has spoken with Isaac Jones, Treasurer of the Company for the New River Water, and with Sir William Myddelton concerning Sir Hugh's will.

Sir William seems to have denied the Company's right to the bequest until his father's debts were paid.

Gabriel Newman, who had heretofore been a trustee in that business for Sir Hugh Myddelton, is appointed trustee to receive the profits of the Company's share, and to sit in Court with the Governor and Assistants of the New River Company. He requests this Company to desire a book of accounts to be delivered to him by the New River Company, that he may be able to render a proper account to this Company, the money being for the use of the poor thereof.

A petition from Elizabeth, widow of Benjamin Francis, who was killed in the late fight at Newbury. The petitioner offers £5 fine for the renewal of the lease of her house in Steyning Lane. The Court reply that her husband may only have been taken prisoner; and, though she cannot as yet hear from him, may return; and therefore they postpone any decision.

The first battle of Newbury was fought on the 20th September; the second battle took place on the 27th October.

A petition from the under-tenants of the manor of Okerthorpe for forbearance by reason of the dangerous times. The Clerk is to write requiring them to make good the rent due to the Company forthwith, or some severe course will be taken; as the money is for charitable uses, according to Mr. Strelley's will.

Underwood is to pay two-thirds of the expense of paving and straightening Primrose Alley, according to order of 19th October 1642, in respect of his new buildings there, and the rest of the Company's tenants are to pay the remaining third of the cost.

57*s.* paid to the Clerk for "the peales of chambers" (howitzers) on Lord Mayor's day.

17th November 1643.—Sir William Myddelton dines with the Company, and says that if they will admit the "divident" of one part or share (being about 20 nobles), which he has last received and spent on his mother's burial, to be his, he will be content that the Company shall receive the "divident" at Lady day next, and he will call a Court of the New River Company to enter their admission.

21st November 1643.—The Wardens, Assistants, and Livery dined with the Lord Mayor as "benevolent guests."

Court of Assistants, 27th November 1643.—Alderman Gibbs narrates a conference which he has held with Sir William Myddelton, who said that, rather than contend with the Company about the before-mentioned 20 nobles, he would repay the sum; but that in that case it would cause a new account between him and his brethren and sisters concerning their shares, and, therefore, he begs that payment will not be required. His request is granted.

Report of the view concerning the trespasses of some of this Company's under-tenants upon the land of the Skinners' Company, in Achorne Alley, near the Spittle, in the parish of St. Buttolph Without Bishopsgate. It appears that there are small encroachments on the north side of the Skinners' lands, which cannot be rectified unless both Companies build a brick wall, at their joint cost, between

their respective lands, 1½ feet thick and 8 feet high, at the least; 9 inches of the wall to be on each Company's land, with a freestone rim through the wall, and to have engraven on it what part belongs to each Company. The report deals with further small encroachments, for which remedies are also prescribed.

Court of Wardens, 1st December 1643.—Agreed that the Renters' dinner shall be put off till after Christmas. They desire to be excused; but, under pressure, agree to give the dinner, and also their beef to the almsmen.

Court of Assistants, 12th February 1644.—The Beadle of the Fishmongers' Company brings two pieces of cloth, black and scarlet, containing 4 yards a-piece, according to a long continued custom, in testimony of a new Livery which was taken into that Company about last December twelve months; but the cloth had been accidentally omitted. The last Wardens are to have the cloth.

Mention made of the bequest by Mr. Tyler of £15 for a dinner at his funeral. It is stated that Tyler died about two years since, and that the Company could not attend his funeral because he died of the sickness. The money is to be put into the common stock.

Mr. Warden Davyes, and others, are requested to consult Serjeant Phesant about Mr. Feke's rentcharge granted to the Company out of his tenement in Lumberd Street; and also upon the letter of attorney prepared by the Clerk for the Renters to distrain for the Company's rents and arrears; and also about setting the part or share of Sir Hugh Myddelton's gift of the New River Water from Mr. Hawes, the other surviving trustee named in Sir Hugh's will, to Mr. Newman and six others (including Mr. Vyner, Mr. Ashe, and Mr. Perryn), who are to be named as trustees for the Company.

Widow Tripp, aged 100 years, petitions the Company for relief. The sum of 10*s.* is given to her, and she is referred to the Lord Mayor, who will call before him the churchwardens of St. Mildred in the Poultry, in order that she may be provided for according to law.

The Company recommend John Rundell, sometime of the Livery, to the Commissioners for the Office of Excise, for employment.

License to James Bereblock to part with his interest in the "Cardinal's Hat," in Cheapside, to any person other than a vintner, taverner, or other victualler; provided that the entry next the street shall not be used "for any other tradesman or shopkeeper, but only by a mere Goldsmith." The license is signed by the 4 Wardens and 12 Assistants.

Court of Wardens, 16th February 1644.—Warden Wright makes known that he has received a warrant from the Committee of Lords and Commons for the safety of Plymouth, Poole, and Lyme, directing the Company to detain till further orders the monies of Sir Francis Willoughby in their hands.

According to a warrant directed to the Clerk from Mr. Serjeant Wilde, one of the Committee, touching the charge against the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Wardens have given leave to the Clerk to permit the bringer of the warrant to search for all orders and proceedings in the Clerk's custody touching the

Goldsmiths' Row in Cheapside and Lumberd Street; and to take copies thereof, and to do in the said business what the Committee shall require concerning the duty of his place.

The Wardens report their visit to Serjeant Phesant for advice respecting the deed to be sealed by Messrs. Hawes, Millard, and Hooke, the surviving trustees named in Sir Hugh Myddelton's will, for the part or share of the New River Water given to the Company; and also concerning the letter of attorney to the Renters for the better enabling them to gather the rents, so that there may not be such great sums returned as arrears as have lately been.

An ordinance from Parliament is read declaring Sir Francis Willoughby a delinquent to the Parliament, and that, therefore, his real and personal estate is seized and sequestered; and ordering the Company to pay the £600 owing by the Company to Sir Francis, with all interest due. It is resolved to pay the money, but the Clerk says that £50 hath been lately paid to Mr. Vyner upon Sir Francis's letter, so that the principal and interest now due is £665. This sum is to be borrowed, and the ordinance and receipt for the money are to be entered in the Court book *verbatim*.

Court of Wardens, 8th March 1644.—Mr. Tutt, one of the last Renters, appears before the Wardens. There remains to be paid by him £17 16*s*. 0*d*., out of which he craves an allowance of £4 13*s*. 4*d*. for the rent of Mr. Simpson's house in Cheape, and 34*s*. 8*d*. for Round's rent, "being so much more than his talley amounts to." These sums make £6 8*s*., and were not included in his note of arrearages formerly delivered; which being allowed him, there rests in his hands £11 8*s*., out of which he wishes to deduct £5 for gathering the rents, as of custom. As, however, the Renters omitted to give the audit dinner or supper, the Wardens will not allow this deduction, because they have been constrained to make a dinner, which cost them a far larger sum.

Court of Wardens, 20th March 1644.—James Noell fined 10*s*. for making the buttons of a hat band, which he sold to Richard Dewxell, pewterer, of coarse gold.

Court of Assistants, 29th March 1644.—The cook is sent for, and much blamed for the ill dressing of the last dinner here; and he is warned to amend his ways, and dress the meat better than he usually hath done, with this caution, that, on the next offence, he will be dismissed.

Report of the view of the state of repair of houses in Fleet Street, Noble Street, Silver Street, Bishopsgate Street, Scalding Alley, Bow Lane, and Trinity Lane. Some houses are ready to fall, others want tiling, plastering, etc.

Court of Assistants, 10th May 1644.—Alderman Gibbs makes known that a considerable sum is ready towards the repayment of the £50,000 lately lent by several Companies upon security of the City Seal; whereof this Company had lent £3,500, being their full proportion. As some Companies have not paid in their full share, it is ordered that they shall be repaid nothing until those who have paid in full shall have been reimbursed.

It is desired that the money ready to be paid to this Company shall be lent again to the Parliament, with interest at 8 per cent., on the security of the Excise Office, "to be paid out of the £20,000, according to ordinance of Act of Parliament in that behalf; and that no other Order of Parliament shall be admitted to hinder the payment of that £20,000. It is agreed and ordered according as it is propounded."

Thomas Paine, who has been a prisoner in Ludgate for almost a year in respect of arrears of rent, petitions that £14 spent by him in repairs upon his house may be deducted from the arrears of rent, and proposes certain security for future payment. His request is granted, considering the hardness of the times in respect of his trade, he being a chaser.

Court of Assistants, 15th May 1644.—"Memorandum. The Court being ended for the fforenoone, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor and the Wardens and Assistants went up into the Great Chamber to dinner, the Lord Mayor sitting at the upper end of the table, and Mr. Alderman Gibbs and the rest of the Wardens in their order; and about the middle of dinner time Mr. George Courthope, the Upper Renter of the Company, attended by the Butler with a standing cup of canary wine, lemon, and sugar, presented the cup to the Lord Mayor, who, receiving it and holding it in his hand, caused a silence to be made at both tables, and he then, according to his prerogative of being Lord, and thereby according to ancient custom about this season, he being to drink to a fit and able person, citizen of London, to be one of the Sheriffs of London and county of Middlesex for the year ensuing, he did then and there drink unto Mr. William Gibbs, Alderman, Citizen, and Goldsmith of London, to be one of the Sheriffs of London and county of Middlesex for the year ensuing, and desired all the Company now present to bear witness of the same, requesting Mr. Alderman to pledge him, but he refused. The Lord Mayor then told him that, if he had been absent, he would (according to an ancient custom in that behalf) have sent the Common Cryer to his house with a flagon of hippocras and a box of wafers, but, being present, that ceremony was needless. After which passages the cup went round through both the tables, and, dinner being ended, His Lordship departed, and went to the Guildhall to hold a Court of Common Council, at which a great many of the Company were forthwith to be present."

Though this was quarter-day, only five of the Livery appeared, besides the Renters and Mr. John Rolfe, and the ordinances were read to them.

Court of Wardens, 5th June 1644.—£16 paid to collectors of this Ward for the assessment upon the Company, in respect of the 4 months' pay for recruiting the Army of the Earl of Essex.

Court of Wardens, 8th June 1644.—Mr. Death, one of the Renters, says that he cannot obtain payment of £59 18*s.* 10*d.* due to the Company, "though he has used his best endeavours in a quiet way."

Court of Assistants, 9th June 1644.—Trial of the dyett from 10th November 1643 to this date. Plate brought in, 341 lbs. 4 oz. 16 dwts. 6 grs.

The dyett weighed to the fire, 1 oz. 10 dwts. 12 grs., and from the fire, 1 oz. 9 dwts. 12 grs. The plate broken during the above period was 8 lbs. 7 oz. 12 dwts. The small quantity of plate manufactured at this period is noticeable.

The Wardens mention to the Court Mr. Death's inability to collect the rents, and it is agreed that those tenants who are members of the Company, and in debt, shall be sent for; and that the Renters shall distrain upon, and take the speediest possible course with those tenants who do not belong to the Company.

Mr. Delawne complains that certain of the Company had made known to some person connected with the Earl of Dorset that he had a great sum of money at interest in the hands of the Company, which he affirms had been much to his prejudice. He desires that his affairs may not be hereafter divulged, as he had placed the money with the Company for the good of some grandchildren.

The Court desire the members not to make mention of such affairs, as to do so may be very prejudicial to the Company; and the Clerk is to warn those Assistants who are now absent.

John Baugh is admitted to the pension of Thomas Simpson, who has gone for a soldier. If Simpson return, Baugh shall resign the pension.

Paid to Mr. Christmas, an officer of St. Paul's Church, for forms for the Company on the King's Coronation day, 10*s.*; but such payment is not to be taken as a precedent, "the regulating of the church depending before a committee."

Court of Wardens, 28th June 1644.—Mr. Britten, who keepeth the "Ordinary," in Fleet Street, is a suitor for the lease of a tenement and garden with the ground of the bowling alley, late Dodson's. If the Company will grant him a lease for 30 years, he will spend £300 in building a house and tennis court, and will pay a fine of £20.

Court of Assistants, 6th August 1644.—It is ordered that Mr. Wardens may borrow such monies from time to time as they shall want for discharging the interest monies required by the credit of the Company, provided that they do not pay more than 7 per cent. interest for the year.

It is resolved that, if there be a Fair on Bartholomew day, the Wardens shall have small cakes and wine, and bread and beer, if they please, in the morning before the search; but no dinner at the Hall. After their search in the Fair, they shall have a small banquet of fruit, as formerly; but, if there shall be no Fair, they shall have neither.

There is to be no public search at "Our Lady Faire, Southwarke," and no supper to the Fishmongers' afterwards; but the Wardens may go on a private search after the Fair.

Court of Assistants, 15th August 1644.—The petition against the clerks of the Mint, and Sir Robt. Harloe's answer, are read—as they have been delivered to the Committee of the Revenue, before whom the said complaint is depending. After debate it is resolved that Mr. Futter and Mr. Markham shall search in the Exchequer for the Tower Books belonging to the Mint, and, if they cannot find anything, they shall move the said Committee to make search.

A retaining fee is to be given to Mr. Herne, the counsellor who was formerly with the Company about the Exchequer; and a similar fee is also to be given to Mr. Hales, of Lincoln's Inn, if he be not already retained by Sir Robert Harloe. The Clerk is to speak with Serjeant Phesant and Mr. Mosse, to give the Committee a hearing on Tuesday next.

Court of Assistants, 20th August 1644.—At this Court the Committee for the Mint business met in the presence of Serjeant Phesant and Mr. Mosse. The petition and answer were read, and the committee consulted about the custom of the City; and the *quo warranto* brought against the Company, Trinity Term in the 13th year of the King (Chas. I., 1637), and the pleadings thereupon, were perused. It was agreed that Perryn and Noell should search the Treasury in the Tower for ancient Mint books, and Mr. Moore and others were desired to move the Committee for a warrant to summon witnesses.

21st August 1644.—The Wardens search on the eve of Bartholomew Fair, and take goods from the stall of Thomas Berisford, who, however, required the presence of a constable before he would open his glass, and used very unseemly words.

Shortly afterwards, the following small wares are stated to have been broken:—clasps, pins, hooks of Flower de Luce, fan handles, buttons, a silver bell, medals, rings, coral, gold "jemmall" rings, knot rings, cups, buckles, and the garnish of a black leather belt.

Court of Wardens, 6th September 1644.—Paid to Mr. Young, the collector of the parish, 14*s.* 8*d.*, being 2-15ths assessed upon Goldsmiths' Hall, and the houses within it, for the provision of fuel for the poor.

Court of Assistants, 20th September 1644.—Bradley Hayhurst, master of the Company's free school at Stockport, states that he formerly received his salary quarterly upon his acquittance subscribed by the Mayor of Stockport, and sealed with a seal of the Leopard's Head, the Company's gift; that there were now several quarterly payments in arrear by reason of the times, and that he had not been able to send up his acquittances, which he produced. "Some of these were sealed, and some not, in regard that the seal was either lost or taken away, where it was hid to keep it from the Cavaliers (as he termed them). The last elected Mayor hath refused to take his oath, or write his name as Mayor."

Hayhurst requests that, notwithstanding the want of the seal and the subscription of the Mayor's hand, he may have his arrears of salary; and that next quarter, and thenceforward, the acquittances may be subscribed by an Alderman, and sealed with a new seal, made for the purpose. His request is granted, and a new seal is to be engraved with the addition of two buckles.

It is mentioned that £100 has in former years been given as a gratuity to Sheriffs who were members of the Company. Considering the state of the times, it is discussed whether 100 marks or £50 shall be given to Alderman

Gibbs, the next Sheriff. £50 is the sum agreed upon, which is to be presented to Alderman Gibbs with an apology, and the loan of plate.

20*s.* given to Mr. Howard, a Goldsmith, a poor scholar at Cambridge, towards the charges of taking his degree of B.A.

Court of Assistants, 21st September 1644.—The petition and answer concerning the abuses of the clerks of the Mint are read, and relation is made to counsel about proofs of the charges in the petition. It is agreed to present a short petition to the Committee for the Revenue, praying them to appoint a day for hearing the cause, and to order the Mint Book, and other books and indentures of the moneyers, to be brought to the clerk of the Committee; and also to grant a warrant for witnesses to be brought in and examined.

"Satterday, the xxviijth of September 1644.

"This daye beeing the usuall daye for sweareinge of the new Sherriffes for London and Middlesex for the yeare ensewing, and Mr. William Gibbs, Alderman, a member of this Company, beeing to be sworne one of the Sherriffes, according to custome, 16 of this Company were desired to attend the Sherriffe, vizt.: the 4 Wardens and 12 of the Assistantes, in their degree, mett att Sheriffe Gibbs his house in St. Clemente's Lane, and after they had bin served with cakes and wine, the Sheriffe, attended by the said 16 persons, members of this Companye, walked unto the Guildhall, the Beadle and Clerke leading the way, and the youngest of the Assistantes formost, the Wardens goeing next before the person of the Sherriffe, who hadd an Alderman on either hand; and after some small tyme spent in the Hall, the Sherriffes were sworne, namely, Mr. William Gibbs, Goldsmith, and Mr. Richard Chambers, Girdler; after the Sherriffes were sworne, the Lord Maior, Aldermen, Sherriffes, and some Commoners, went to St. Laurence Church to a sermon appoynted in that place before the eleccyon of a Lord Maior for the yeare ensewing; and by Acte of Common Councell itt is ordered that when Michaelmas daye falls upon the Sundaye, the Lord Maior shalbee chosen upon Michaelmas Eve, the Liveryes of all the Companyes beeing warned to appeare att Guildhall for that purpose this daye, which was donne, and Alderman Atkins was elected Maior for the yeare ensewing. And itt is to be remembred that, if the Lord Maior had not bin chosen on Michaelmas Eve, the Sherriffes, after their sweareing, should have walked directly to their severall houses with their severall Companyes, which brought them to the Hall, joyning 2 and 2 together, a Goldsmith and a Girdler, the Beadles and Clerkes of the Companyes leading the waye, and the youngest in degree formost, soe farr as their waye did lye together, and att their parting, each Company to attend their Sheriffe. And itt is alsoe to bee remembred that the Goldsmithes tooke the upper hand of the Girdlers, Alderman Gibbs beeing the upper Sherriffe, and soe they should have donne, though Alderman Chambers had bin upper Sherriffe, in regard to his Company beeing an inferior, and none of the 12, but the Sherriffe himselfe is to take place according to his eleccion,

"And itt is to bee observed that in regard the worke of Michaelmas Daye was donne this daye for electing the Lord Maior, the old Lord Maior beeing invited to the upper old Sherriffe's to dynner, the new Sherriffes were required to attend him thither, which they did, and the 16 persons of this Companye went from the Guildhall to Mr. Sheriffe Gibbs his house to dynner, the Wardens leading the waye; and the Sherriffe, haveing left the Lord Maior att the old Sherriffe's, retorned to his owne house to dynner to meete his Company, and after dynner to meete att Christchurch, and from thence to take possession of the prisons, which was not finished till aboute 3 of the clock the next morneing."

Court of Assistants, 8th November 1644.—Trial of the dyett since the 9th June last. Weight of plate, 168 lbs. 2 oz. 14 dwts. 18 grs. The dyett weighed to the fire 14 dwts. full, and from the fire 14 dwts. The plate broken during the above period was 5 lbs. 3 oz.

It is agreed to repay debts owing by the Company at 7 per cent. interest, unless the lenders will accept interest 6 or 6½ per cent.

Mr. Warden Morrell moves that, for the good of the poor, the Company's tenants may be caused to covenant that upon every alienation of a lease the Company shall receive proportionable fines. The Wardens, and others, are requested to draw up a covenant to that effect for insertion in future leases.

"Quarter Daye. (Nov. 8th, 1644.)

"In the afternoone.

"At this Courte itt was moved that forasmuch as the Parliament hath cast an eye of favour and a particular respect upon Mr. Francis Allen, a member of this Company dwelling in Fleet Streete, and appoynted him to be not onely one of the Committee sitting att this Hall for the raising of moneys for our brethren of Scotland, but alsoe placed him in an eminent place of great credit and trust in the Customehouse of London, wherein (as this Courte was informed) hee dothe soe demeane himselfe that hee doth gaine a generall good repute of most men that have to deale with him therein: therefore, the premisses considered, itt was thought fitt by this Courtte that this Companye should alsoe cast an eye of favorable respect upon the said Mr. Allen, and forthwith call him, and offer unto him the kinde and respective love of this Companye, in choosing him into the Cloathing of this Companye, and admitting him into the Liverye thereof, if hee will now accept the Companye's love therein, and imbrace this offer, notwithstanding his former refusall when itt was last tendred unto him; itt beeing then upon condicion that hee should remove from his dwelling in Fleet Streete, and settle himselfe in the Goldsmithes' Rowe in Cheapside, or Lumberd Streete, according to an order of the Council Board made att the Starr Chamber the 12 of November 1634, by vertue whereof the Companye were not onely restrayned from admitting such members of the Company into the Liverye as would nott soe settle themselves, but alsoe were expressly commanded to put out

of the Liverye such of the Assistantes and Liverye as would not conforme themselves to the said order; which beeing required of him by the then Wardens, when hee was called to be of the Cloathing about 6 yeares past, hee utterly refused soe to bee upon those condicions, not in contempt of this Government, but for such reasons as he then showed. But this Courte beeing now informed that the said Mr. Allen was at this present sitting in the Hall with the rest of the Committee for the Scottes, itt was put to question whether hee should be now sent for to this Courte, and the Companye's kind and respective love tendred unto him as aforesaid, or not. And itt was generally agreed that hee should bee now sent for; which beeing donne, and after some small time spent in stayeing for him, hee came into the Courte, and the Companye's favourable respects beeing made knowne unto him as is aforementioned, hee gave thankes unto the Companye, and did confesse that their offer was more than hee deserved; yet, in respect hee was resolved and did affirme that hee would live and dye a cittizen, hee desired some small time of consideracion with himselfe, which was graunted, and hee withdrew himself, and not long after retorneing into this Courte, hee declared his acceptance, and did embrace the Companye's kinde offer, and did protest that his former withholding himselfe from the Liverye of this Company was not in any disrespect to the Company, but for that hee conceaved the aforesaid order to bee altogeather illegall, and against the right and libertye of the subject, and doubted not but the Company did long since apprehend the like; which this Courte declared they had donne, and that they would by some further act of this Courte manifest the same; after all which passages the saide Mr. Allen was required to put on a Liverye gowne, which hee did, and then the Wardens required the Clerke, according to the usage and custome in that behalfe, to put a liverye whood upon his shoulder, which accordingly hee did, by which proceeding hee is admitted into the Cloathing and Liverye of this Company, and from this time hee is to bee deputed, and taken to bee one of the Liverye, and to bee warned to the Hall and all other meetings of the Companye, as the rest of the Liverye are; and the Clerke is ordered to enter him upon the Liverye roll according to this his election."

Francis Allen accepts the office of Renter, but cannot serve personally, on account of his daily employment in the affairs whereunto the Parliament has admitted him. He pays a fine of £50 for the Rentership and Livery.

Court of Assistants, 29th November 1644.—A motion is made that the Company shall propose to Parliament to coin "some single monies, for the ease and benefit of the subject, and the good of the Commonwealth," and that the "Corporation of this Company shall undertake the work." After debate, it is resolved that it is neither fit nor safe for the Company, as they are a Corporation, to meddle with this business in any way.

Court of Wardens, 6th December 1644.—Howell Dossett, on account of his misdemeanours, is dismissed from his almsman's place; but, in respect of the poverty of himself and his wife, the Court continue his pension of 16*d.* weekly;

he is only to have half this amount, however, until he has redeemed and brought in the Company's badge, which he has pawned.

Court of Assistants, 8th December 1644.—Order that the engine for the quenching of fire shall be used by two or three almsmen, who are all to be "fit to take their turns," and are to be paid 6*d.* each.

Received from the New River Company, for half a year's dividend, £12 12*s.* 10*d.*

Court of Assistants, 5th February 1645.—The draft is read of the new covenant to be inserted in all leases binding the lessees to pay to the Company, upon every absolute sale of a lease, a certain sum for the use of the poor. After a long debate, it is agreed that the rate shall be 6*d.* in the £, according to the fine paid for the renewal or grant of any lease. Serjeant Phesant is to be consulted about the legality of the covenant.

About this date there are numerous sums borrowed at £6 10*s.* per cent. interest, and there are also repayments of money borrowed at a higher rate.

Court of Assistants, 19th March 1645.—Thomas Judd is to have a new lease of his tenement in Kerry Lane, subject to a covenant that he shall take no inmates or lodgers without the consent of the parson, churchwardens, and 4 more of the ancientest of the parish.

Court of Wardens, 28th March 1645.—The Wardens are going to dine with Mr. Sheriff Chambers, accompanied by as many of the Clothing as will go, notwithstanding the refusal of the Fishmongers'. The failure of the Fishmongers' to go to Sheriff Gibbs, a member of this Company, although this Company went to Alderman Penyngton, a member of that Company, is thought to be an undeniable breach of the long continued amity between the Companies. In respect of this breach, it is conceived that the custom will be hereafter omitted, which may occasion the amity to be dissolved.

Court of Assistants, 17th April 1645.—The Wardens make known that the Company are to receive out of the Excise Office £1,100 or £1,200, in part payment of £3,500 due to them under the City Seal; and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen wish the Company to spare £1,000 thereof for 8 months, for which they shall have an Ordinance of Parliament for repayment of this sum out of the Excise at 8 per cent. interest. The money is to be used for the present supply of Sir William Brereton's army. It is resolved, by the ballot box, that the Company cannot lend half their money without prejudice to their present engagements.

Paid to the collector of the assessment for the fortifications arrears in respect of the Hall for 3 months, at the rate of £17 10*s.* 0*d.* a month.

Court of Assistants, 18th April 1645.—The Wardens relate that, upon telling the Lord Mayor of the inability of the Company to lend money to the Parliament, he desired the Wardens to call another Court of Assistants, and to let the Company know the necessity for the loan, and the goodness of the

security. It is ordered that £500 shall be lent for the present relief of Brereton's army.

A fine of £150 offered for the renewal for 31 years of the lease of "The Horn" Tavern, in Fleet Street. This ancient hostelry has for many years been known as Anderton's Hotel.

Court of Wardens, 7th May 1645.—The Wardens meet to return a jury for the trial of the monies in the pix, according to a warrant received by Warden Morrell from the Commissioners of the Great Seal.

Court of Assistants, 15th May 1645.—It is agreed to present a petition to the Committee of the Revenue, showing that the Company hope that Parliament will settle some new officers in the Mint, for the better regulation thereof; and that the Company may have leave to offer reasons conducing thereto. The petition, which is set out at length, is subsequently read to the Clothing.

Court of Assistants, 29th May 1645.—Ordered that the Wardens shall pay the residue of the assessments for the fortifications and for the relief of Ireland, and that in future they shall pay other rates assessed upon the Company, unless there is some probability of either lessening or avoiding them.

Court of Assistants, 20th June 1645.—Trial of the dyett. Plate brought in since the 8th November last 655 lbs. 6 oz. 7 dwts. 12 grs. The dyett weighed to the fire 2 oz. 16 dwts., and from the fire 2 oz. 15 dwts. No plate broken.

A letter is read from Thomas Beresford, late a goldsmith in Lumberd Street, but now lying sick at Chigwell. He should have been present about the gorget, and other wares, taken from him at Bartholomew-tide, when he affronted the Wardens and Company with unseemly speeches.

In his letter, Beresford protests that the words were spoken out of passion, which then overruled his reason; and he begs that his goods may be restored to him, with the exception of the gorget, the ownership of which he disclaims. The Court is satisfied with his submission.

The Clerk asks for an additional salary of £10 in respect of his pains in keeping a book of the debts owing by the Company to divers persons. A complimentary answer is made to him, but consideration of his request is postponed.

The new "pounsons" are brought in, and received by the Wardens.

Court of Wardens, 21st June 1645.—Give up daye. Ready money £180.

Court of Wardens, 4th July 1645.—Paid to Mr. Young and his partner, collectors of the assessment for Ireland, for 26 weeks, £18 19*s.* 2*d.*

Court of Assistants, 8th August 1645.—A certificate is received from the Aldermen of Stockport, Cheshire, on behalf of Mr. Randell Garwood; stating that Mr. Hayhurst, late master of the school, suddenly deserted without notice at "Christyde" last, and that Mr. Garwood, the bearer of the certificate, who is "fully able, well affected, and well approved of," has been appointed master in Mr. Hayhurst's place. The signatories therefore beg the Company to grant Mr. Garwood the usual half yearly stipend.

The Court conceive themselves greatly wronged through the Corporation of Stockport having made this appointment without consulting the Company. They tell Mr. Garwood that he has done very ill in not sooner acquainting the Company of what has happened, and that they cannot approve of his being appointed master until they have received further satisfaction concerning his abilities, as they have at present been informed that, by examination, he is not so well able to execute the duties of his office as by the donor's will he ought to be.

Mr. Garwood beseeches the Company that he may continue at the school, promising to use his best endeavours; but the Company do not give their approval, both by reason of Mr. Garwood's youth, and because he has not been at either of the Universities. The Company, however, resolve that Mr. Garwood shall continue at the school on probation, and if they are ultimately satisfied as to his abilities they will give him the preference over another candidate.

The Wardens are desired to write to the Mayor and Aldermen of Stockport informing them of this decision, and desiring them for the future to forbear placing anyone in the school without the Company's sanction.

23rd August 1645.—On this day the Wardens and their Assistants, in their Livery gowns and hoods, went to search for goldsmiths' wares in Fanchurch Street, Lumberde Street, Cheapside, and Foster Lane. The following account of the search will be found interesting:—

"Satterdaye the xxiijth of August 1645.

"This daye Mr. Wardens accompanyed with divers of the Assistantes, in their Liverye gownes and whoodes, went according to auncient custome to search for goldsmithes wares in Fanchurch Streete, Lumberde Streete, Cheapside, and Foster Lane, in which they tooke severall parcells of silver wares from divers men; and comeing along Cheapeside they repayred to the shop of one William Walton, a girdler, where they found 4 beltes trimmed with silver buckells, which the Assaye Master touched, but they appeareing thereby not to bee soe good as they ought to bee, Mr. Warden Vyner and the rest of the Wardens told him that they must take them to Goldsmiths' Hall to bee tryed, and if they were good hee should bee payd for the fashion, and soe wished him to take the buckells off from the beltes, otherwise they must take beltes and all; to whome hee made answere that the goodes were his owne and hee had payd for them, and noe man shuld meddle with them to take them out of his shop, and soe pulled them awaye and gave them to his man then standing by, and bid him carry them up staires, which hee did; at whych Mr. Warden Symondes commaunded him, as hee was one of the Wardens of the Companye of Gouldsmithes, to fetch them downe againe, that they myght carry them to Gouldesmiths' Hall to make an assaye of the silver, which he refused in a most high and peremptory manner, sayeing hee cared not for the Companye, the goodes were his owne, and they should not have them. Whereupon Mr. Wardens comaunded a constable to be sent for to carry the said Walton before the Lord Maior for

affronting of the Company in such a high nature, upon whose commeing the said Walton, beeing persuaded by some of his freiendes then standing in his shop, sent his man up staires for the beltes, which were broughte downe and layd upon the counter in the upper shop (there being a dore that opened in the middle to parte that shop from the other), but then would not deliver them to the Wardens, but to the constable, and would not give direccions that they should be brought to the Hall; whereat Mr. Warden Symonds (seeing the power of the Company undervalued) layd hold upon the beltes, and told the said Walton that by virtue of their Charter, and as he was a Warden of the Company of Goldsmithes, hee required the same, and therefore wished him to take his handes off from them; but the said Walton againe, in a most high and contemptible manner against the power and government of the Companye, forced the same by great violence from the said Mr. Symondes, and lifted up his hand against him, and shouldered him up against the wall, and would have endeavoured to have kept soe many of the Company prisoners in his shop as was there assistinge the said Mr. Symondes in the execution of their Charter, notwithstanding the constable being present and required to see the peace kept. After all which, the constable having the beltes againe and bringing them into the lower shop, where the said Walton tyed a paper aboute them and sealed them up, hee againe demaunded if hee should carry them to Goldsmiths' Hall; the said Walton denyed that, but bad him doe what he would with them; whereupon the constable told him if he would not give him order to carry them to Goldsmithes Hall, hee would not meddle with them, and soe layd them downe upon the counter againe; which soe soone as hee had donne Mr. Warden Ash tooke them up, and delivered them to Mr. Jackson, soe were brought awaye, but the taking of him before any Magistrate for this his great contempt against the Company was deferred until a trial was made of his wares. After which the Company proceeded in their search in Cheapside and Foster Lane, and soe repayred to the Hall, where they put off their gownes, and went in their cloakes to the 'Flyeinge Horse' Taverne, where there was a small dynner provided for the Wardens and Assistants."

"Munday the xxvth of August 1645.

"This daye Mr. Wardens with some of the Assistantes (according to custome) went into Bartholomew Fayre, in their Liverye gownes and whoodes, and there searched for Goldsmithes' wares, which beeing done they repayred to Goldsmithes' Hall, where they had a small repast of fruite; which beeing donne they departed."

"Friday the xiiijth day of November 1645.

"At this Courte was read the proceedings of the Wardens' search, accompanyed with their Assistantes in their gownes and hoodes, upon Bartholmew eve last, according to the auncient custome and usuage of the Companye and their auncient Charter, and of the misdemeanor and affront offred unto them by one Walton,

a girdler in Cheapeside, as it is entred in the Courte book upon the daye of the said search; upon debate whereof it is ordered that hee bee warned heather, by noate in writeing, to appeare at a Courte of Assistantes 2 or 3 dayes after the warneing left, and to bee put in minde thereof by an almesman upon the morninge of that Courte; and upon his appearance to take such course with him as shalbee then thought fitt, and in defaulte of his appearance to take such further course with him as the Courte of Assistantes shall then direct."

" Wednesday the xxjth of January 1646.

" At this Courte William Walton, a girdler in Cheapeside, upon his third summons appeared this daye, and was questioned for selling buckles made of coarse silver and set upon beltes, of whych beltes with buckles Mr. Wardens tooke from him 4 (the goldsmithes work being made by Thomas Maundy, goldsmith), and brought them to the Hall to bee tryed and assayed, as appeares by an entry thereof in the Companyes Booke upon Bartholmew Eve, beeing the 23rd of August last, after their search in Lumberd Streete, Cheapside, and Foster Lane, by virtue of their Charter according to custome; in the entry of which proceedings the misdemeanor and affront to the Companye and the government thereof, and in particular against Mr. Warden Symondes, is at large sett downe; which proceedings was now reade unto him, and alsoe the reporte of the badness of the buckles was declared to him, which upon trial upon the reporte of the Assayer were found to be much worse than standard, vizt:—the buckles of the buff belt worse j oz. iij dwt; of one of the black beltes worse j oz. ij dwt; of another black belt worse x dwt; and of another black belt worse viij dwt. After which hee seemed to stand upon his justificacion in respect hee gave the workeman *vs.* an oz. for the silver; notwithstanding which hee was told that beeing coarse the Company must break them, and fine him for his offence in selling such wares; who answeared that hee did not conceave it an offence in him, but in the workeman, yet however seemed willing to submit to what fine they pleased for that offence, sayeing the workeman should make him satisfaccion for itt; and being demanded if the entry of the passages of the dayes proceedings when his beltes were taken from him were true or noe, and a great offence in him against the government of this Companye, hee did acknowledge most part to bee true, but did not conceave itt to bee an offence in him. The Courte informed him it was a great offence, and required him to confess the same and bee sorry for itt, and as he had submitted to a fine for the badness of his buckles, soe to submit himselfe to a fine for his other offence, or answeare both in another place; and being willed to withdraw for awhile, which hee did, and being called againe before this Courte, upon better consideraccion than before, hee did confess itt an offence and was sorry for itt, and freely and willingly submitted himselfe to a fine for the same; which being taken into consideracion he was now fined for both his offences at *li.* and required to laye downe the same, which hee now did, and then he was willed to withdraw himselfe againe, but not to departe untill the

Courte should deale with the workeman for his offence in making the buckles of the aforesaid beltes. And thereupon Maundy, the workman, was called before this Courte, and his offence declared to him, and the reporte of the assayes read unto him, the badness whereof he would have excused in respect of some Spanish money whereof they were made, which proved worse than he thought for; notwithstanding which excuse this Courte did now fine him for his offence at xx*s.*, which he now payd, and soe hee departed; and then, Walton beeing called againe, Mr. Wardens told him how they had fined the workman att xx*s.* for his offence, which hee had payd; and now in favor to the sayd Walton, and that hee should nott seeke any further recompence against Maundye, but agree loveingly betweene themselves (which hee now promised), this Courte restored unto the said Walton xx*s.* of his fine againe, which he seemed to acknowledge as a favor, and he was very thankfull for the same, promising not to offend in the like againe."

Court of Wardens, 29th August 1645.—Francis Jones, a girdler, is fined 20*s.*, for buckles to a hanger 11 dwts. worse than standard. A few weeks later William Comyns and Joseph Lyve, girdlers, are fined for the garnish of two belts which were respectively 15 dwts. and 16 dwts. worse than standard.

Paid £33 for the assessment laid upon Goldsmiths' Hall, on behalf of Sir Thomas Fairfax's army.

Court of Wardens, 31st September 1645.—Paid to John Smith, goldsmith in Fanchurch Street, for the fashion of gold rings assayed and found agreeable to standard, 18*d.*

About this date there are numerous sums borrowed at 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. interest, and the Wardens are directed to borrow more to pay off debts carrying interest at the rate of 7 per cent.

Court of Assistants, 1st October 1645.—Mr. Powell, tenant of "The Horn" Tavern, in Fleet Street, offers a fine of £150 for a lease, and to spend £200 in rebuilding. The Court offer him a lease for 31 years at a fine of £300, which he subsequently accepts, but craves time, which the Wardens say they cannot grant. Ultimately it is ordered that Powell shall pay the £300 in three half-yearly instalments, and that he shall spend the £200 on buildings within 7 years, and also pay to the Company on every alienation of the lease £7 10*s.* for the use of the poor.

Mrs. Talbot petitions for the schoolmaster's wages for Cromer Free School due for 3 years at Michaelmas last. She subsequently writes that her need is such that she has been compelled to sell her bolster. £10 is paid to her.

Court of Assistants, 15th October 1645.—Alexander Standish, a tenant in Bachelors' Court, complains of the ruinous condition of John East's house, in Gutter Lane, and that lately a sick woman has been put there, which action, if the woman be not removed, will endanger the inhabitants, and cause much prejudice to the parish of St. Foster. Some of the parishioners second this complaint, alleging that the neighbours are in danger of mischief and robbery,

and it is ordered that unless East or Widow Garrett, whose late husband had a mortgage on the house, repair or rebuild the premises, the Company will make void the lease.

Court of Wardens, 22nd October 1645.—John Harrison, son of Gilbert Harrison, Citizen and Goldsmith, and Chamberlain of the City, is sworn and made free by patrimony.

There is on this day in the Company's granary at Bridewell 99 quarters and 2 bushels of English wheat, and 64 quarters and 2 bushels of French wheat; in the Bell Granary 167 quarters and $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels; and in the Sluice Granary 113 quarters and 7 bushels.

Court of Wardens, 5th November 1645.—A letter from the Lords and other Commissioners for the Great Seal, asking the Wardens to return a jury for the trial of the pix monies.

Court of Assistants, 14th November 1645.—Trial of the dyett from the 20th June last. Plate brought to be touched 581 lbs. 8 oz. 12 dwts. The dyett weighed to the fire 2 oz. 8 dwts. 11 grains, and from the fire 2 oz. 7 dwts. 12 grains. Plate broken during the same period 6 oz.

The Wardens' accounts are read, and it is agreed that the Company shall know whether their debts have increased, or have been lessened every year; and that therefore the Wardens (Mr. Ashe being one) shall call unto them, Messrs. Rolfe, Newman, and James Sherley, and peruse the debts, and cast up the total, and report the result to a Court of Assistants; but on further debate it is agreed not to publish the total till ordered by a Court of Assistants, but to leave the Wardens to use their best endeavours to lessen the debts.

John Sprakeling, who has served the Clerk for nearly 14 years, but has never been bound by indenture as an apprentice, whereby he might have had his freedom by service, asks if the Company will accept him by translation from the Company of Scriveners, whereof his father is a freeman, if he takes up his freedom in that Company by patrimony. The Company reply that, when Sprakeling is capable of translation, they will take his petition into consideration. An entry appears some months later that John Sprakeling is to be received by translation, and that when enough members of his Company of Scriveners are able to meet at the Guildhall to translate him before the Court of Aldermen, an equal number of Goldsmiths will attend to receive him. Sprakeling is subsequently sworn and admitted.

It is debated whether the Company shall go to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs "as benevolent guests," and it is agreed that if other Companies which precede this decide to go, then the Wardens shall send for all the Clothing, and persuade and prevail upon as many as they can to go.

A report is read of a view of the house of White, the victualler, next the Hall, in Godron Lane,—part of the new rents. It is agreed that the lease shall be for 21 years, with a fine of £12, and with a covenant to pay 6*s.* to the use of the poor upon every sale.

Court of Wardens, 25th November 1645.—A precept is received from the Lord Mayor, in accordance with an Order of Parliament, for the Company to provide six fit persons, with velvet cassocks and gold chains, well mounted, to be ready at Tower Wharf next Thursday at 1 p.m. to meet the Ambassador from the Emperor of Russia, and to attend upon him to his place of residence. This is followed by a copy of the summons issued by the Clerk. The persons selected met at the Hall on the appointed day, and rode thence to Guildhall, and so on to the Tower Wharf.

Court of Wardens, 3rd December 1645.—Paid £36 18*s.* for cloth bayes and the making of 19 gowns for the almsmen and porter.

Court of Assistants, 10th December 1645.—Reports are read of the views of the tenement in Fanchurch Street and the garden and tenement in Jewin Gardens, for which Mrs. Hawes is a suitor to renew the leases. It is put to the question whether the terms in Mrs. Hawes's several leases shall be made up to 21 or 30 years, some alleging that it has been the custom to grant to the widow of an Assistant the same term that would have been granted to her husband, if living,—that is 30 years; to which others object that 30 years have been granted only when the premises are for the dwelling-house of the party. Being put to the ballot, 21 years are agreed to, with a fine of £30; and the new covenant to pay 15*s.* for the poor on the occasion of every sale is also to be inserted in the leases.

Charity to John Smith in respect of his wife's distraction.

Court of Wardens, 19th December 1645.—Paid to the collectors for the Scots, for 4 months assessment upon the Hall, £6 3*s.* 9*d.*

Court of Wardens, 9th January 1646.—John Purser is a suitor for the place of barge-master in the room of his brother Richard, deceased. He has been in the service of the Company for 18 years, and receives the appointment.

Court of Wardens, 16th January 1646.—John Howard, scholar at Cambridge, to whom Mr. Strelley's exhibition was granted about 2 years ago, has received no payment because the Company cannot obtain their rent from Derbyshire. He now asks the Company to make him some payment on account, but they do not think fit to accede to his request, or to give him anything, until they receive their rent. They offer, however, to lend him £10.

Paid to Moses Dannett and William Dawson, collectors, £33 for 3 months' assessment rated upon Goldsmiths' Hall, on behalf of Sir Thomas Fairfax.

Court of Assistants, 21st January 1646.—It is reported that Clement Carter, the tenant in Silver Street, is dead, and that no will has been proved, nor has any administration been taken out to his estate. It is resolved that the Company shall make a demand for the rent due, and a re-entry upon the premises, and that they shall let the house for the remainder of Carter's term, keeping the money which may be obtained for his children, or for any who have a claim to it.

The Company are to receive £500 with interest for 9 months at 8 per cent. out of the Excise Office, and are moved to lend it again for the Parliament service. The Wardens reply that they have relied upon this money for the payment of the Company's debts, and that it has, therefore, been decided not to lend the money again.

Court of Wardens, 13th February 1646.—As Thursday next is appointed a Thanksgiving Day for the taking of the city of Chester, the Wardens' dinner is to be held on that day.

Received £15 19*s.* 6*d.* for half a year's dividend of the New River Water.

Sir Saunders Duncomb's house in Jewin Gardens is let to John Fane and Susan Southcott, his executors.

Court of Assistants, 24th April 1646.—The place of butler being void by the death of Richard Trott, it is moved whether the Company shall now dismiss their old cook, Leonard King, for such reasons as are now shown against him. It is resolved that he shall be dismissed, not one hand being held up to the contrary.

Mr. Pead is sent for and asked if he will take the place, but he says that by the rules of his Company no man can be cook to two Companies, and he is already cook to the Mercers' and Clothworkers'. Antony Spenser, in the Little Old Bailey, is ultimately elected.

A later entry states that on the humble petition of Leonard King, the late cook, it is ordered that he shall be given 20 nobles as the Company's free gift; "who after some little time of consideration, standing amazed at such a free and large expression of the Company's charitable inclination to him, which he might well do if he rightly consider his late condition, upon the advice of some friends was drawn to be thankful unto the Company for such a kind favour unto him."

Court of Assistants, 15th May 1646.—A letter is to be sent to Henry Strelley requesting him to confer with the tenants about the payment of their rents "now the garrison of Newark is taken in, which they formerly alleged to be a great cause of their insolvency."

Court of Assistants, 29th May 1646.—The Renters' accounts are read. The small amount of the allowance for Mr. Walton's blue gowns is noticed, and the Clerk is directed to peruse Mr. Walton's will, and report to the Company, so that if there be an improvement of Mr. Walton's lands the value of the gowns may be increased.

£10 given to Mr. Barton, minister of St. John Zacharie's parish, in regard to his necessities, charge of children, and small means. It is alleged that many refuse to pay him that which of right belongs to him.

On the petition of William Clent, the elder, it is agreed that his chambers in Bachelors' Alley shall be repaired to the extent of 20 nobles. William Clent, the younger, having been out upon the Parliament service, is so maimed in his limbs that he cannot work. He is to be considered when the distribution of

Sir Hugh Myddelton's gift takes place. A sum of money is subsequently given him towards his charges of going to the baths.

Court of Assistants, 3rd June 1646.—The Court meet to consider Sir Hugh Myddelton's will, and the distribution of his gift. A letter from Sir William Myddelton is read, recommending Thomas Salisbury, a kinsman and countryman of Sir Hugh. The Clerk informs the Court that four half-yearly dividends have been received amounting to £57 12*s.* 1*d.*; that £4 17*s.* 4*d.* had been paid in expenses connected therewith; and that every half year's dividend amounted to above £13, so that, if £52 be now distributed, there will be some small overplus. It is agreed that £52 shall be distributed now, and that in future each half-yearly dividend shall be disbursed. A list follows of 31 recipients (including Thomas Salisbury). The sums given vary from £1 to £5 4*s.* 0*d.* There is a marginal note that Robert Hooke refused the sum of £5 4*s.* 0*d.*, and that it was therefore distributed to 4 other poor men.

Court of Assistants, 17th June 1646.—A petition is received from Sara, widow of Joseph Taylor, goldsmith, who was slain at Abingdon, for the lease of a tenement in Lillipot Lane, for which she offers a fine of 40*s.* A lease is subsequently granted to Mrs. Taylor, Alderman Vyner promising to lend her money wherewith to repair the house.

Court of Wardens, 10th July 1646.—Widow Strelley comes from Derbyshire, and prays relief. A sum of 20*s.* is given to her, and a letter is to be written to Henry Strelley on her behalf.

Subsequently, on further consideration of Mrs. Strelley's petition, it is ordered that the Clerk shall write another letter to Henry Strelley desiring him to accommodate her as her need shall require with a piece of the house to live in, and as much ground as will keep a cow.

Court of Wardens, 31st July 1646.—Paid to James Noell and his partner, collectors for Sir Thomas Fairfax's money, £49 10*s.* 0*d.* for the 3 first of 6 monthly assessments rated upon Goldsmiths' Hall expiring 1st of June last; and for the like sum due for the last 3 months the collectors will call at the next Court of Assistants.

Warden Daniel makes known that he has received from the Chamberlain's clerk in the Guildhall £350, being the second tenth of £3,500 lent to the Lord Privy Seal and others upon their bonds, for which Mr. Vyner was one of the trustees for the several Companies.

24th August 1646.—This day at Bartholomew Fair the Wardens and some Assistants took from William Whitmore a paste-board with 16 seals and a piece of a seal, and also a horn-handled coral; and from John Ellyott 4 loose seals; and then returned to the Hall to a small banquet of fruit, after which Deputy Morrell informed the Wardens that, the sickness being in the parish and the houses shut, it had been propounded yesterday at church how the parish should provide for the relief of those visited and shut up, the parish being poor and having no stock for the relief of the poor. That it had been agreed that

every inhabitant assessed to the poor should pay half a year's assessment to make a stock for the purpose. If it should please God to spare the parish then there would be no disbursement, and the money would be repaid. Mr. Morrell asks the Wardens to pay half a year's assessment, namely 52*s.*, seeing that all present yesterday did willingly supply their shares. The Wardens at once order the money to be paid.

Court of Assistants, 25th September 1646.—The Wardens are directed to pay the assessment to the collectors for Sir Thomas Fairfax's money as soon as they have sufficient cash.

Humphrey Rayne is admitted an almsman *vice* Thomas Martin, deceased, "during pleasure and good behaviour."

Court of Assistants, 14th October 1646.—A view is to be had of the tenement in Gunpowder Alley (late Dodson's), now being out of lease, and occupied by a tenant at will who owes much rent, and is "none of the best tenants for the credit of the Company." Warden Jeffery moves that an honest poor widow of the same parish, whose husband was in the Parliament service, and came home sick and died, may be admitted.

Agreed that the bricklayer and carpenter shall have a yearly salary to attend all views when required. Four nobles yearly is the sum proposed. The intent is that when any tenant wishes to renew his lease the premises may be viewed by one or two Wardens and the workmen, who shall report under their hands to the Court. If the premises are defective, the tenant must make good the default before the renewal of his lease can be entertained; but if the premises are reported to be in good repair, the renewal shall proceed forthwith.

Thomas Noell, a member of the Company, by direction of the Committee, Trustees, and Treasurers appointed by Ordinance of Parliament for the receipt of £200,000 for the use of the State (Alderman Gibbs, Mr. Ashe, and he himself being three), prefers the request that the Company will lend them the great chamber and room at the stairs' head with the gallery. Part of the gallery is to be made a place for the receipt and payment out of money, and the remainder is to be made into a treasury. It is promised that no prejudice shall be done to the ceiling, wainscot, or floor. The great chamber and the other room are to be for the use of the Committee, who, it is thought, will not use them for more than 5 or 6 weeks. The request is granted, and Noell, at his departure, says that if the business cannot be completed in so short a time he hopes that the Company will not be offended if the Committee use the rooms for a longer period. To this remark the Court give no reply.

Court of Wardens, 23rd October 1646.—Mr. Harding, the baker, is allowed to lay up some corn in the Sluice Granary at the Bridge House on his promise to remove it at a week's notice.

Among other persons sworn is John Waddington, free of the Company of Longbowstring-makers, using the trade of a cutler, and working in silver.

Court of Assistants, 4th November 1646.—Trial of the dyett. Plate brought to be touched since 17th June last 2,978 lbs. 4 oz. 12 dwts. The dyett weighed to the fire 12 oz. 9 dwts., and from the fire 12 oz. 6 dwts. The plate broken during the same period was 36 lbs. 3 oz. 6 dwts. 12 grs.

It is agreed to take in a new Livery to the number of 30, but much difficulty is found in completing this number, many excuses being given. One says that he is a young freeman and would rather wait, but the majority refuse to pay the usual fine of £10, though they are willing to be admitted gratis. One of those who refuse to pay a fine is Gunter Morrell, son of Deputy Morrell, now present, who alleges that he has resolved with himself never to give any fine to buy a charge, which he conceives the degree of being of the Clothing would produce. The Wardens beg his father, as he is a hopeful young man, and may prove a good useful member to the Company, to pay his fine for him, which the father consents to do.

Exception is taken to one of those chosen because he is a victualler and keeps an ordinary, but it is alleged that he was a goldsmith by his original trade, and has the repute of an honest man, and it is ultimately resolved by the ballot box, 8 against 7, that he shall be admitted to the Livery.

The full number of Liverymen is ultimately made up, the last three being by trade comb makers.

Agreed that there shall be a dinner to-morrow (5th November) when the Company meet to go to St. Paul's for the Kingdom's great deliverance from the Gunpowder Treason, but it is to be only a small dinner, 3 dishes to a mess.

The Liverymen who were warned to attend to day, but are absent, are all fined 12*d.* each. The money is to be put in the poor box.

Court of Assistants, 5th November 1646.—Lee and Scarborough, the lately elected Renters, desire to be excused—Scarborough because his own occasions call him beyond the seas for one, two, or three months at a time. Lee is admitted to fine (£20), which being made known to him when he was called into Court, he says that the cure is worse than the disease. The Wardens say that they have not made the fine binding on him, but that he may hold the office, if he pleases, which he then resolves to do. Scarborough is then told that his fellow Renter has consented to hold the place, and that the Court are not inclinable to let him fine, and he also promises his best performance of the office.

A subsequent note says that Mr. Lee was discharged from the Rentership in regard to some unexpected disaster.

Court of Wardens, 20th November 1646.—Isaac Hemyngs, fishmonger, desires to renew the lease of his shop in New Fish Street; but as it is not worth £6 a year rent, which he has long paid, he cannot be persuaded to give any fine; but in regard to his trade being a fishmonger, and to his respect to the Company as his landlords, he is willing to give them a keg of sturgeon.

Court of Assistants, 27th November 1646.—Ordered that the new Livery shall be placed according to the dates of their freedoms, except Mr. Myddelton and another, who are to be advanced for special reasons.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Mannynge appears, and when requested to pay his Livery fine refuses, because he thinks he will not be placed in the rank and degree which he expected, and he therefore desires to be excused. It is debated whether Mr. Mannynge shall stand in the Livery according to the time of his freedom, or be advanced, he considering that he deserved to be in the first place of those now chosen. Ultimately it is resolved, by the holding up of hands, that rather than the Company should wrong those whom Mr. Mannynge desires to precede, the Court will spare him from being of the new Livery.

At this Court "the new Livery were called into the parlour everyone in a Livery gown, and after they had all answered to their names, the Court proceeded to the setting of them in their several ranks and places; and after that the Clerk (according to ancient custom of this Company in that behalf used) had put upon everyone on their shoulders the Livery hood, it was declared unto them that they were now admitted into the Clothing of the Company, and were from henceforth to be so esteemed and reputed; after which the Court, according to the vote thereof agreed upon, did rank and place them by couples as they are now entered, which places they are to take and observe amongst themselves at all meetings of the Company."

Mr. Maddox, in Southwark, ought to have long since paid his fine of £20 for the Rentership. It is ordered that Mr. Smithes shall speak with him, and if he will not pay, nor give his bond to pay, within some reasonable time, the Wardens will bring him before the Lord Mayor.

The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen refer to the Company the petition of William Purfrey, who cannot be a freeman by service, because, after having been presented by Alexander Jackson to be his apprentice in November 1638, Purfrey served Thomas Vincent, a goldsmith, but free of the Horners' Company, for 7 years. The indentures, however, were never sealed. The Wardens reply that they find the contents of Purfrey's petition to be true, but that he cannot be admitted a freeman by service, having never been duly bound, and he can only become a freeman by redemption through the especial favour of the Court.

The Renters consider that the addition of the new Livery will make their dinner very expensive, and they ask the Wardens for some help.

Court of Wardens, 16th December 1646.—Charity to Michael Burton, writing master, an ancient member of the Company, to place his son as an apprentice.

Court of Wardens, 8th January 1647.—The weigher to be paid for adjusting the balance, for paper, and "cardells," 10*s*. The Committee of Lords and Commons for making Compositions with Delinquents apply for the use of the great chamber, and their request is granted.

Court of Wardens, 12th February 1647.—Warden Daniel shows a letter from the Earl of Manchester, Speaker of the House and Keeper of the Great Seal, desiring the Wardens to return the names of a jury for the trial of the pix. The reply of the Wardens, which is set out in full, submits the names of 16 persons, including John Wollaston, Thomas Vyner, Robert Jenner, Francis Ashe, John Perryn, and Richard Morrell.

Court of Wardens, 26th February 1647.—Paid Godheard Warren, "Collector for the British Army in Ireland," for 6 months ending 30th April 1646, assessed upon the Hall, £18 19*s.* 2*d.*

"Tewesday the xxiijth of March 1647.

"A COURTE OF ASSISTANTS.

"This Courte beeing purposely called togeather for to heare a peticion read, which is directed to the Lord Maior and Common Councell in the behalfe of the severall Companyes of this Cittye concerning the severall summes of moneys due unto them upon severall loanes, the coppy of the peticion was now read accordingly, and forasmuch as the peticion ittselfe is to bee presented tomorrowe to the Lord Maior and Courte of Aldermen, itt is ordered that Mr. Asshe, Mr. Bedingfield, and Mr. Morrell, or any 2 of them shall attend the Courte of Aldermen tomorrowe when the peticion shalbee presented, to speake therein in the behalfe of this Companye, if occasion shalbee offred. The tenor of which peticion is as followeth, vizt.:—

"TO THE RIGHT HONBLE. the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and Commons of the Cittye of London in Common Councell assembled.

"THE HUMBLE PETICION of the severall Companyes of this Cittye SHOWETH:—

"That your peticioners in obedience to severall letters, precepts, and direccians from the late Lord Maiors and this honourable Courte at the instance of the State, and to shew their readines to doe the Parliament, Kingdome, and Cittye service, did lend in October 1640, 50,000*li.*, and in June 1642, 100,000*li.*, and in August 1643, 50,000*li.*, or thereaboutes; besides the peticioners at the like instance provided and furnished the State with armes to a greate value, which moneys your peticioners took up and borrowed att interest upon their common seales, in hope to have bin repayd the same with intrest thereof long ere this, according to severall promises and ingagements made in that behalfe; yet hetherto they have not receaved their said moneys nor the interest thereof, nor their armes, nor satisfaccion for them, whereby your peticioners are become soe farr indebted as they are forced from time to time to take up new summes at interest, to paye not onely the use of their debtes but alsoe for releiving their poore, and other charitable and publique uses.

"Now forasmuch as your peticioners' common stock both of plate and money is exhausted and payd out, and the number and cryes of their poore are dayly

increased, and intrest money is called for faster than they are able to procure the same, whereby they are ready to sincke under this burden, they beeing noe wayes able to discharge their debtes and ingagementes, and shalbee utterly disabled to make such provisions for corne, armes, and other necessaryes for the publique use, honor, and safety of this Cittye, as heretofore they have donne, unlesse a speedy course be taken for the reimbursement of their moneys: The premisses considered, their humble suite is that this honorable Courte wilbee pleased to conceave and take a fitting and speedy course whereby the said moneys due and oweing to your peticioners may be repayd, that they may subsist and bee inabled to paye their debtes, and releive their poore, and discharge their trustes and publique service, soe well knowne to your Lordship and Worships.

"And they shall pray, etc."

"Wednesday the xxiiijth of March 1647.

"Whereas Mr. Ashe and Mr. Morrell, by order of the last Courte of Assistantes, were desired to attend the Courte of Aldermen this daye aboute the peticion to bee presented to the Common Councell in the name of all the Companyes of this Cittye; now at this Courte the said Mr. Ashe and Mr. Morrell made relacion that they had attended this daye accordingly, and that itt was ordered that all the Companyes should make up their particular accomptes of their principall debtes, and their severall intrestes thereof untill Our Lady day nexte, with respect to the severall dayes of payement and the severall dayes of the receiptes of soe much as had in any way bin receaved in parte thereof. Whereupon this Courte desired Mr. Vaghan, Mr. Ashe, Mr. Bedingfeild, and Mr. Morrell, or any three of them, to cast up and perfect such an accompt for this Companye as by the accomptes of the Companye will appeare to bee payd and receaved, and the intrest thereof according to the time thereof untill Our Lady day next, and deliver in the same as occasion shal bee offred, and as the other Companyes doe in pursuance of the direccion now related."

"MONEY LENT THE STATE BY THIS COMPANY.

	li.	*s.*	*d.*
Payd and lent to the Peerage, the 17th of October 1640 - - - - - - -	3500	00	0
Payd and lent, the xviijth of June 1642, in parte of 7000*li.*, beeing their proporcionable parte of 100,000*li.*, for Ireland - - - -	3000	00	0
Payd and lent more, the 27th of June 1642, in parte as last aforesaid - - - -	2700	00	0
Payd and lent more in full of the said 7000*li.*, the 22th of July 1642 - - - -	1300	00	0
Payd and lent upon the Citty Seale the 5th of September 1643 - - - - -	3500	00	0

	li.	s.	d.
Furnished and lent the State fower score muskettes with rest bandeleers, swords, and beltes, valued and apprized by James Bunce, Alderman, and Peter Cannon, Purveyor Generall, att - -	0120	00	0
Summe totall of the money and armes -	14120	00	0

	li.	s.	d.
Receaved of the Chamberlyn of London, the 26th of September 1644, the first tenth parte of 3500*li.* lent to the Peerage, beeing their proporcionable parte of 3500*li.*, the summe of - - -	0350	00	0
Receaved the second tenth parte of the 3500*li.* lent to the Peerage, as aforesaid, from the Chamberlyn of London, the 20th of July 1646, the summe of - - - - - -	0350	00	0
Receaved of the Commissioners of Excise for one third parte of 3500*li.* lent upon the Citty Seale, charged upon the Excise for a yeare ending the 15th of Aprill 1645, the summe of - -	1166	13	4
Summe totall of the money receaved is -	1866	13	4

	li.	s.	d.
For the intrest of 3500*li.* lent to the Peerage from the 17th of October 1640 to the 26th of September 1644, beeing 3 yeares 11 moneths 9 dayes, is -	1103	13	4
For the intrest of 3150*li.* parte of the said 3500*li.* from the 26th of September 1644 to the 20th of July 1646, beeing 1 yeare 9 moneths 24 dayes, is - - - - -	459	8	0
For the intrest of 2800*li.* (the remaynder of the said 3500*li.*) from the 20th of July 1646 to the 25th of March 1647, beeing 8 moneths 5 dayes, is -	0152	8	10
For the intrest of 3000*li.* (being parte of 7000*li.* lent for Ireland) from the 18th of June 1642 to the 25th of March 1647, beeing 4 yeares 9 moneths 7 dayes, is - - - - -	1155	00	0
For the intrest of 2700*li.* (beeing another parte of the 7000*li.* lent for Ireland) from the 27th June 1642 to the 25th of March 1647, beeing 4 yeares 9 moneths, lesse 2 dayes, is - - -	1025	04	10

	li.	*s.*	*d.*
For the intrest of 1300*li.* (in full of the 7000*li.* lent for Ireland), from the 22th of July 1642 to the 25th of March 1647, beeing 4 yeares 8 moneths 3 dayes, is - - - - - -	0485	18	2
For the intrest of 3500*li.* lent upon the Citty Seale from the 5th of September 1643 to the 15th of Aprill 1644, beeing 7 moneths 10 dayes, is -	0171	02	2
For the intrest of 2333*li.* 6*s.* 8*d.* (beeing two third partes of the said 3500*li.*) from the 15th of Aprill 1644 to the 25th of March 1647, beeing two yeares 11 moneths and 10 dayes, is - -	0549	10	11
Summe totall of the intrest money -	5102	06	3
Principal debt remayning is - -	12253	06	8
Summe total of principal and intrest is -	17355	12	11

"This accompt was made by us whose names are subscribed, Assistantes of the Company of Gouldsmithes, London, the xxxth day of March 1647.

"Ed. Vaghan, Fr. Ashe,
"Hum. Bedingfeild, Rich. Morrell."

On a sheet of paper inserted in the Book is the following :—

"A Perticuler of the Debts oweing to the Company

"Lent for the relife of Ireland upon the publique fayth.

	li.	*s.*	*d.*
1658 & 1659 Rec[eaved] more of the Peerage money -	087	10	0
1654 & 1655 Rec[eaved] more by a lott of 10,000*li.* for landes sold in Ireland in parte of the 100,000*li.* lent for the releife, of which was advanced 7000*li.* by this Company, and of that repayed in part by that lott - - - - -	501	13	4
1654 & 1655 Rec[eaved] more of the Peerage money -	043	15	0
1653 & 1654 Rec[eaved] more of the Peerage money -	043	15	0
1652 & 1653 Rec[eaved] more of the Peerage money -	087	10	0
1651 & 1652 Rec[eaved] more of the Peerage money -	175	00	0"

Court of Assistants, 24th March 1647.—John Barlow and others, under-tenants of Okerthorpe, complain of Henry Strelley, their new landlord. It is ordered that the Wardens shall write, desiring him to bring up the Lady day rent in person and answer the complaint, unless meanwhile the differences have been reconciled.

Court of Assistants, 14th May 1647.—The Company send a letter to the Fishmongers' Company in favour of John Marryott, who petitions the Fishmongers' to settle him in a porter's place at the Custom House.

Resolved "that any person being to be nominated and set down to be in election for any place or office in this Company, or suitor for any lease wherein he is concerned, might withdraw himself out of the Court for such time as the business which concerneth him as aforesaid shall be in debate."

Hurst, a shoemaker by trade, but free of this Company, is translated to the Cordwainers' Company gratis; it is added "that he gave 12*d.* to the poor box."

John Phillips, a poor working goldsmith, petitions the Company to help him to obtain the office of aleconner of the City.

Charity to Antony Stadgell, "almost 100 years."

Court of Assistants, 11th June 1647.—The Clerk produces a copy of an order, made by the Committee of Lords and Commons for His Majesty's Revenue, concerning the ill-making of His Majesty's money, and what course may be taken for the remedy thereof. It is decided that the Wardens shall attend the Committee at the house of Sir Abraham Williams, at Westminster, on Thursday the 17th June.

Court of Wardens, 2nd July 1647.—£19 8*s.* 8*d.* received for the half year's dividend of the New River Company due at Lady day last.

Lady Myddelton applies for some consideration to be shown to the son of Widow Howell, at Cambridge. The Wardens think that the terms of Sir Hugh's will do not admit of this; but, Lady Myddelton "pressing it so vehemently," her request is to be brought before the next Court of Assistants. The Court ultimately decide that as Widow Howell's son is a hopeful religious young man, according to the testimony of Mr. Jackson the minister, 20 nobles shall be given to his mother for him; but she is to be told that this act shall not be taken as a precedent.

"Munday the xxiijth of August 1647.

"This daye Mr. Wardens according to auncient costome, beeing accompanyed with the Assistants in their liverye gownes and whoodes, went and searched for goldsmithes' wares in the severall places hereafter mencioned, in which search they tooke divers wares of goldsmithry from the severall persons hereafter named, vizt.:—from Richard Blackwell, in Leadenhall Streete, 2 little cupps weighing 15 dwt.; from William Stedman, at Algate, 4 seales weighing 13 dwt. and ½; from Clement Pung, in Lumberd Streete, 8 peas rings and two knott

rings, one enameld and two joynt rings, weighing xiiij dwts. 15 grs.; from Francis Stukeley there gold earerings weighing 7 dwts. 16 grs.

"After which they repayred into Cheapside and Foster Lane, and soe to Goldsmithes' Hall, and there put off their gownes, and from thence went in their cloakes to Mr. Peade's in St. Laurence Lane, where they dyned."

"Tewesday the xxiijth of August 1647.

"This daye in the afternoone Mr. Wardens, with divers of the Assistantes in their liverye gownes and whoodes, went into Bartholmew Fayre to search for goldsmithes wares, the particulars whereof, and the persones names from whome they were taken, are as followeth, vizt.:—

"John Wallis, 3 bodkins and a meddall weighing 2 oz. and ½; Edward Greene, 12 payre of claspes flower de luce fashion; Mr. Whitmore, 3 guilt bodkins and two meddalls weighing 1 oz. 1 dwt.; Mr. Quyntyn, 4 bead rings and 2 ameld rings weighing 8 dwts. 4 grains, and 2 thimbles and 2 bodkins weighing 1 oz. 16 grains.

"After which they repayred to Goldsmithes Hall, where the Wardens and Assistantes had a small repast of fruite, and soe they departed."

Court of Wardens, 10th September 1647.—Mrs. Treate desires the Company to take £100 of her money, and allow her £12 per annum during her life, the £100 then remaining to the Company's use for ever; but the Wardens think that an annual payment of £10 will be sufficient, and they will recommend this to the next Court.

Mrs. Treate also moves the Company to take £700 from Mr. Aldridge, and allow him, so long as the money shall remain in the Company's hands, such a considerable sum as the Company shall think fit, but the payment is not to be considered as for interest. The request is to be remembered at the next Court of Assistants.

A later entry states the decision of the Court in both these cases. If Mrs. Treate will pay £100 to the Company, she shall have £10 a year for life; and if Mr. Aldridge will bring his £700 to the Wardens, he shall have the Company's seal to repay the amount at the end of a year, and then to give him such a considerable sum as they think fit; but he is to be told that the Company have refused a greater sum at £5 per cent. interest.

Court of Assistants, 17th September 1647.—Ordered that two or three feoffees of this Company for the New River Water Company shall go with the Wardens to Isaac Jones, the treasurer of that Company, to desire him every half year to detain the Company's share of the dividend until he can pay it to them, because the last half year's dividend was paid to Lady Myddelton, which occasioned the Wardens to go to her in person for it, and with much difficulty they obtained payment thereof.

Ordered also that one of the feoffees shall be chosen to sit at the Courts of the New River Water on the Company's behalf, in the place of Gabriel New-

man. The names of the several feoffees are Newman, Vyner, Vaghan, Ashe, Daniel, Terry, and Perryn.

Mr. Maundy, the goldsmith, surrenders the lease of Mr. Gamon's house in Fleet Street, which was formerly granted to him in trust for Gamon, his wife, and children. Mr. Gamon desires to have the remainder of the term, 15 years, granted to him in his own name, and it is ordered that he shall have a new lease for 15 years in the names of himself and his wife; but the Court being informed that Maundy, previously to the surrender, had granted to Edward Richards an underlease for 7 years from Michaelmas 1645, which is now cancelled, Gamon promises to make Richards a new lease, and the Clerk is directed to keep back Gamon's lease until he has performed his promise.

Valerius Sutton, using the trade of a vintner, is to be translated to the Vintners' Company.

Court of Assistants, 19th October 1647.—Precept from the Lord Mayor requiring the Company to send 5 quarters of wheat meal every Wednesday to Queenhithe market, and to sell it at 6*s.* a bushel; but not more than half a bushel is to be sold to any one person.

Twenty-five bushel sacks are bought for £3 1*s.* 8*d.* to carry the corn to market.

The Clerk reads a letter from Mr. Browne, father of Mr. Rotherham, late rector of the parish of St. John Zacharie, desiring that the tithes due from the Company to Mr. Barton, the present rector, may be stayed in the Company's hands until the end of next term, because of an order which he pretends to have been made in that behalf. As, however, the order is in no way directed to the Company, it is decided that, notwithstanding the same, the Wardens shall pay Mr. Barton the tithes.

Some parishioners appear before the Court, and state that they are informed that the Company intend to put James Soday and his wife, members of the Company, into the house in which Mrs. Westwood lately died, and they urge divers reasons why it would be unfit to place any more persons in that house. The Court promise to consider these representations, and subsequently order that if any tenant shall be admitted into the houses, or rooms, in Steyning Lane, it shall be with the condition that he shall take no under tenants without the license of the Court.

Court of Assistants, 3rd November 1647.—Charity to the poor prisoners in the hole of Wood Street Compter, who are visited with the sickness.

Mr. Langcastell is to be warned against Friday next, being 5th November, to go with the Company to Paules Church, and to dine at the Hall on that day; and he is also to be warned against quarter-day and other Courts of Assistants. On his next appearance a demand is to be made from him for his arrears of rent.

Mr. Morrell makes known that Mr. Jenner is thinking of giving to the Company the great house wherein he dwells in Foster Lane. Subsequently Mr. Vaghan and others are requested to call upon Jenner to confer with him about the settlement o his gift upon the Company.

Court of Assistants, 10th November 1647.—Trial of the dyett of plate brought to the Hall to be touched since the 11th of June last. Weight of plate 4,279 lbs. 9 oz. 1 dwt. 12 grs. The dyett weighed to the fire 17 oz. 16 dwts., and from the fire 17 oz. 9 dwts. Plate broken within the same period 2 lbs. 11 oz. 9 dwts.

The Wardens are directed to pay the sum assessed on the Hall for Sir Thos. Fairfax's army, "for which Mr. Ferne and his partner, collectors, were now attending without to demand the same." The sum paid, £66, is for 6 months.

Considering the great burden laid upon the Hall by monthly assessments, two of the Wardens are requested to move the Committee, who make more use of the Hall and divers rooms than do the Company, to give some allowance for such use (as several Committees do to Sir Abraham Williams at Westminster) towards the payment of the unreasonable taxes rated upon the Hall.

Court of Wardens, 12th November 1647.—Received from Thomas Salesbury £24 for 10 quarters of wheat meal sold at Queenhithe on two market days, from which are deducted the charges 6*s.* 10*d.*, and loss by waste meal 19*s.* 9*d.* Subsequently 12 women complain of short weight of corn sold to them at Queenhithe by Salesbury, and 6*d.* apiece is given to them as compensation.

Court of Wardens, 19th November 1647.—Mr. Bishop (Renter), when asked to go to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, says that until he and his partner (Vyner) shall have such respect from the Company as others of their predecessors have had in the allowance of the sum of £5, he is resolved never to go upon such an occasion. He also says that he is informed that his partner has come to the same resolution, but that if his partner shall decide to go he will also.

Court of Wardens, 14th January 1648.—Eleanor Rawlyns, widow, a member of the Company, desires to renew her lease of premises in Scalding Alley.

Mr. Hanbury offers a fine of £200 for the renewal of the lease of his house in Cheapside for 40 years; and also a fine of £50 for his garden in Jewin Gardens, where he promises to build three new rooms, a pump, and a chimney.

Paid to Messrs. Christmas and Bostock, Collectors of the Ward of Aldersgate Within, for the assessment on the Hall for Sir Thomas Fairfax's army, after the rate of £11 a month for 6 months, £66. By payment thereof the Company are discharged from the payment for the 3 last months of 9 months ending the 25th of December last, according to an ordinance of Parliament in that behalf.

Court of Assistants, 19th January 1648.—A report of the treaty with Mr. Jenner, who intends on the decease of himself and his wife to leave the Company his house in Foster Lane, the purchase whereof had cost him nearly £1,400. The income derivable from the house should be £40 to £45 a year, and a good part of this is to be distributed to the poor. The Court accept the gift, and order the Wardens to give Mr. Jenner thanks. He thereupon appears, and is thanked in person. He promises to bring the title deeds to the Clerk to advise with counsel for the settlement of the house, but he wishes a clause

inserted giving him power to make alterations in the house during his lifetime. The Company on their part desire a clause that they shall not be bound to perform the uses above mentioned longer than the premises shall be of sufficient value to produce the charge thereof.

The daughter of Wotton, late an almsman, is ordered to leave the room where her father died, and give up the key before Easter, and thereupon the Wardens are directed to give her £3 for her father's sake. Otherwise the Company will take such course to eject her as they shall think fit.

Rayne, an almsman, is to go errands and attend the Renters as Wotton did, for which he is to receive 20*s.* a year.

The almsmen petition for the use of the hearse cloth on the occasion of the burial of any of their brethren, according to an alleged ancient custom.

This petition is referred to the Wardens for consideration, and subsequently it is resolved that the almsmen shall hire a hearse cloth for burials, towards which the Company will allow 12*d.* out of the poor box.

Court of Wardens, 29th January 1648.—Mention made of the "George," in Blowebladder Streete, near Little Conduit.

Blowbladder Street was at the east end of Newgate Street, and extended from Butcher Hall Lane (now King Edward Street), to the Conduit, Cheapside. Stow calls it "Bladder Street, of selling bladders there."

This Street is said by some authorities to have derived its name from the butchers, who used to kill and dress their sheep and cattle there, and who were accustomed to blow up their meat with pipes to make it look thicker and fatter than it actually was, for which practice they were punished by the Lord Mayor.—De Foe, *Plague Year*, ed. Brayley, p. 342.

A more obvious derivation, however, may be found in the practice of the vendors of bladders inflating these articles to their utmost dimensions, and then suspending them on poles or cords to dry, and at the same time to notify their wares to purchasers.

Long strings of such inflated bladders of all sizes might be seen a few years ago in by-streets about Newgate Market and Smithfield; and they are still to be noticed in the neighbourhood of the Central Meat Market.

In 1720 the butchers and bladder-sellers appear to have left Blowbladder Street, as Strype says:—

"Blowbladder Street is taken up by milliners, sempstresses, and such as sell a sort of copper-lace, called St. Martin's lace, for which it is of note."

Theodore Hook introduces Blowbladder Street into one of the happiest of his jingles about Queen Caroline:—

"And who were the Company, hey ma'am, ho ma'am?
Who were the Company, ho?
We happened to drop in, with gemmen from Wapping,
And ladies from Blowbladder Row,
Ladies from Blowbladder Row, Row."

Woodbury-Gravure.

SIR THOMAS VYNER, KNT. & BART.

1666.

From the Painting at Goldsmiths' Hall.

But Samuel Foote had been before him. The Alderman's wife, Lady Pentweazel, in that amusing comedy *Taste* (1752), lived here, and says to her husband, "Let us have none of your Blow Bladder breeding. Remember, you are at the Court end of the town."

Leave given by the Wardens to William Bancks, paviour, to take his course at law against Thomas Smith, paviour.

Court of Assistants, 21st February 1648.—Sir Francis Willoughbye produces an obligation whereby the Company are bound to him for £600 on a day long since past, which sum having been formerly sequestered in the Company's hands as part of his estate, he being accounted a delinquent by ordinance of Parliament, the Company was ordered to pay the sum for the use of Parliament, according to an ordinance of the Lords and Commons. The money was paid, and the Company were discharged against Sir Francis Willoughbye, and all other persons, by the ordinance and receipt given.

Sir Francis does not now oppose this order, but says that he has made it appear to Parliament that he was not a delinquent, and that Parliament have lately given him £700 by an order of 8th of December last, a copy of which he shows, and have allowed him interest by another order of the 17th February inst., to be received from the Treasurers at Goldsmiths' Hall in due course. As it is uncertain when Sir Francis will receive payment, he asks the Company to give him the said sum, or what other sum they think fit, and he will assign the £700 to them, with the interest thereon until they receive it. Although the £700 was granted to Sir Francis without any relation to the Company's bond, which he still holds, or to the monies paid to the Parliament as due thereon, yet, if the Company will supply his needs, he will not only assign the said £700, or so much thereof as the Company will furnish him with, and the interest until they receive it, but will also give up to them their bond. The Company agree to supply Sir Francis with £300, but he must not only deliver up the bond, but also sign a general release.

Subsequently the copy of a certificate is given, signed by 4 Wardens and 16 Assistants, with reference to Sir Francis Willoughbye's request.

The certificate sets out all the facts mentioned above, and a subsequent entry shows that £300 was borrowed to pay Sir Francis.

A precept from the Lord Mayor requiring a certificate under the Wardens' hands, stating what quantity of corn, and in what condition, the Company have. It is ordered that the Wardens shall buy new wheat "to spend out with the old French wheat."

A copy of the certificate follows. The Company have 370 quarters of wheat well conditioned, of which 164 quarters, or thereabouts, are at Bridewell, and the rest at Bridge House.

A fine of 40*s.* imposed on the widow of Joseph Tayler on the renewal of the lease of her house in Lillipot Lane is remitted, Alderman Vyner testifying to Mrs. Tayler's poverty, and affirming that he hath himself spent a larger sum in putting the house into repair for her.

Divers trials of Dutch silver plate long since taken from Mr. Holte, in Lumbarde Street, are broken, and he is fined. The wares consist of 2 crucifixes, and sundry dagger hafts, knife hafts, and girdles.

Court of Wardens, 10th March 1648.—Anthony Fickettes is fined 20*s.* for slandering and reviling Mr. Perryn. Mr. Fickettes at once lays down 20*s.*, but the Wardens reduce the fine to 5*s.*, which they put into the poor box.

John Hunter made free. He was formerly apprenticed to Sir Julius Cæsar, deceased, late a member of this Company, and after the death of Sir Julius the service was continued to Lady Cæsar. The facts are testified to by Mr. John Beckley, merchant taylor, in St. Paul's Churchyard, and Edward Hughes, cook, in Fleet Street, until the said cook went into the service of Parliament, and for the period after that date the other voucher was William Hill, upholder, dwelling with Lord Wharton.

Court of Wardens, 31st March 1648.—Distribution of the Company's charity, including money from the poor box, £15 7*s.*, "the poor of the Company mightily increasing."

Court of Wardens, 1st May 1648.—£43 4*s.* received for 18 quarters of wheat meal sold to the churchwardens of St. Stephen's Church, in Coleman Street.

Two alienation fines received from Joseph Gillman and put into the poor box.

Court of Assistants, 10th May 1648.—Divers letters from Mr. Strelley, directed to the Clerk, are read concerning a difference between him and one of his under tenants at Okerthorpe, and also a letter from Mr. Newton on the under tenant's behalf. It is ordered that the Clerk shall write to Mr. Strelley that the Company advise him not to be rigorous with any of his tenants, and to suffer the tenant in question to enjoy the farm from which he intends to put him out, doing in such matters as his predecessors did, and as any other present or future tenant ought to do. The Company are confident that as old Mr. Strelley left the regulation of the manor, and the several distributions of the rent, to the judgement and discretion of the Company according to his will, so no doubt he, by giving to the Company the freehold and inheritance of the estate, did always intend that the Company's tenant, who hath a long lease, but determinable at his death, should not in any way oppress any of his under tenants, or their posterity; because it appears by old Mr. Strelley's will that the tenants' children born upon the manor are to be preferred, and are to reap the benefit of such distributions as they are capable of taking before those of his own name or kindred. If, therefore, Mr. Strelley will permit the under tenants to enjoy their possessions as formerly, reconciling the differences (if any happen) between themselves without complaint to the Company by either party, then the Company will hold him in good esteem; but if he deal otherwise with his under tenants, the Company will take such action ill at his hands, and he must not expect any future favour from them. The Clerk is ordered to send Mr. Newton a copy of the above letter.

Court of Wardens, 2nd June 1648.—Mr. Presseck desires the Wardens to call a Court of Assistants that he may be discharged from the office of Touch Warden, and he will submit to the Court's judgement with reference to a fine. Subsequently the fine imposed is £30. Mr. Edward Tutt is elected Touch Warden in Mr. Presseck's place.

Court of Assistants, 7th June 1648.—It is ordered that £33, for three months' assessment upon the Hall for Sir Thomas Fairfax, shall be paid to the collectors, who are waiting without.

40*s.* paid to John Howell, a young man and approved scholar, fit for the University, towards his preferment in learning, and his charges to initiate him into the University, where his father affirms that he is now going. The payment is not to be drawn into a precedent.

Court of Assistants, 16th June 1648.—Mr. Jenner asks for repayment of £500 due to him from the Company, and this sum is accordingly borrowed for the purpose from Mr. Henry Okeridge, of Wydhill, Wilts.

Court of Assistants, 21st June 1648.—Trial of the dyett of plate brought to the Hall to be touched since the 10th November last, 667 lbs. 4 oz. 9 dwts. The dyett weighed to the fire 25 oz. 6 dwts.; from the fire 25 oz. Plate broken during the same period 27 lbs. 11 oz. 1 dwt.

A precept from the Lord Mayor summoning the Livery of the Company to meet at Guildhall, on the 24th of June, for the purpose of choosing Sheriffs, Chamberlain, Bridge Master, Auditors of the City Accounts, and Ale-conners. The Livery are to meet at the Hall first, as, without such orderly coming, it cannot be so well prevented but that others, who have no interest in the said election, may intrude themselves in borrowed gowns, to the disturbance of the said election. It is ordered that the Livery shall be warned, and that the Beadle shall take the Mayor's precept with him to show, if required.

Court of Wardens, 22nd June 1648.—Give upp daye. Ready money £20.

Court of Wardens, 21st July 1648.—Corne daye. There are at Bridewell 3 parcels, in all amounting to 164 quarters 7 bushels 3 pecks, and at the Bridge House, in the Bell Granary, 4 parcels, in all 166 quarters 7 bushels 3 pecks.

The tenants of the Company in arrear are to be warned to appear on Friday next to show cause why they will not pay their rents.

Court of Wardens, 4th August 1648.—Received for quarterage £12, for collecting which £4 is paid to Mr. Hastings.

Court of Assistants, 18th August 1648.—A petition is received from Mr. Strelley's tenants in Derbyshire complaining of hard usage by their landlord, and letters from them and from Strelley to the Clerk are read. It is ordered that two Wardens, Sir John Wollaston, and others, shall peruse the petition and letters, and draw up such order as they shall think reasonable, sending copies to both Strelley and the tenants.

£50 is given to Alderman Vyner for the charges of his Shrievalty this next year.

Charity to Marryott's wife, who is very lame, 10*s.*; and a weekly pension of 12*d.*—voluntary alms—is given to Robert Hunney, a poor blind man free of the Company.

19th August 1648.—This day the Wardens went to Westminster by water, and returned by land, searching for goldsmiths' wares exposed to sale, and they seized the following goods:—

From Bartholomew Patman, in Westminster, 2 Death's heads, 3 hoops, "3 ameld, and 1 hand-in-hand."

From John Matthews, in the Strand, 3 small hoop rings, 6 clasps, and 9 fan handles.

From William Ayliffe, at the New Exchange, "a head of a rest, a scowrer, and worme," a tobacco box, 2 antique jars, 1 toothpick case, a little porringer with a cover, 2 hooks, and a pair of "tarryeing irons," all of silver.

From Edward Sharpe, in the Strand, 2 hoop rings, 12 seals, and 2 pairs of buttons.

From George Courthop, 6 rings "enameld," and 6 pieces of garnish for a belt.

From Robert Harbert, 4 tobacco stoppers.

From Robert Harrison, 3 pair of claspes, 2 claspes for a book, 3 medals, 3 tobacco stoppers, 2 thimbles, and a toothpick.

From Thomas Totney, 4 buttons, 3 medals, 2 tobacco stoppers, and an ear-picker.

From Robert Welsted, 6 ameld rings.

From Francis Allen, 16 pairs of claspes.

23rd August 1648.—This day the Wardens searched eastward through Aldgate, and returned to the Hall through Fanchurch Street, Lumbarde Street, Cheapside, and Foster Lane, and they seized the following wares:—

From John Bird, of Aldgate, 6 small gold rings.

From William Stedman, 2 hand-in-hand rings, and 1 hoop.

From Samuel Hopton, in Fanchurch Street, 3 funnel cups.

From John Smyth, 4 ameld rings, and 3 small Death's heads.

From William Hough, in Lumbarde Street, 3 ameld rings, and 2 hand-in-hand rings.

From George Dixon, 2 sealed rings, 2 great hoops, and 2 little hoops.

From James Yates, 2 small hoops.

From John Crumpton, 3 "jemall" rings, one hoop, and one hand-in-hand.

From Samuel Latch, 4 ameld and 4 plain hoops, and 6 silver gilt rings.

From Robert Limpany, 3 ameld rings, one plain ring, and 4 ear-rings.

From Thomas Maddox, in Cheapside, 2 salts, one seal, and one ameld.

From John Coker, 2 gold buttons.

From John Marlowe, 2 great hoops, 3 small hoops, and 1 Death's head.
From William Yates, 2 "jemalls," 1 knot, 1 maze, 1 seal ring, and 1 "pease" ring.

24th August 1648.—Bartholomew day.

The Wardens and Assistants went into the Fair, and making trial by the touch of many small wares belonging to John Ellyott found none that were not good; but, on their return to the Hall, they took from Joane Wheeler, who keeps shop under Aldersgate Church, 4 silver medals.

Subsequent entries show that most of the wares taken from William Yates, Robert Harrison, Joane Wheeler, William Ayliffe, John Bird, George Courthop, William Stedman, Edward Sharpe, and Robert Welsted, were found worse than standard, and were broken.

Certain wares belonging to William Urneston were also broken, and Urneston, "being free of the Tallow Chandlers' and keeping a goldsmiths' shop," was sworn to the ordinances of this Company, and paid for his oath 2*s.* 4*d.*

Court of Wardens, 22nd September 1648.—The Company offer the loan of plate to Alderman Vyner during his Shrievalty, and the plate is subsequently described in an indenture by which the loan is carried into effect. The inventory agrees with that of the plate lent to Wollaston and Gibbs when they were Sheriffs, but there is one standing cup, the gift of the late Mr. Sherley, and 2 nests of silver pinckt bowls, less.

28th September 1648.—On this day 4 Wardens and 2 Assistants meet at St. James's Church, in Lumberde Street, about 8 a.m., in their gowns, foynes, and hoods, and go to Vyner's house, from whence they accompany him to the Guildhall to take his oath as Sheriff. The Clerk and Beadle lead the way, the youngest Assistants following them, after whom come the Wardens next to the Sheriff, who walks between 2 Aldermen to the Guildhall, where he is sworn. The Wardens and Assistants return with Vyner to his house and dine, after which they proceed again to the Guildhall, where the new and old Sheriffs meet accompanied by 16 members of their respective Companies. Because Newgate is visited by the plague the new Sheriffs take possession of their 4 several prisons, and of the prisoners therein, by receiving the charge of them from the old Sheriffs, with the keys of the several prisons, and a list of the names of the prisoners, whom the 4 keepers of the prisons, being in readiness with their keys, do severally acknowledge to be in their custody. After this ceremony the Company bring Sheriff Vyner to his house again.

30th September 1648.—16 members of the Company, as before, meet at Mr. Sheriff's house and accompany him to the Guildhall, he riding, where they meet the other Sheriff—Mr. Browne, free of the Wood-Mongers' Company. The officers of both Companies lead the way, the youngest Assistants following next, and the procession goes to the "Three Cranes," Sir John Wollaston riding as Lord Mayor (his Lordship being sick). There both Companies take barge to Westminster to present the Sheriffs, and return in the same barge, which was

borrowed from the Fishmongers' Company, each Company bearing half the charge (£3), and after landing they dine with Sheriff Vyner at his house.

Court of Wardens, 6th October 1648.—The quarter's tithes, 45*s.*, are paid to Mr. Deputy Morrell by virtue of an order of the Committee for Plundered Ministers of the 22nd September last, which order remains with Deputy Morrell, who is to provide a minister to serve the cure of this parish till 1st of June next.

Court of Assistants, 18th October 1648.—An account of the differences between Mr. Strelley, the Company's tenant of Okerthorpe, in Derbyshire, and several of his under tenants, both parties being heard in support of their cases. Mr. Strelley's demands are as follows:—

1. That the tenants shall pay fines in respect of their being his tenants in addition to the usual yearly rent.
2. That they shall perform certain boons, or services, besides their rent.
3. That he shall have a heriot upon the death of each under tenant.

Whereupon the tenants agree to the following:—

1. To give to their landlord at New Year Tide a couple of hens or capons.
2. To take leases, if they please.
3. To keep their farms in repair, timber being found for them upon the premises.
4. To pay their rents within 20 days after the usual rent days.

They submit their differences to the award of the Wardens and Assistants, who postpone their decision, desiring the parties to reconcile their differences, if they can; but, failing this, the Company will make an order. Subsequently, as no settlement is arrived at, the Court make the following order:—

1. The tenants shall pay to Strelley by way of fine $\frac{3}{4}$ths of a year's rent, half at Martlemas, and half at Candlemas.
2. Strelley shall grant leases in writing, and the tenants shall accept them from him, at their cost, for such terms as shall be mutually agreed, but the leases must terminate at his death. The tenants shall keep their farms in repair.
3. The tenants shall give a couple of good hens or capons at New Year Tide.
4. They shall pay their usual yearly rents within 20 days after the usual rent days.
5. Yearly boons and services shall be performed, and heriots shall be paid, as in Philip Strelley's time.

Copies of this order are to be sent to Henry Strelley, and to Mr. Luton on behalf of the tenants, with covering letters desiring Strelley and the tenants to meet and send to the Company a certificate of the usages and customs of the manor, and also of the amount of timber thereon.

Court of Wardens, 3rd November 1648.—£25 paid for 71 yards of cloth for the 18 almsmen's gowns, and for a gown for Francis Robinson, the Hall Porter. The cloth is bought from Thomas Hall, draper, by St. Antholin's Church.

Court of Assistants, 8th November 1648.—Trial of the dyett of plate brought to be touched since the 21st June 1648. Weight of the plate 2927 lbs. 3 oz. 2 dwts. The dyett weighed to the fire 12 oz. 4 dwts.; from the fire 12 oz. Plate broken during the same period 4 lbs. 9 oz. 18 dwts.

A voluntary pension of £5 a year is given to John Rundle, late of the Clothing.

A motion is made by Mr. Ashe to appoint tackle porters to wait at the Custom House, as other Companies do. The Aldermen who belong to this Company are desired to assist in this business, and Sir John Wollaston says that he is Governor of the Porters, and if Mr. Sawyer, Clerk of the Porters, and the Company's Clerk will meet him, he will see what can be done.

The parishioners of St. Anne, Aldersgate, desire to renew the lease of a tenement in Lillypot Lane, wherein they keep Theodosia Smyth, who is maintained at the charge of the parish, allowing a man and his wife, who look after her, a dwelling in the house. The Company agree that the parishioners shall have a new lease gratis at the old rent (19*s.* 8*d.*) if they will pay the arrears, and the Company will also allow 12*d.* a week towards keeping Mrs. Smyth.

Court of Wardens, 24th November 1648.—At this Court the new Renters appear, and the Wardens direct them to make their dinner on the 14th of December. They are reminded that they must ask the Assistants' wives. Subsequently the Renters desire to be excused from inviting the Assistants' wives, and later still the dinner is put off on account of the troublesome times, the Renters promising to make it at a fortnight's warning.

Court of Assistants, 16th December 1648.—Widow Parker has enjoyed her pension of 12*d.* a week though she has again married. The pension is to be taken from her and given to Mrs. Peacock.

Charles Lamyng and his wife petition that they may stay in Browne's house in Shoe Lane, which is to be pulled down, till Lady day. The petition is granted on the applicants giving sureties to avoid the house when required so to do.

The New River dividend, £19 3*s.* 6*d.*, is received, and the Company agree to add thereto 6*s.* 6*d.*, so that 26*s.* may be given to each of 15 persons who are named.

Court of Assistants, 8th January 1649.—The Clerk asks for plain "shutting windows" of deal to the 5 windows in the garrets of his house in the Hall, and another to the great window in the porch of his entry, for the safety of his house in case the soldiers shall be quartered in any of the neighbours' houses, or in the Hall. The Clerk is to get what he requires as cheaply as he can, and he will be reimbursed the expense.

"At the rising of this Court Mr. Wardens were constrained, after all the distributions, to distribute 20*s.* to divers unruly people, men and women, which men pretended to be maimed soldiers, before they could get them dismissed and quite out of the Hall, fearing some outrage to be offered."

Court of Assistants, 8th January 1649.—The Court is summoned specially to consider the payment of the assessment rated upon the Company for the real and personal estate of Goldsmiths' Hall, "being valued to be worth £180 per annum for the real estate, which at the rate of 2*d.* a pound for a month is 30*s.* a month; and for the personal estate belonging to the Hall 10*s.* a month, which is 40*s.* a month;" the total for the year's payment ending at Lady day next being £24. The collectors, with Mr. Richard Gibbs, one of the Councilmen of this Ward, are outside. There was only 9 months' assessment, £18, due at Christmas last, and the rest, £6, will be due at Lady day. The Common Council and the collectors wish the Company to pay for the whole year at once, in respect of the great sum of money which is to be advanced on Thursday next to pay the Army. It is agreed to pay the whole sum to-morrow morning.

The new rents in Kerry Lane, Foster Lane, and Gutter Lane are assessed 2*d.* a pound a month. The collectors enquire if the Company will pay, but it is ordered that the collectors shall obtain the sums from the tenants, who shall deduct the same from their rents.

Court of Wardens, 12th January 1649.—Mr. Portman, in Lombard Street, a member of this Company, causes Mr. Perryn, in Cheapside, also a member, to be warned to appear before the Wardens on his complaint about a bargain made by one Peter Goodlyng, on Portman's behalf, with Perryn concerning the sale of a pearl necklace, for which he has received from Goodlyng £200, and there is £80 yet to be paid. Perryn says that he had nothing to do with Portman concerning the pretended bargain, but that he will show what passed between Goodlyng and himself when time shall serve. Both parties give bonds for £400 to abide by the Wardens' decision. Shortly afterwards Perryn comes and says that he has been arrested at Portman's suit since the last Court, and that this breach of the submission to arbitration was not his doing.

Court of Assistants, 16th February 1649.—Mrs. Rawlinson, a widow, under-tenant of the house and garden in Jewin Gardens lately belonging to Captain Williams, is a suitor for a lease in reversion. It appears that Wilmer has bought the existing lease, which will expire three years after Mrs. Rawlinson's underlease, and he threatens to turn her out. The Quartermaster-General, Gravenor, appears on Mrs. Rawlinson's behalf, and asks the Company to grant her a lease reserving to themselves all accommodation thereof in case they shall wish to make a way into Aldersgate Street. It is ordered that, if the Company shall not require the premises for the above purpose, Mrs. Rawlinson shall be preferred as a suitor in Wilmer's place. If he turn her out he must not expect any favour from the Company. Warden Terry, or the Clerk, is to speak with Wilmer on the subject.

Mr. Walters, a plasterer, of Flower de Luce Court, near the Hall, is a suitor to have a lease in reversion after the termination of Mr. Britten's lease, which will expire three years after his own under-lease. Walters says that Mr. Britten will turn him out unless he pays an increased rent, and that during the time that he is so put out the house, if let to another tenant, may be defaced, so as to be of little value either to the Company or to himself. He asks that an inventory may be made of what belongs to the house, and ought not to be removed. It is ordered that the Wardens shall adopt this course, and that on the expiration of Mr. Britten's lease, Mr. Walters shall move for a new lease. Morrell, on Britten's behalf, says that if Walters will stay during the whole of Britten's term, and pay the same rent as at present, he shall not be put out.

Mr. Jenner has agreed to purchase from Mrs. Fryer the house in Aldersgate Street in which he dwells, and the Company may have it for £400 if the title be good. £40 must, however, be paid out of the £400 to take off the sequestration which lies upon the owner of the house. It is agreed to purchase the house, with the view to make a way out of Jewin Gardens into Aldersgate Street, if the title can be secured, and some of the Wardens are to advise with counsel respecting Mr. Henry Fryer's will, and other writings, which are in the possession of Sir Thomas Bedingfeild. If Sir Thomas can be of counsel his advice is to be taken.

Subsequently the Wardens go to Sir Thomas Bedingfeild in Gray's Inn. He is of opinion that if Dr. John Fryer, the executors who are trustees, and Mrs. Bridget Fryer do all join in a deed, the assurance will be good. If Mrs. Fryer marry again, it will not be a good assurance unless Dr. Fryer joins; and, if she so marry, the house will be liable to charitable uses. It is thought fit that Mrs. Fryer shall give good security "that if in case she marry again then to pay a certain sum of money back again."

A later entry shows that the opinion of Sir Robert Berkeley was also taken, and that, as it appeared that the house was chargeable with several annuities for ever, and with charitable uses which were uncertain, yet issuing out of all the premises mentioned in the will whereof the said house was part, the Company decided to proceed no further with the purchase.

Captain Manning presents, in remembrance of his late father, a silver standing cup and cover of white plate, weighing 50½ oz. The gift is thankfully accepted, and a present of 5*s.* is given to Captain Manning's servant.

Court of Wardens, 2nd March 1649.—Sir William Myddelton writes asking for the loan of the picture of his father. The request is granted, and the picture is to be returned before the 10th of April.

Paid Mr. Fern and his partner, collectors for the arrears of 4 assessments before Our Lady day 1648, imposed upon Goldsmiths' Hall towards the payment of arrears of such as were poor and not able to pay, and of others that were dead and gone away, £5.

Court of Wardens, 23rd March 1649.—The Wardens appoint the Renters' Dinner for Thursday the 12th April. Gellibrand, one of the Renters, wishes that

the dinner may be forborne, or that it may be the last, and so wholly extinguished, accounting it a great oppression upon the members of the Company. He asks that the almsmen may be excluded, promising that the Company shall be attended far better without them than with them, "with this further expression that he will undergo a commitment to prison rather than any of them should attend at their dinner."

The Wardens promise to consider this request, and at their next Court it is agreed that they shall have 7 or 8 of the almsmen at the dinner, and give the others 12*d.* each to be absent.

Paid 10*s.* to Mr. Tyler and Mr. Chambers, churchwardens of St. John Zacharie, towards the relief of goodwife Hancocke, "who lies very sick and extraordinary chargeable to the parish."

The following account of a "View" is interesting:—

"An Especiall View taken of Mr. Mannyng's Shop and Mr. Death's House, in Cheape.

"A view taken the ixth of Aprill 1649 in Cheapside in the 2 cellers, shopps, and entryes, now in the holding of Mr. Mannyng and Mr. Death, their several tennantes or assignes, of the lands belonging to the Company of Goldsmithes, and of the landes of Sir John Lees now in the several holdings of Mr. Pettitt and Mr. Vaughan, as Sir John Lees' tennantes, in their presence and in the presence of Mr. Stanley and Mr. Daniel, two of the Wardens of the Companye of Goldsmithes, London, as followeth, vizt.:—

"It is agreed by the workemen viewers, whose names are subscribed, that the wall betweene the 2 cellers next the streete, conteyning in length southward from the street 24 foote or thereaboutes, is a partye wall, and that it is soe defective that of necessitye it must bee taken downe and new built for the secureng of the houses and shops over it, and that there must bee a gutter of lead layd upon the wall to carey the water which belongs to the Goldsmithes' lands of 45 foote in length from the street southwards, which watercourse or gutter beeing now of stone and very defective, our opinions are to have it made of leade to prevent a defect for the future, and the gutter to bee layd at the proper costes and charges of the Goldsmithes, or their tenantes, by reason it carryeth noe other water.

"Subscribed by:

"John Burridge, } Bricklayers.
"Robert Nedler, }

"Anthony Jarman, } Carpenters."
"Thomas Durber, }

Sir John Wollaston moves the Wardens that, if need be, the Clerk may attend the Attorney General or others appointed about the trial of the pix, or the making of new standard pieces, and show the pix books for matter of precedents; and the Clerk is licensed to do this.

Court of Assistants, 27th April 1649.—A petition is received from Mr. Strelley asking for an abatement of rent during these hard times, to which the Company reply that, as all the rent is distributed for charitable uses, there can be no abatement allowed.

Court of Wardens, 11th May 1649.—The Wardens tell the old Renters that they must make their dinner next quarter-day, but the Renters refuse, saying that the custom has been lately broken, and they are loth that their successors shall say that it has been revived by them.

Court of Assistants, 23rd May 1649.—The Clerk makes known that the Lord Mayor desires the Company to provide more corn, for they had in February last but 230 quarters, whereas they should be stored with 700 quarters; that a great store of foreign corn has lately come into the Kingdom; and that Parliament requires the Companies to provide corn according to their proportions. It is ordered that the Wardens shall buy more corn as soon as they can, provided that it be fit for store and can be purchased at a reasonable price, so that the Company may not be much losers thereby.

Gibbons is fined £30 to be excused from the office of Touch Warden, "but is to hold his rank and degree in the Company as if he had personally served the same."

Mr. Sharpe, a goldsmith in the Strand, and two other goldsmiths, his neighbours, present a petition to the Court, but addressed to Parliament, in the names of all artificers in this City and Westminster, for the redress of several abuses in all trades and arts by foreigners, aliens, and strangers, and they desire the signatures of members of the Court thereto. The Court commend Mr. Sharpe's care and approve of the petition, but they do not think the signature thereof by any members of the Court desirable. Mr. Sharpe then asks leave to read the petition to the Generality of the Company now in the Hall and to obtain signatures from them. This the Court do not oppose.

Court of Assistants, 28th May 1649.—The Court are specially summoned to hear read the new petition prepared by the Clerks of the 12 principal Companies, on behalf of all the Companies of the City, directed to the Lord Mayor and Common Council, praying that the former petition presented about two years ago concerning the great sums lent by the Companies at the instance of the State, for the payment of which no course has been taken, may be revived. The Companies' prayer is that the Court of Common Council will take speedy care for their help and prevent their utter ruin. The petition is approved, and it is thought fit that it shall be presented with expedition. The Clerk informs the Company that the Wardens have lately received a precept from the Mayor to appear to-morrow before the Court of Aldermen and certify what corn they have, and that he has made out a certificate that the amount is 216 quarters; that as the Wardens of other Companies will also come before the Mayor at the same time and on the same business, the petition, he thinks, may be mentioned to the Mayor at the same time.

John Hastings is elected Beadle *vice* Ralphe Robinson, deceased, who is to be buried this afternoon in St. John Zacharie's church. The new Beadle is to be settled in his lodgings as soon as convenient.

Court of Wardens, 10th June 1649.—Nicholas, son of William Dawes, is made free by patrimony and admitted, but his oath is respited. Meantime the Wardens are to present him at Guildhall to the Chamberlain "to take such oath as in that behalf is lately ordained and taken by every freeman that is now made free of this City."

Mr. William Vyner and Mr. Bishop, late Renters, are asked by the Wardens to make a small dinner to the Assistants instead of their audit dinner, which they omitted to make at the audit of their accounts, and which example the last Renters follow. They both answer that if Courthop and Gerard will make a dinner instead of their audit dinner, they will do the like. Mr. White and Mr. Sancky make the same unswer.

Mr. Judd has two small salts in the Assay House which were brought without scrolls and found agreeable to standard; but Warden Stanley refuses to touch them until he has seen the scrolls, which are then brought, and after two trials are found 3 dwts. worse than standard. Mr. Judd says that he does not doubt that if the salts and scrolls were tried together they would pass for good, but Warden Stanley tells him that that may not be, but that, if he will, the scrolls can be tried once more. Mr. Judd, however, rather than wait till next week, agrees that the scrolls shall be broken, but no fine is imposed because the Wardens are satisfied that Mr. Judd's servant omitted to set on the scrolls unknown to his master, who would not have hazarded the salts for so small a gain.

Court of Assistants, 14th June 1649.—Trial of the dyett. Plate brought in since the 8th of November last 4790 lbs. 2 oz. 9 dwts. The dyett weighed to the fire 19 oz. 19 dwts. From the fire 19½ oz. Plate broken during the same period 27 lbs. 1 oz. 2 dwts.

The will is read of Ralphe Robinson, late Beadle, who bequeaths to the Company £200. It appears, however, that the Company owed Robinson £300, and the balance is therefore to be paid to Robinson's executors.

The new Wardens and Officers have read to them the customary oaths, "though they were not now sworn for reasons well known to the Court." The newly elected Beadle also has read to him the oath which concerns his place, and he is admonished to observe it as if he had been sworn.

Court of Wardens, 15th June 1649.—Give upp daye. Ready money £10.

The almsmen appear as usual. The pensions of absentees are to be stopped, if it be found that any of their gowns are in pawn, till they appear in their own gowns.

The Wardens reconcile a difference between Stephen Monteage, Thomas Dobson, and John Lee concerning a "turkeys" (turquoise) ring stolen from Mr. Monteage, bought by Dobson for 28*s*., and sold to Lee for 35*s*. It is

ordered that Mr. Monteage shall pay Lee 31*s.* for the ring, and that Mr. Dobson shall pay Mr. Lee 7*s.*

Court of Wardens, 29th June 1649.—Paid to the collectors for the British Army in Ireland, for 26 weeks' assessment on the Hall, ending October 1646, £3 18*s.*

Court of Assistants, 12th July 1649.—A petition is read from the inhabitants of Deane, in Cumberland, complaining of misdemeanours committed by Thomas Watson, schoolmaster there, and his neglect in teaching; together with a letter from Watson complaining of being turned out of the school without the authority of the Company, who placed him there, and of one Richard Fletcher being placed in the school. He asks for a copy of the information, and that the business may be examined by the Commissioners for the County, and be certified to the Company. It is ordered that he shall have a copy, and the Court desire that the Governor of Carlisle and others, with the settled Committee of the County, shall examine the parties and certify to the Company, who will take this action as a special favour from them. In the meantime the Company will acknowledge no schoolmaster but Thomas Watson, whose salary, however, is suspended until the business shall be settled. The Clerk is to send 2 copies of this order to the inhabitants and Watson, and is to write requiring the parties to act in accordance therewith.

Court of Wardens, 13th July 1649.—Complaint is made of the great abuse offered by John Clynte to some of the gutters in Batchelors' Alley, to the prejudice of the Company's buildings there and of the Broderers' wall; his pension is to be stopped till further order. A later entry shows that after an interval of 6 months Clynte's pension was restored "on condition that he live for the time to come more civilly and honestly," and this he promised to do.

23rd August 1649.—Bartholomew Eve. The Wardens and some of the Assistants search in Fanchurch Street, Lombard Street, the Poultry, Cheapside, and Foster Lane, and seize numerous wares, including 10 napkin hooks and 6 razor hafts garnished with silver.

On the next day search is made at the Fair, but only 4 goldsmiths are found within the precinct, and nothing is discovered bad enough to be taken away.

The workman who made the above-mentioned razor hafts is fined 6*s.* 8*d.*, and is ordered to make satisfaction to the shopman.

Court of Assistants, 12th October 1649.—Francis Allen and Thomas Noell, who have been chosen Aldermen, are to be admitted Assistants.

Court of Assistants, 24th October 1649.—A precept is received from the Lord Mayor, dated the 23rd October, requiring that the Arms of the late King shall be removed "out of such things as you are to use," and that the Arms of the Commonwealth shall be substituted. This precept is given in full.*

* The Act declaring and constituting the people of England a Commonwealth was proclaimed 19th May 1649.

"LORD MAIOR'S PRECEPT FOR A NEW BANNER.

"At this Courte were read two preceptes from the Lord Maior, the tenor whereof was as followeth, vizt.:—

"'To the Master and Wardens of the Company of Goldsmithes.—By the Maior.

"'Whereas by Order of Courte this daye it is agreed that the Right Honourable Thomas Foote, now Lord Maior elect, at the usuall tyme when hee is to take his oath at Westminster (which is to bee on Munday, the xxxth day of this instant October) shalbee attended, both by land and by water, to Westminster and back againe to his Lordship's house in Clement Lane, London, by the several Companyes of this Cittye in their liveryes in such manner as in auncient times hath bin accustomed, and to take their places and performe all things incident thereunto as may conduce to the quiett, peaceable, and orderly performance thereof. In pursueance whereof theis are to will and require you to take speciall care that your Companye doe furnish themselves with barges, streamers, and other things as shalbee fitt for that service, and that you cause timely notice to bee given to your Livery to prepare themselves in such fitting manner as a service of that consequence shall require, and that they doe attend his Lordship in your barges to Westminster and in his Lordship's, and in his Lordship's (*sic*) returne from thence to Baynard's Castle, and from thence to attend his Lordship in their severall standings, rankes, and places, according to their precedency, to his Lordship's house, and then to dispose of themselves as they shall see cause, and herein not to fayle as you tender the honor and service of this Cittye. This xviijth of October 1649.

"'Sadler.'

"'To the Master and Wardens of the Company of Gouldsmithes.—By the Maior.

"'Whereas you are required by a precept to attend the Right Honble. the Lord Maior elect in his goeing to Westminster on Munday next, theis are to give you notice that according to an Act order (*sic*) of Parliament you doe remove the Armes of the late King out of such things as you are to use in that service, and that insteed thereof you place the Armes of the Commonweale. Guihald this 23rd of October 1649.

"'Sadler.'

"After the reading whereof, both of them beeing taken into consideracion togeather, with the relacion of a conferrence this morning betweene some of the Wardens and Mr. Deputy Morrell, and Mr. Allen, the herrald painter in Little Britten, who hath undertaken that if hee might have notice this night of the Companyes resolucion to make a new banner, hee would undertake to have itt in a readines to bee used upon Munday next in the service of that daye. And, thereupon, after some debate of the busines, it was put to question whether a new

banner with the Armes of the Commonweale should bee made against Munday next to bee used in the service of that day or not? And it was resolved by the ballett box that a new banner should bee soe made and to bee used accordingly, the care whereof is referred to the Wardens now present, and that Mr. Allen may have notice thereof delivered unto him this night."

It appears by a later entry that the price paid for the new banner was £6 10*s.*

The Wardens agree with James Hodson, William Piggins, and Robert Carlell for a noise of 6 trumpets on Lord Mayor's Day, for which they are to receive 30*s.*

The Wardens have conference with the cook, and order the following bill of fare:—

Breakfast: Boiled mutton and broth; black and white puddings.

Dinner: 8 messes of meat, 7 dishes to a mess; pullets and white broth; roast beef; roast goose; mynce pies; tongue and udder; roast capons; tart.

A copy of this bill is given to the cook to be taken by him to the Renters, who are to provide a dinner accordingly.

A difference is heard between John Davenporte, late apprentice, and his master, Thomas Kimble, who is unwilling to make his apprentice free. Davenporte pretends that he served his time in the late wars in the service of the State, and he produces warrants under the hands of 3 several captains. His master desires to have copies of these warrants, and the Wardens' decision is reserved.

Court of Assistants, 10th November 1649.—Warden Ashe, who has been at Clothworkers' Hall on the occasion of the funeral of Robert Davyes, a late member of that Company, mentions certain tables hung up in the parlour there with the names and gifts of benefactors thereon. He thinks that the want of such a practice in this Company is a hindrance and discouragement to some who might be benefactors, if they saw that their memory would be preserved to posterity.

Warden Ashe considers also that the honour of the Company is neglected by the small attendance of the Livery when the Wardens go to two sermons (one day being the 5th of November, a day which ought never to be forgotten by this nation for their great deliverance from the Gunpowder Treason), there not being above twelve Liverymen present on either of these occasions. He thinks the reason to be that there are no social meetings as was formally the case on like occasions, and he suggests setting up benefactors' Arms as formerly, and also having their names and gifts mentioned on written tables; and in order to uphold the government of this Company, he proposes that their former sociable meetings (which he terms Love Feasts) shall be revived. A committee is appointed to consider the above proposals.

New Renters are elected. The substance of the oath taken by former Renters is read to them, but the swearing is deferred "for such reasons as are well known unto the Company."

Mr. Strelley desires some abatement from his rent in respect of the taxes which he and his tenants pay. His request is refused, as the rent is distributed for charitable uses.

The Company agree to give 20*s.* to release Hugh Richardson, goldsmith, from Ludgate Prison, but the money is not to be paid until it shall be found that the sum is sufficient to effect his release.

Court of Assistants, 15th November 1649.—The Court is summoned specially to receive a warrant under the Seal of the Council of State, dated the 14th of November and subscribed by the Lord President, whereby it appears that there has been a warrant issued from the Council of State for the payment of £100 to the Wardens of the Company for the manufacture of 2 standard pieces of gold and silver for the trial of the coin and plate of the nation; and the Company are required to appoint some of the most able and experienced men to appear before the Council on Friday at 3 p.m. to take the usual oath and to proceed to make and divide the said pieces.

The Wardens also make known that by a private letter to Sir John Wollaston from Dr. Guerdon, Master-worker of the Mint, they were desired to go to the Committee of the Revenue to receive the £100, which two of the Wardens had accordingly done. The Wardens add that they received from the Committee an order to obtain the money from Thomas Falconbridge, Receiver-General for the Public Revenue, and that on going to the Treasury with the said order the clerk wanted the signatures of the two Wardens mentioned therein to a receipt, and that, as they were not there, the Wardens brought the receipt back to be signed.

Sir John Wollaston, Alderman Vyner, and 12 others (named) are nominated to appear before the Council. A later entry states that the Wardens weighed the 2 indented standard pieces of gold and silver which they received from the Council of State, and carried them up into the Treasury.

The indented piece of gold weighed 5 oz. 13 dwts. 12 grs.

Do. of silver, 20 oz. 8 dwts. 12 grs.

It is decided that "such and so many of the Company as they can prevail with to accompany them" shall go to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs this year as occasion shall be offered.

The collectors of the assessment for the Army, rated on this Company and the rest of the 12 Companies, for 3 months ending at Michaelmas last, demand 4*s.* a month for the granary at Bridewell contrary to all former assessments to the Company's knowledge; but the collectors allege that the 3 months' rate ending at Midsummer was also assessed upon the 12 Companies. It is ordered that payment be respited until it be seen what the rest of the Companies resolve to do, and that the Court of Aldermen be informed thereof. After several postponements the money is ultimately paid.

Court of Wardens, 23rd November 1649.—Sundry wares belonging to Samuel Hopton, in Fanchurch Street, are broken, including rings with the King's picture, and rings set with green glass stones.

Court of Assistants, 28th November 1649.—The following account of a "View" of houses belonging to Sir John Wollaston, with the bricklayer's and carpenter's signatures, will be read with interest :—

"SIR JOHN WOLLASTON.

"2 leases in one of 4 tenementes & a garden.

"At this Courte was read the view taken the 7th of this moneth, by order of a Courte of Assistantes, of the defectes of the two tenementes on the right and left hand of the gate leadeing into Sir John Wollaston's house, and alsoe of Mr. Fickette's house, late Mr. Taylor's, which are all in the tenure of Sir John, or of his assignes or under-tenantes, by severall leases from this Companye, whereof Sir John's dwelling house and the tenementes on either side the gate are in one lease made to Sir John, and Mr. Fickette's house, togeather with a garden in Jewen Gardens, are in another lease formerly graunted unto Mr. Richard Taylor, deceased, which view is subscribed by Mr. Burridge and Mr. Jarman, workemen to this Companye. The tenor of which view is as followeth, vizt :—

"'A VIEW TAKEN THIS 7TH OF NOVEMBER 1649.

"'In Sir John Wollaston's house in the occupacion of William Patrick on the right hand of entring into the gate ; the plates round aboute that house are rotten and decayed, the ends of the joyste rotted in the walls, which are supported and much settled, and settle more & more. The roome over that ; the floore is much suncke and out of levell, which cannot conveniently bee levelled by reason there is not height enough betweene the flower and the cealing.

"'The back parte of Mr. Fickette's house, late Mr. Taylor's, is soe decayed over the washing well yard that of late there was a necessitye to put up a new summer peece to keep up the floore, and the plates of that house are decayed and out of levell as the former, and the roofes of both houses as much defective as any other parte.

"'And for the house late Quyntin's on the left side of the gate, it is soe defective that it is crampt and dog'd to that part of Sir John's dwelling house adioyneing to the back parte of Pitman's houses, and overhangs to the street-ward, and the stone wall in the back parte of Pitman's house is out of upright, and overhangs towards the streete a foote or thereaboute.

"'Concerning all which defectes wee conceave that they are more fitter to bee pulled downe & new built, rather than to bee repayred.

"'JOHN BURRIDGE.

"'ANTHONY JARMAN.'

"After the reading whereof there was alsoe read the reporte of the review of the former houses, and the view of the garden in Jewen Gardens, late Mr. Taylor's, togeather with Sir John's dwelling house, all which hee desireth may bee renewed for some longer terme than is now therein in respect of the great charges it will cost him either in extraordinary repayreing, or new building soe much of them as by advise of workemen hee shalbee necessitated thereunto, there beeing but

9 yeares & ½ to come at Xmas next in the lease of his dwelling house, & the two next adioyneing tenementes demised by that lease, and 13 yeares & ¼ of a yeare to come at Xmas next in the lease late Mr. Taylor's, all which hee now desired may bee put into one lease, and for such a fine and terme as this Courte shall thinke fitt, which hee wholy referreth unto their consideracion; and thereupon withdrew himselfe, leaveing the debate thereof unto this Courte, which beeing taken into consideracion, togeather with his former offer of 150*li.* fine at the last Courte of Assistantes, after some time spent in debate of the busines, it is generally agreed and ordered by this Courte that his request for to have all the premisses graunted and demised unto him in one lease shalbee soe graunted and demised, and it is by this Courte ordered accordingly; and surrendring up both his leases hee shall have a new lease made unto him for the terme of 40 years from Christmas next, and for the severall former rentes and covenauntes, with the new covenaunte for the alienacion fine according to the late order in that behalfe made; and for the fine this Courte doth wholy referr it unto himselfe, with this request unto him, and it is the desire of the whole Courte, that hee would new build the houses next the street (which are soe defective in reparacions) rather than repaire them, according to the opinion of the workemen subscribed in the paper of their view. All which proceedings beeing made knowne unto Sir John upon his retorne into the Courte, hee accepted of the lease accordingly, and did much importune the Courte to impose a fine upon him, and hee would pay it whatsoever it were; but being satisfyed that it was put to question, and the Courte not beeing inclineable thereto, it was resolved to the contrary, and wholy left unto himselfe; whereupon hee declared that hee would give the Companye cc*li.*, wherewith the Courte was well satisfyed, and ordered the same to bee accepted and received accordingly."

At this Court is shown and read a certificate from the Wardens and Fellows of Wadham College, Oxford, testifying to "the civil conversation and eminent hopeful parts" of Walter Pope, scholar of that College, to whom Strelley's exhibition hath been lately granted.

Court of Wardens, 11th January 1650.—Paid to Mr. Ficketts and his partner, collectors for Lord Fairfax's Army, for 3 months' assessment, ending 29th December last, rated upon the Company for their real and personal estate, £10 10*s.*, at £3 10*s.* a month. A similar payment is made on the 15th March 1650, and there is a like payment of £7 on the 3rd of May 1650.

Court of Assistants, 16th January 1650.—The Wardens make known to the Court that the Wardens of the 12 greater Companies have lately appeared before the Court of Aldermen, which Court declared that the present was a good time for the City and the Companies to move for the settlement upon them of their several estates and interests in their lands in Ireland according to the vote of Parliament made in that behalf; and that the Wardens were directed to call their Assistants together to choose 2 members of each Company who should join with the Committee of the Council appointed by the Court of Aldermen in

considering what is best to be done concerning the petitions of the several Companies formerly presented to the Court of Aldermen, and now depending before a Committee of the Court of Common Council, for the reimbursement to the Companies of the great sums of money formerly expended. The Court choose Mr. Edward Vaghan and Mr. John Perry to represent them on the said Committee, and the Clerk is to assist. They are to acquaint the Wardens of their proceedings from time to time, so that their action may receive the approval of the Court.

Court of Assistants, 8th February 1650.—A petition is presented by divers comb-makers free of this Company, desiring that the Court will be pleased to part with them and all the other members of their trade who are free of this Company, as well poor as rich, "that so they may be incorporated into this City into a body as Citizens and Comb-makers of London," for which incorporation they say that they obtained a charter about 13 years ago under the Great Seal of England. The Court reply that the petitioners are not in a capacity to be translated or parted withal until they have obtained an Act of Common Council. When they have taken this course a Court of Assistants will answer their petition.

Court of Wardens, 15th March 1650.—An account of sundry wares taken from milliners in the Old Exchange, including a silver picture on a tobacco box, rings set with doublets and "amitis" (amethyst), and lockets with doublets. The wares are subsequently found very bad, and the milliners, who plead ignorance, saying that they bought the articles from the workmen at 5*s.* 1*d.* an ounce, are fined sums varying from 10*s.* to £5 each.

Court of Assistants, 25th March 1650.—The Wardens of the Cordwainers', Armourers', and Painter Stainers' Companies, who have an interest with this Company in Londonderry and Coleraine, come by invitation, and Warden Smythes explains that the matter in respect of which they have been summoned arises out of a letter from the Lord President of the Council of State, to which an answer is to be returned by the City and the several Companies concerning their claims and interests in the above places. The Clerk is ordered to read the letter together with the votes of the House of Commons in 1641 for reinvesting in the City and Companies their said lands, which by a sentence in the Star Chamber had been taken from them by the late King.

The Wardens of the above-named inferior Companies say that by reason of the shortness of their summons they are not in a position to give an answer, for that they have not called together their Assistants and Livery, and that they have not hitherto heard of the votes of the House of Commons, of which they desire to have copies, and they will then return an answer in 3 days. The meeting is postponed till Friday next, and the Clerk is to make 3 copies of the votes aforesaid.

The Clerk is also directed to communicate with Mr. Wymondsall, an Attorney in the Exchange, who has lately offered for sale some houses in Aldersgate

Street near the Cockpit, which it is thought may be convenient to the Company for their intended passage from Jewin Gardens.

Court of Wardens, 27th March 1650.—An account of the assays of numerous wares taken from Rickards including small chased cups, small heart boxes, a seal ring, "2 blacksmiths," pictures of the late King Charles, thimbles, tobacco stoppers, napkin hooks, hooks for hangings, "pen stift," a fork-spoon, hook boxes, ink horns, gold rings with a hand, and gold rings "with purpole stones."

A similar account of wares belonging to Pampton and others including a tinder box, candlestick, funnel cups, gilt "bokkins" of various marks, round-holed thimbles, "and irons," tongs, a void knife, a chop knife, and a spit.

Court of Assistants, 29th March 1650.—The Wardens of the Cordwainers' Company say that their Company will relinquish and disclaim all the right and interest which they have jointly with this Company in the lands in Ireland, and leave it to this Company to dispose thereof as they shall think fit. They are asked for a confirmation of what is said in writing under their Company's Common Seal, and they consent to give this, but request that they may have a covenant to save them harmless from anything that may hereafter happen concerning their former interest in the lands.

The Wardens of the Cordwainers' Company withdraw, and after debate it is agreed that this Company shall accept the Cordwainers' right and interest in the lands in Londonderry and Coleraine and give them a covenant of indemnity.

The Wardens of the Armourers' and Painter Stainers' Companies have mistaken what was asked of them, and so their answer is deferred until Wednesday or Friday next.

Mr. Alderman Noell says that the Committee appointed for the business of Ireland will be summoned for Tuesday next to consider what answer shall be returned to the Lord President's letter, and that although the Armourers' and Painter Stainers' Companies could not give an answer before that date, it is convenient that this Company shall resolve what course to take. It is accordingly ordered that the Company shall assert their right to the lands belonging to them in Londonderry and Coleraine if the other chief Companies adopt the same course.

Court of Assistants, 5th April 1650.—At this Court is read a certificate in answer to a precept from the Lord Mayor in the following terms:—

"LORD MAIOR'S PRECEPT TO CERTIFIE THE COMPANYE'S BOUNDES IN SEARCH.

"At this Courte the Clerke read a certificate which hee had prepared in answere to a precept which was lately receaved from the Lord Maior, wherein the Wardens of this Company were required (for the reasons therein mentioned) to certifie under their hands the extent, bounds, and liberties, of this Companye,

and how farr they have power to search for defective wares, workes, or other abuses, in the goldsmiths' trade. The tenor of which precept, as alsoe of the certificate, followe in theis wordes, vizt. :—

"'To the Master and Wardens of the Company of Goldsmithes.—By the Maior.

"'WHEREAS divers persons in Southwarke and Westminster doe indeavor to infring the rightes and priviledges graunted to this Cittye and to the severall Companyes thereof. It was thereupon by myselfe and my brethren, the Aldermen, at a Courte ordered that the Master and Wardens of every Companye or Societie of this Cittye doe present to the same Courte the extent of their boundes and liberties, and how farr they have power in searching for defective wares, workes, or other abuses. Theis are therefore to require you forthwith to make such certificate as is ordered, and that tomorrowe, beeing Wednesdaye, in the afternoone you returne the same fairely written unto Mr. Thomas Lathum, who shall attend at the Guildhall to receave the same. And heerein not to fayle. This second of Aprill 1650.

"'Sadler.'

"'To the Right Honble. Thomas Foote, Lord Maior of the Cittye of London, and the Right Worll. the Aldermen, his brethren.

"'Right Honble.

"'According to your Lordship's precept of the second of this instant unto us directed, wee the Wardens of the Companye of Goldsmithes, London, whose names are subscribed, doe humbly certifie that the Wardens of the said Companye for the time beeing, and their successors for ever, have by charter under the great seale of England graunted unto them by King Edward the fowerth, and since confirmed by his successors Kings and Queens of this Realme, the search, oversight, assaye, and government of all manner of gold and silver wrought, and to bee wrought, and to bee put to sale, within the Citty of London and the suburbs of the same, and in common fares and markettes, and alsoe in cittyes, townes, and burroughes, and other places within the whole Realme of England. Dated at Goldsmithes' Hall this 5th daye of Aprill 1650.

"Upon the reading of which certificate, togeather with soe much of the Companye's charter as in the said certificate is mencioned and expressed, it was by this Courte approved of, and ordered that the Wardens should subscribe and deliver the same as by the precept they are required.'"

Court of Wardens, 12th April 1650.—Mr. Doe is fined 30*s.* for forks under standard, though he says that he gave 5*s.* 2*d.* an ounce for the silver.

Six silver boxes are taken from Christoper Shaw, a goldsmith in Gutter Lane, and they are found to be some of the wares lately taken at the search in

the Old Exchange. They were then cut and defaced, but have now been again soldered together.

A later entry states that Shaw was fined 10*s.* for "sawdring up" the articles, but in respect of his poverty the fine was afterwards reduced to 2*s.* 6*d.*

A report is received of a silver seal with a Cornelian stone taken from one Constable at Sturbridge Fair about 20 years since, and which is now found worse than standard 5 oz. 12 dwts.

Court of Assistants, 18th April 1650.—A precept from the Lord Mayor requiring the Wardens to attend a meeting at Westminster this afternoon, and to take with them their charter and the other writings which concern their jurisdiction in Westminster. The Assistants now present (not a full number to make a Court) agree that Warden Smythes, Mr. Perryn, and Deputy Morrell, shall attend the Committee, and take with them the charter of Edward IV. and the confirmation of King James.

Smythes and Morrell attend accordingly, taking with them the copy of the charter which the Clerk had showed them in the morning after the rising of the Assistants, they being informed that the copy was as much as any other Company would take.

On appearing before the Committee there was read unto them the certificate which the Wardens had lately subscribed in reference to their power of search, and then the Committee demand to see their charter, which is not produced, but only the copy thereof. Being asked whether this is a true copy, they say they believe so, as it has been generally accepted as such, but that they cannot make oath thereof as it hath not been examined by any of those present. They are ordered to attend again this day week, and to bring either the charter or an attested copy thereof.

Subsequently the Clerk is ordered to make a copy of the charter and to examine it, so that he may be in a position to make oath that it is a true copy, but he is to take also the original charter and King James's confirmation thereof, in case the copy shall not satisfy the Committee.

A petition is read from the Livery and other members of the Company seeking relief from grievances which have lately crept into the trade, and they desire that a Committee shall be formed to consider some course for the speedy relief of such grievances. The petition is considered together with the proceedings of the Committee for regulating the trade chosen about the commencement of this Parliament, which Committee had made very good progress, but were hindered from finishing their work by reason of the ensuing troubles. It is ordered that the Committee shall consist of 10 persons, namely, one Warden, three Assistants, and six of the Commonalty, who are to prepare such a petition to Parliament for the redress of the several grievances of the Company as the Court shall approve. The Committee are to be allowed to use the charter and any other books or writings belonging to the Company, and the Clerk is to attend them; any expense incurred about the business shall be repaid.

Counsel is to be consulted with reference to the legality of the covenant lately inserted in all the leases of houses in Cheapside, restraining the tenants from letting their shops to any persons other than goldsmiths.

A petition is received from Andrew Jackson, the Assayer, that he may have the vault belonging to his house amended as "by reason of the continuous noisomeness of it neither he nor his family can be in health."

Court of Assistants, 10th May 1650.—A house and shop in Cheapside Rowe has been granted to Joane Wheeler, for which she paid a fine of £60, and a covenant was inserted in her lease forbidding her to let the shop to any but a goldsmith, on pain of a penalty of £60. Before the lease is sealed the Court are informed that a great part of the said house and shop is let to a "ribbin man," who, if he has not already opened the shop, is ready to do so at once. Mrs. Wheeler is called in, and says that she let the house to a goldsmith, and that he let it to the other person. Being told that she has incurred the penalty of £60, she submits herself to the Court, and it is ultimately agreed that she shall pay this fine, and that the covenant shall be struck out of the lease. It is again, however, ordered that this covenant shall be always inserted in the leases of shops in Goldsmiths' Rowe, in Cheapside.

Mr. Warden Ashe mentions the late grant of leases of two tenements in Newgate to Blackwell and Holland, and their refusal to take the leases, and also Alderman Noell's offer to accept thereof. Noell affirms that he made the offer in order to render the Company a service, and that he now withdraws the same. Warden Courthop moves that Noell may have the said leases granted to him on certain conditions, and thereupon Noell is requested to retire, which he does, "and then the business being debated, and the usual and long-accustomed oath of the Wardens of this Company now read, it is ordered that his request be referred to further consideration when he shall be no Warden of this Company."

Upon the complaint of certain tenants in Scalding Alley, it is ordered that in the lease about to be made to Anthony Saxby of the tenements and warehouse late belonging to Mr. Scott, there shall be inserted a covenant to restrain the lessee from suffering any tenant who shall take Mr. Scott's house in the Poultry to make a tavern, or to have any way or passage out of that house into Scalding Alley, without the leave of 4 Wardens and 10 Assistants.

Elston Wallis pays £200 fine for the reversion of a lease of a house in Cheapside, although he has paid for the rebuilding thereof. A covenant is to be inserted in the new lease prohibiting Wallis from letting the shop and forepart of the house, which is separated from the back part and used as a tenement by itself, to any but a goldsmith and for the purpose of a goldsmith's shop, on penalty of £200; and there is also to be a covenant for the payment of £5 for the poor of the Company on every sale of the lease.

Joseph Vaghan is elected Touch Warden "who, not being an artist of the Mystery of Goldsmiths, but of another trade," is fined £10, but he is to enjoy his rank as if he had personally served, and he is also to be admitted an Assistant.

Vaghan and Perryn are to attend the Committee for the business of Ireland, and also the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, the Barons of the Exchequer, and any others in connection with the carrying on of this business, according to an Order of the Court of Aldermen of 30th April 1650.

Two Wardens with Sir John Wollaston and 10 others, or any five of them, whereof two are to be Wardens, shall attend the Committee of Parliament for prohibiting the transportation of coin, at the Speaker's Chambers, on Tuesday next at 2 p.m.

Court of Committee for Regulating the Trade, 15th May 1650.—The following proposals are considered as additions to the Act lately prepared:—

1. That none be admitted into the Livery but such as are goldsmiths, for that it is alleged that the government of the Company may otherwise fall into the hands of such as are altogether ignorant of the Mystery.
2. That no man that shall leave the trade of a goldsmith, and become a victualler, shall bind any apprentice at Goldsmiths' Hall.
3. That every goldsmith jeweller, before he have his freedom, shall make his masterpiece for approbation.
4. That the small wares of silver coming from beyond the seas brought into this country by foreigners and others, being very numerous, shall be brought to Goldsmiths' Hall and be there assayed and tried.

Paid to Norris, the plasterer, for sweeping down the cobwebs in the roof of the Great Hall, 11*s.*

Court of Assistants, 16th May 1650.—The Court is specially summoned to consider "an Act against the transporting of coin, plate, bullion, etc.," which, if it should pass as penned, will be a great prejudice to every goldsmith. It is ordered that a Committee (who are named) shall draw up reasons against the Act and advise with counsel thereupon, and also upon the Company's charters.

In the margin the Act is called "An Act of Parliament against transporting coin, etc., melting, and giving a greater price than the Mint."

Court of Assistants, 20th May 1650.—The reasons against the Act for the transportation of coin, etc. are read, and, with some amendments and additions, are well approved, and are to be delivered to the Company's counsel. Counsel does not think it fit that any reason in writing shall be delivered to the Committee at Westminster at their next sitting.

Alderman Allen is chosen principal Warden, but declines to serve because of the "great and many affairs of the State that at this present lie upon him"; he yields, however, to persuasion.

At this Court is read a petition presented by combmakers, members of this Company, to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, and the report of a Committee on that behalf. From this report, which covers six pages, it appears that the combmakers were incorporated by charter, 2 Charles I., and the report is in

favour of the translation of the combmakers, members of this Company, to that Incorporation. The names of combmakers by trade, but free of other Companies, are given; 17 who are named are Goldsmiths.

The report is debated, and it is decided that the combmakers, as well poor as rich, shall be translated, giving a piece for their translation. This is agreed to, and the combmakers offer to give plate worth 20 nobles, and also some satisfaction to the Clerk and Beadle for loss of fees.

Court of Wardens, 31st May 1650.—Mention is made of arrears of rent from the Earl of Jennet (Thanet), but it does not appear where the house was situate.

Court of Assistants, 14th June 1650.—Trial of the dyett. Plate brought in since 9th November 1649, 8881 lbs. 8 oz. 3 dwts. 12 grs. The dyett weighed to the fire 37 oz. 1 dwt.; from the fire 36 oz. 9 dwt. Plate broken during the same period, 28 lbs. 7 oz. 10 dwts.

The collectors who gathered the assessment for the Scots in 1645 make known an error which they had made in collecting the sums rated upon this Hall, by giving a receipt for £6 3*s.* 9*d.* for 4 months' tax and crossing the Roll, whereas that sum was but for one month, and they now ask for the residue. The Clerk satisfies the Court of the mistake, he having perused all the Wardens' accounts since that time, and produces the receipt. It is ordered that one month's tax shall be paid now, and that the residue shall be paid by the new Wardens. A subsequent entry, dated 5th July 1650, shows that £18 11*s.* 3*d.* was paid to the collectors for three months of the assessment upon Goldsmiths' Hall made in 1645.

Court of Wardens, 20th June 1650.—The Combmakers present a large silver beer bowl, pounced, weighing 29 oz. 9 dwts., with the Arms of both Companies engraven in scutcheons in two oval garlands on the body of the bowl, with this inscription, "The Combmakers' thanks unto the Companie of Gouldsmithes for their translac̃on from the Gouldesmithes into the Corporac̃on of the Combmakers the 20th June 1650."

The translation being perfected at the Guildhall, the Combmakers invite the Wardens and Assistants present to dinner.

A Court of Committee for the Parliament Business, 22nd June 1650.—The preamble and provisions of the proposed Act are discussed at length, and various alterations made therein. Amongst other things it is thought fit that throughout the whole Act, where any mention is made of the power to search by the Wardens, it shall be provided that there shall be no search made anywhere without the presence of one Warden. It is also thought fit that the oath mentioned in the Act shall be penned in general terms, and not mention particulars, but shall provide for the execution of the powers granted by the Act.

Court of Assistants, 28th June 1650.—A letter is received from the inhabitants of Deane, in Cumberland, about the Free School there. The late master, Thomas Watson, sent in his resignation to the Company in a letter dated

the 24th of October last, since which the place has been provisionally supplied by Richard Fletcher, graduate of Queen's College, Oxford, as appears by a letter now read to the Court. The inhabitants desire that the place may be conferred upon him, and the arrears of salary paid him; to which the late schoolmaster agrees by a letter lately addressed to the Clerk. Fletcher makes his personal appearance before the Court, and brings letters testimonial from the Provost and Fellows of Queen's as to his honest life and conversation for about 8 years past in that College. He acknowledges the sole right of placing or displacing the master to be in the Company's hands, and desires admittance to the office. William Dounckom is also nominated as a candidate, but Fletcher is elected and admitted. The Renters are directed to pay him £7 10*s.* for his temporary services during the three quarters ending Midsummer last, and also £7 10*s.* for three quarters due to the late master at Michaelmas last, and they are to give him 50*s.* more for his encouragement, and towards the charges of his journey. The Clerk is to write to the inhabitants enclosing a certificate of the election.

Court of Assistants, 5th July 1650.—Deputy Morrell reports that he has taken a lease in his own name, but to the use of the Company, of Mrs. Fryer's house in Aldersgate Street from the Sequestrators of London, sitting at Armourers' Hall, for 3 quarters of a year from Midsummer last, at the rate of £20 per annum.

Court of Assistants, 13th July 1650.—Mr. Snodeham comes about the purchase of Mrs. Bridget Fryer's house in Aldersgate Street. It is agreed that the Company shall pay to him for the purchase thereof £380, "so as the State can be fairly compounded with as to that present interest they have therein, which by reason of her recusancy is two-thirds, the charge whereof the Company are content to take upon themselves," provided that Mrs. Fryer and all others concerned shall, at their own cost, convey to the Company an absolute estate in the said house freed from all incumbrances.

The several plots or draughts are considered for erecting a range of buildings in the new street near Shoe Lane, on the south side thereof, and what number of houses may be built as far as Mr. Parrott's buildings. Jarman, the carpenter, says there may be 10, and it is moved that some of the Court (as an example to others) shall build the houses according to the "platform" now shown. Mr. Ashe offers to build two houses, but no one else makes any proposal. It is resolved that the Company shall build 4 houses, and Mr. Ashe is requested to build 4 more. He refuses, but afterwards consents, if he may choose the ground, and if he may know first what term of years the Company will grant, and what price per foot of ground they require. The first request is granted, but as to the two latter Mr. Ashe is requested to refer himself to the Court when the buildings are finished. He says that a less term than 40 years cannot be granted "so as to make him or anyone else a saver who shall build according to the plot now shown." The Court assures him that he shall be well dealt with, and he agrees to the terms.

Mr. Vaghan and others are appointed a Committee to contract with the workmen with reference to the above 8 houses. The Committee subsequently meet and decide that the land shall not be let for less than 2*s.* 6*d.* a foot all along the front, and for not longer than 21 years.

Court of Wardens, 30th August 1650.—Mr. Morrell, junior, and his partner, collectors of the money assessed upon this Ward for the new Corporation for the Relief of the Poor, demand £3 for an assessment upon the Hall. The Wardens think this not rightly imposed, and refer the matter to the next Court of Assistants. The Court of Assistants in turn refer the matter back to the Wardens, directing them to do as they shall ascertain that other Companies have done.

Court of Assistants, 6th September 1650.—Sir John Wollaston asks that he may have in his lease a covenant by the Company that he, paying his several rents and performing the covenants on his part, shall hold and enjoy the premises during the term of his lease without the molestation or let of the Company, or any other lawfully claiming by, from, or under them, in order that he may be able to give his under-tenants like covenants in their leases. After some discussion Sir John's request is granted, but it is not to be drawn into a precedent.

Thomas Rawlyns, a poor member of this Company, but a baker by trade, is to be translated to the Bakers' Company so soon as he can get 6 members of each Company to meet at the Guildhall.

The almsmen present a petition complaining that they have sustained many injuries and abuses through having their usual allowance of meat from the Company's table detained, particularly on Sir Martin Bowes's day last past. The almsmen, being called before the Court, complain of the butler and his servants and of the cook. It is ordered, and the Wardens and Renters are desired, that when any dinners are provided by them "they would take such care and order therein that such as are to have any dinners here may be so satisfied that they may not be their own carvers in taking from the almsmen so much that there be not sufficient for their dinners, but that they may have so much of the remainders of meat for their dinners as the Wardens or Renters which shall provide such dinners shall think fit, that they need not to complain for want of meat. And it is to be wished that the almsmen would forbear to crave, and the Assistants and others to give unto them, any meat from the table, and then there will be the more remainder to be given unto them when they go to dinner; for it was now told the almsmen that they cannot have the meat to sit down to dinner at if some of them have had it given them from the table before."

Court of Assistants, 28th September 1650.—Mr. Smithes reports the proceedings of the Committee for the Debts owing by the State to the several Companies. He delivers a copy of the report made by the said Committee to the Court of Aldermen, and the order made thereon by that Court, and also copies of petitions to be presented. All these documents are read and approved, and Mr. Smithes is thanked. It is agreed that he shall proceed as the major

part of the Committee shall think fit, and that he shall take the advice of the Court of Aldermen. It is further ordered that the above documents shall be entered on the Minutes. The entries are given verbatim :—

"Satterdaye the xxviijth of September 1650.

"Mr.	Wardens.	Mr. John Sherley.	Mr. William Vyner.
"Mr. Terrey,		Mr. Daniell.	Mr. Bishop.
"Mr. Peryn,		Mr. Smithes.	Mr. Scarborough.
"Mr. Gerard,		Mr. Morrell.	Mr. Watson.
		Mr. Preswick.	Mr. White.
		Mr. Gibbon.	

"This Courte beeing purposely called to receave informacion from Mr. Smithes of the Committee's proceedings appoynted to consider of the debtes oweing by the State unto the severall Companyes of this Cittye, after Mr. Smithes had breifely related how the business stood before the said Committee, hee thought it fitt, according to the former order of a Courte of Assistantes which appoynted him on the behalfe of this Company to bee one of the said Committee, to give this Company an accompt of the said Committee's proceedings therein for their present approbacion (if approved of), and their further direcion for the future as occasion may require. And thereupon hee now delivered in writeing a coppy of the reporte made by the said Committee to the Courte of Aldermen touching the premisses, and such order thereupon as was made by that Courte, with coppyes of certen petticions to bee presented according to their several titles, all which were now read and very well approved of by this Courte. And thereupon Mr. Wardens on the behalfe of the Companye retorned thankes unto Mr. Smithes for his care and paines therein, desireing him to perservere accordingly. After the reading whereof it was put to question what direccion should bee given unto him for the future, and it was generally agreed by this Courte that hee should soe proceed in the business as the maior parte of that Committee should thinck fitt, and to take the advise, consent, and approbacion of the Courte of Aldermen with them in their further proceedings, if possible it may bee for a concurrence with them. And it is ordered that the papers which were now read bee entred with theis proceedings, the tenor whereof is as followeth, vizt. :—

"'xij° Septembris 1650.

"'According to an order of this honourable Courte, of the xxxth of July last, wee whose names are heereto subscribed have treated and advised touching the reambursement of the moneys due from the State to the Companyes of this Cittye; and wee finde that in October 1640 the Companyes of London did lend unto the State 50,000*li.*, for repayment whereof at the end of one yeare, with 4,000*li.* more for interest, the Earl of Manchester and other Lordes became bound by two several obligacions, dated x° Octobris 1640, to Francis Flyer and other cittizens, trustees for the use of the Companyes for the moneys by them soe

lent, and that the said bondes with a declaracion of the trust under the handes & seales of the trustees remaine in the Chamber of London. Wee alsoe finde that by an Order of the Commons House of Parliament of the 15th of June 1642, it was ordered that the said summe of 50,000*li.* should bee repayd with intrest after the rate of 8*li.* per centum out of the moneys that should come in upon the bill of 400,000*li.*, and that in pursuance of the said order the Commissioners, authorised by the said Act to give warrants for the yssueing out of the moneys that should come in upon the same, did, by their warrant of the 27th of September 1642, appointe the Treasurers of London, in the same Acte named, to paye the said 50,000*li.*, togeather with such further summes as were or should growe due for intrest thereof for soe long time as the same had byn or should bee forborne, out of the moneys that should come in upon the said Acte; and wee finde that, notwithstanding the said order and warrant, the Companyes have only receaved towardes their satisfaccion of the said 50,000*li.* and intrest, the summe of 10,000*li.* at two severall payementes, as appeares by the said Tresurers' accomptes remayneing in the Chamber of London. And wee alsoe finde by the saide accomptes that there hath byn payd out by the said Tresurers, by warrantes of a later date than that of the 27th of September for the Companye's satisfaccion, 21,342*li.* 3*s.* 9*d.* unto divers particuler persons, and that there remaynes in cashe in the said Tresurers' hands 4,607*li.* 19*s.* 0*d.* And wee alsoe finde by the said Tresurers' accomptes that there is in arrears of such moneys as should have byn brought in unto them upon that Act, 166,677*li.* 13*s.* 11¼*d.*, and that the said arrears have growen by reason that divers collectors, and others, keep in their hands sundry summes of money which should have byn brought in to the said Tresurers, and likewise that in divers countyes noe assessement hath byn made of such parte of the said 400,000*li.* as was by the said Acte layd upon them. Upon consideracion of all which our opinion is that, for the reambursement of the said 50,000*li.* with the intrest, the two bonds entred into by the Lords bee forthwith put into suite, and likewise that the Lords Commissioners for the Great Seale bee moved to graunt new commissions for the sessing of such parte of the said 400,000*li.* as is not yet assessed, for which purpose wee have conceaved a peticion the coppy whereof is hereto annexed. And alsoe that some speedy and vigorous course bee prosecuted in the Exchequer for the getting in of such moneys as are remayneing in the hands of the collectors, or any other persons, and which ought to bee brought in to the said Treasurers, and likewise that the said Treasurers bee moved to make present payement unto the Companyes of the 4,607*li.* 19*s.* 0*d.* remayneing in their hands. And as touching such moneys as the Companyes did lend for the makeing up of the 100,000*li.* borrowed by the State of the Cittye in or aboute the moneth of June 1642, wee finde by an ordinance of the Lords and Commons in Parliament of the 4th of June 1642, that the same was secured by the said ordinance to bee repayd, togeather with intrest after the rate of 8*li.* per centum for a yeare, out of the first and next moneys which should bee graunted by Act of Parliament, and wee are of opinion

that for the reambursement of this summe of 100,000*li.* with intrest a peticion bee presented unto the Parliament with as much convenient speed as may bee, desireing that they will take some speedy course (such as they in their grave wisdomes shall thinke most meet) for the satisfaccion thereof with intrest, and to that purpose wee have framed a peticion the coppy whereof is heereto annexed, prayeing the advise of this honorable Courte therein.

"'And for the moneys which the Companyes lent in or aboute August 1643 towards 50,000*li.* then raysed by Act of Common Councell of the xjth of August 1643, wee finde by the said Acte that the Companyes were to have the Common Seale of the Cittye for their securitye for repayment thereof at six moneths, with intrest after the rate of 8*li.* per centum, which divers Companyes that brought in theis moneys according to the said Acte accordingly had; and wee alsoe finde by an ordinance of both Houses of Parliament of the 24th of August 1643 that all and singular such summe and summes of money as should bee raised or payd in, upon the ordinance of both Houses of Parliament for a weekly assessment upon the severall countyes and places in that ordinance mencioned, to commence from the third of August 1643 for two monthes, should bee a securitye for the repayement of the said 50,000*li.*, with intrest of 8*li.* per centum, and that the Treasurer of the Armye should paye to the Treasurers of money and plate all such moneys as should bee payd in upon the weekly assessement as the same should come in, untill such time as the said 50,000*li.* with intrest, or soe much thereof as should bee advanced, should bee fully satisfied; and that in case the said 50,000*li.* with intrest should not bee payd and satisfied out of the money to bee raised by the weekely assessement, then the Lordes and Commons did thereby promise and undertake to secure the residue that should remayne unsatisfied out of the first moneys that should bee levyed by any ordinance of both Houses, or out of any other moneys that the Citty of London should desire. And wee alsoe finde that according to the said ordinance a third parte of the moneys soe lent, with intrest thereof for one yeare, was payd to the Companyes lenders thereof, and that the rest remaynes yet unsatisfied, and therefore wee are of opinion that for the reambursement of this 50,000*li.* with intrest the same course bee taken which wee have heerein before propounded for the 100,000*li.* and intrest; all which wee humbly submitt to the judgement of this honourable Courte.

"'John Ouldfield, fishmonger.
"'John Withers, draper.
"'Ozias Churchman, marchantaylor.
"'Thomas Smithes, goldsmith.
"'John Collyson, skynner.
"'Richard Hutchinson, ironmonger.
Thomas Glover.
George Griffith, vintner.
Phillip Parker, clothworker.
Mathew Sheppard, grocer.
Laurence Warkman.
John Saunders, grocer.
Francis Kirbye.
Arthure Juxon.'

"'TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CUSTODYE OF THE GREAT SEALE OF ENGLAND.

"'THE HUMBLE PETICION OF

"'HUMBLY SHEWETH:

"'That in October 1640, the Companyes of London did lend unto the State 50,000*li.*, for repayement whereof at the end of one yeare, with 4,000*li.* more for intrest, the Earle of Manchester and other Lordes became bound by two severall obligacions.

"'That by an Order of the Commons House of Parliament of the 15th of June 1642, it was ordered that the said summe of 50,000*li.* should bee repayd with intrest out of the moneys that should come in upon the bill of 400,000*li.* intituled "an Act for the raising and levyeing of moneys for the necessarye defence and great affaires of England and Ireland, and for payement of debtes undertaken by the Parliament"; that, in pursuance of the said Order, the Commissioners, authorised by the said Act to give warrantes for the yssueing out of the moneys that should come in upon the same, did, by their warrant of the 27th of September 1642, appointe the Treasurers of London in the same Acte named to paye the said 50,000*li.*, togeather with such further summes as were, or should growe, due for intrest thereof for soe long time as the same had byn, or should bee, forborne.

"'That the Companyes to their great detriment have (notwithstanding the said order and warrant) only receaved, towards their satisfaccion of the said 50,000*li.* and intrest, 10,000*li.*, the said Treasurers beeing disabled to make them satisfaccion of the remaynder of their said debt by reason that a great parte of the said 400,000*li.* was never assessed according to the said Act.

"'Now forasmuch as by the said Act it is enacted that for the assessing and ordering of the said sume and summes of money soe to bee duely had, taxed, and levyed according to the said Act, the Lord Chancelor of England, or Keeper of the Great Seale of England for the time beeing, or such Commissioners as shall have the custody thereof for the time beeing, should make and direct out of the Courte of Chauncery, under the Great Seale of England, severall commissions for the sessing and levyeing of the said summe and summes of money, according to the true meaneing of the said Acte;

"'May it therefore please your Lordships, the premisses considered, to give your Lordships' warrant for the yssueing out of commissions under the Great Seale of England to such persons in every countye where any parte of the said moneys appointed to bee payd are yet unassessed or unpayd (a schedule whereof is heereunto annexed) as your Lordships shall thinke fitt to nominate and appointe, for the sessing and leavyeing of the said summe and summes of money soe unassessed, or not payd into the said Tresurers, according to the said Act,

and for payement thereof unto the Tresurers nominated in the said Act for the purposes in and by the said Act lymitted, whereby the said Treasurers may bee enabled to make satisfaccion of the remaynder of the said debt according to the said order and warrant.

"'And they shall pray, &c.

"'HUMBLY SHEWETH:

"'That whereas by an ordinance of the Lordes and Commons of the 4th of June 1642, to the great incouragement and comfort of the Citty of London, it hath byn acknowledged that the cittizens thereof, by their singular forwardness and good affeccion, have byn exemplarye to all other partes of this Kingdome to yeild their willing and ready help and assistance to this Parliament for the supply of the great and pressing necessityes thereof, and that the said cittizens, in further manifestacion of their constant fidelitye and true affeccion to the publique, did (beeing moved by the Parliament) at the time before mencioned lend a further summe of 100,000*li.* for the relief and preservacion of Ireland, which was freely and cheerefully with a unanimous consent advanced accordingly, for which the Parliament did not onely returne them their hearty thankes, but for the securitye of the same did declare and ordayne that the same, with consideracion after 8*li.* per centum, should bee duely payd into the Chamber of London for the use of all and every such Companyes and persons as should advance any parte thereof respectively:

"'Nevertheless the peticioners have not in all this time (beeing above eight yeares) receaved any satisfaccion of the said 100,000*li.*, or for the forbearance thereof, but remayne unreambursed not onely the said 100,000*li.*, but alsoe other great summes by them lent for the publique service of the State, and although their necessitye hath byn exceeding great and pressing (they haveing for the supplye of the moneys soe lent byn enforced to take up great summes at intrest, but alsoe to borrowe moneys (their publique stockes beeing by theis occasions exhausted) to paye the forbearance of the moneys by them soe taken up), yet they considereing the many great and weighty affaires of the State, which required dayly supplyes of moneys, have in their great zeale and ardent affeccion to the Parliament hetherto forborne to make any addresse for repayement of the said moneys. But the Lord haveing of late, to their great comfortes, blest you with many prosperous successes, they humbly conceave the time is now very seasonable to present their sadd and deplorable condicion occasioned through the want of the said moneys soe by them lent for the service of the State.

"'And doe humbly pray you wilbee pleased to take the premisses into your consideracion, and to graunt unto them soe much of the forrest lands, or such other lands, wayes, or meanes, as in your great wisdomes shalbee thought fitt for satisfaccion of the said 100,000*li.* and intrest, and of 23,000*li.* and intrest, lent for the service of the State in Anno 1643, whereby they may bee enabled to discharge some parte of the great debt they owe, and to serve you upon all

occasions wherein their assistance shalbee required, which they shall most willinglye and readily performe to the uttermost of their abilities.

"'And shall ever pray, &c.'

"This reporte, togeather with the coppyes of the peticions thereto annexed, was presented to the Lord Maior and Courte of Aldermen the xijth of September 1650, which beeing read, and consideracion had of the contentes thereof, the opinion of the Courte was,—

"That the putting in suite of the Lordes' bondes should bee respited, and likewise the presenting of the peticion to the Parliament for satisfaccion of the 100,000*li.* and intrest, and that the best and speediest meanes that could bee used should bee put in execucion for the getting in of the arrears upon the 400,000*li.* bill.

"And that the peticion for the yssueing out of new commissions for the assessing of such parte of the 400,000*li.* as is yet unassessed should bee exhibited to the Lords Commissioners, and that the Courte would give in charge to such Aldermen as were of this Committee to assist the Committee of the twelve Companyes in presenting thereof to the Lordes Commissioners. And Mr. Chamberlyn had it given in charge that the 4,607*li.* 19*s.* 0*d.* remayning in the Treasurer's hands of the moneys brought in upon the 400,000*li.* bill should (soe soone as conveniently it could bee donne) bee payd in unto the Companyes in further satisfaccion of their debt of 50,000*li.* and intrest."

Court of Assistants, 21st October 1650.—Cresswell and Payne, members of this Company, but using the trade of wiredrawing, ask that there shall be two wiredrawers added to the Committee for regulating the trade. The request is to be taken into consideration, but nothing is apparently done until the 14th April 1651, when Cresswell and Urlin renew the request. It is then decided that Cresswell and Urlin shall call together those wiredrawers who belong to this Company and shall elect two for the Committee, whose names are to be sent to the Wardens and presented by them at a future Court of Assistants. It is also suggested that, as Noell and Crooke have given up residing in town, the quorum of the Committee may consist of a lesser number than that originally fixed.

At the next Court (25th April 1651) the proposal is debated. The Court suggest two other names, but the election falls upon Cresswell and Urlin, and it is ordered that they shall be summoned to the Committee, provided that they first disclose what steps have been taken by them either in Parliament or in the Common Council for trade, with the view to obtain a corporation for regulating their trade; and provided, also, that they propound in writing what matters they desire the Committee to take into consideration. Notwithstanding the absence of Noell and Crooke, or their departure from town, the quorum of the Committee is not to be altered.

Court of Assistants, 21st February 1651.—A precept is received from the Lord Mayor intimating that debate is taking place touching the election of

Lord Mayor and Sheriffs without the Liveries of the several Companies. The Wardens make known that immediately they became aware of this proposition they met the Wardens of the majority of the other Companies, and that it had been agreed to prefer a petition to the Common Council, but first to present it to the Court of Aldermen to-morrow. A copy of this petition is read and approved, and the Wardens are ordered to persevere in their proceedings, and are thanked.

Another precept from the Lord Mayor is received summoning the Company to attend the swearing in of the Lord Mayor elect on the 29th inst., and to wait on him in their barge to Westminster and back. There is to be a dinner at the Hall on that day.

A private quarter-day is fixed for Friday next, when the new Renters shall be chosen. It is also ordered that, after their election, the Renters shall declare the several dinners which they are to make for the Company at their own expense during the year. They are to make the Renters' dinner on the 5th of November, "It being a day of public thanksgiving for the great deliverance of this nation from the Gunpowder Treason, which ought to be held in perpetual remembrance." If the Renters refuse, and will not submit to pay a reasonable composition in lieu of their dinners, the Company shall discharge them from the place of Renters, and elect others. Those who will not conform to this order shall not be warned to the Hall, or to any other meetings of the Company, till they make their submission, or it be otherwise ordered. The above order is to remain in force, and to be annually observed, until altered by a Court of Assistants.

Alderman Noell desires to see the Viewers' report on Camden House. The lease has about 21 years to run, and he offers a fine of £100 to make the term up to 40 years. It appears, hereafter, that Alderman Noell received a lease for 40 years at the same rent as that heretofore paid. He gave £100 as a fine, and £5 to the poor box.

In January 1651, Alderman Noell sends to the Company two flagon pots with the Company's Arms thereon, weighing altogether 165 oz., being a present to the Company over and above his fine for the renewal of his lease. The house is elsewhere described as "the late Lord Camden's House in Mayden Lane."

It is moved that a drain may be made by the Company's workmen in the new way in Shoe Lane for the better passage of the water there, the standing thereof being very inconvenient in the winter season; also that the lessees who will take ground for building may have leases for 40 years, and that the tenants whose leases have now expired, or will expire before the intended way be perfected, may be treated with to hold on their houses or gardens, at a certain increased rent, until they renew their leases.

The Wardens are enjoined to proceed in their searches for all wares as formerly, according to the charters and ordinances.

A new water engine for the quenching of fire is obtained.

Nicholas Herrick, one of the Clothing, being in great distress and want of means, and having a wife and 6 children, petitions for the return of the £10 which he paid for his admission to the Livery in 1638. His request is granted.

Court of Assistants, 25th October 1651.—Trial of the dyett. Plate brought in since 14th June last 5,572 lbs. 9 oz. 3 dwts. The dyett weighed to the fire 23¼ oz.; from the fire 22⅞ oz. Plate broken during the same period, 99 lbs. 7 oz. 2 dwts.

Edward East and Clement Stone are elected Renters, and are told of the dinners they will have to make, namely, the Renters' dinner for all the Assistants and Livery on November 5th; the Renters' possession dinner about the middle of January; and the audit dinner at the end of the year; both these latter being for the Wardens and Assistants only.

John Holloway is admitted an almsman *vice* Dossett, dismissed. Dossett is to have a voluntary weekly pension of 16*d.*, which, however, is to be paid to his wife.

Warden Gerard mentions a silver tankard brought to be touched by Thomas Collyer. The Warden says that he heard something rattle in the handle, and that when he cut the handle open he discovered a nugget of very coarse silver, or solder, which weighed 15 dwts.; that the handle had been cut off, but the tankard returned to Collyer.

Warden Gerard also shows to the Court two parcels of trencher salts (twelve), which were visibly clogged with too much solder, the salts themselves being bare standard. The Warden, therefore, causes one salt from each parcel to be melted down. They both weigh to the fire "4 oz. want ob wt." (3 oz. 19½ dwts.), and from the fire 3 oz. 18 dwts. 19 grs. The ingot of the largest salt is found worse than standard 11½ dwts., and that of the other 10½ dwts.

The Warden also brings a porringer with an ear, the ear being worse 10 dwts., and the body worse 1 dwt. The "gett" that was left at the ear of the porringer to be cut for the assay is tried by itself, and is found better than standard 16 dwts. It being apparent that this was done with a fraudulent intent, the porringer and salts are to be broken, and Collyer is to be fined 30*s.*, a discretion being given to the Wardens to remit 10*s.* thereof if they think fit.

Court of Wardens, 1st November 1651.—Paid to Edward Wade and his partner, collectors for the Army, £7 for 3 months' assessment rated upon the Company to the 29th December next. Various payments are also made in respect of interest on the Company's debts.

Court of Assistants, 18th November 1651.—Complaint is made against Thomas Maundy, employed to make the great maces used in the Commonwealth, for publishing the order by which he was appointed, and thus deterring those

who have to provide maces from going elsewhere. The complaint is as follows:—

"IN THE AFTERNOONE.

"COLEMAN AND MAUNDYE.

"This daye Mr. Starkey, Mr. Coleman, and certen other goldsmithes' workemen, complayned to Mr. Alderman Allen and the rest of the Wardens of Thomas Maundy, goldsmith; that hee, haveing obteyned an order for the makeing of the great maces to bee used in this Commonwealth, did by virtue thereof deterr divers other workemen from the makeing of other maces for particuler Corporacions, and that hee had caused the said Order to bee printed at the end of the printed booke, consisting of two sheetes of paper, intituled, 'Several proceedings of Parliament from Thursdaye the 17th of October to Thursdaye the 24th daye of October 1650, lycenced by the Clerke of the Parliament 23rd October 1650, Inprimatur Hen. Scobell, Cler. Parliamenti,' by reason whereof it is published to the whole nation, where those bookes are dispersed, that the said Thomas Maundy hath the makeing thereof, and none other, as it is incerted in the conclusion of the said Order beareing date the 6th of June 1649; and therefore it is conceaved that those who have the care of provideing of any sortes of maces will not repaire to any other goldsmithes, workeman or shopkeeper, but onely to the said Maundy, which may prove preiudiciall not onely to the Commonwealth in general, but in particuler to the severall members of this Company, as well shopkeepers as workemen, who have served for their freedome to the trade of goldsmithes, and to enioy their priviledges in the use of their trade, and not to bee deprived thereof by one particuler person. Which beeing taken into consideracion by the Wardens and Assistantes now present, Mr. Maundy was sent for, and upon conference with him hee was desired to show the Order of Parliament under the clerke's hand, which hee did, and it beeing examined with the printed booke before mencioned they did agree, onely his name was printed 'Munday' instead of 'Maundy'; and the complaynte of the workemen beeing made knowne to him and how preiudiciall it might bee to all the members of this Companye using the trade, in selling or workeing, who had served for theis trade and freedome thereof as well as hee, by his inviteing all persons to come to him for maces and none other, as in the printed booke is published, and hee did thereby monopolize the whole worke unto himselfe; to which hee answered that hee did not knowe how the order came to bee soe printed, and did now disclayme to restrayne any man from makeing, or causeing to bee made, any maces that should bee bespoken of any workeman or shopkeeper, and that they may doe itt now as freely as ever they might for any contradiccion of him by virtue or colour of the said Order; and that hee was as much against, and did as much abhor, the monopolizing of anything as any man whatsoever, or words to that effect; and that hee did apprehend and conceave that the restriccion in the Order was to extend to the makeing of such great maces as are equivolent in bignes to the great mace used by the Sargeant-at-

Armes attending the Parliament, or such as was payd for by the State, and that there were but 4 of those, which Mr. Alderman Allen declared to bee these followeing, vizt.:—one for the Parliament, one for the Councell of State, one for the Citty of London, and one for Ireland, which was now in makeing; and Mr. Alderman Allen did now require Maundy and the rest of the workemen to bring all the maces that should bee made to the Hall to bee touched. After which business it is thought fitt that the Wardens with such of the Assistantes as they think fitt doe prepare a peticion to be presented to the Parliament shewing the greevance which the members of this Companye may suffer by the printing of the said Order, and that something may bee published whereby the members of this Company, using the trade of workeing or selling, may not bee preiudiced by the said Order in the use of their trade, but that they may make or cause to bee made any maces that shalbee bespoken of them, provided they bee touched at the Hall; and that all persons using any mace may provide them of whome they please, Mr. Maundy haveing personally declared before Mr. Alderman Allen, and the rest of the Wardens, and some of the Assistantes now present, that hee never intended to prosecute any man by virtue of that order in the use of his trade for makeing of maces or otherwise concerning that business."

Court of Wardens, 19th November 1651.—A petition to the Lord Mayor about the Company's drains in Shoe Lane, which sets forth that the Company are informed by the workmen that there are springs rising in the ground, in consequence of which they desire to bring their drain into the common sewer, and praying that, if necessary, the sewer may be sunk lower for this purpose at their expense. The Mayor's permission is granted, provided that the work be done by oversight of the City Viewers.

Court of Assistants, 26th November 1651.—A petition is read, presented by the Wardens of the 12 greater Companies, in the names of themselves and the other Companies, for the continuance of the election of Lord Mayor and Sheriffs by the Liveries of the several Companies, which custom hath continued for nearly 200 years. Warden Perryn relates the proceedings at the Committee of Common Council, and states that till Monday next has been granted the Companies to debate the matter. It is ordered that Ashe, Vaghan, Smithes, and Symmons shall appear, with two Wardens, at any meetings of the representatives of the 12 Companies, and they are empowered to do what the major part think fit, and to take the advice of counsel. The Yeomanry, or Generality, are warned to appear at the Hall on Thursday next.

The following account of the proceedings concerning the petition about the election of Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, when the whole Company was present, affords a good example of the manner in which business was transacted at this period.

"PETICION FOR ELECCION OF LORD MAIOR AND SHERRIFFES.

"At this Courte was read the coppy of the peticion lately presented by the Wardens of the 12 Companyes to the Common Councell, in the names of the

severall Companyes and Societyes of this Citty, for the continuance of the eleccion of Lord Maior and Sherriffes of this Citty by the Liveryes of the severall Companyes thereof, which custome hath continued neere 200 yeares; which peticion was generally approved of by this Courte and by all the Liverye which appeared beeing present at the reading thereof, and thereupon (the whole body of the Company haveing byn summoned by printed tickets to appeare at the Hall this forenoone) the Wardens, Assistantes, and Liverye repayred into the Hall, where the Generalitye of this Company (summoned as aforesaid) were alsoe present; and then Sir John Wollaston, beeing eldest Alderman of the said Companye (in absence of Mr. Alderman Allen, beeing now upper Warden of this Company, beeing not yet to come), declared unto them the occasion of their beeing summoned hether at this time, which was to have their approbacion and consent or dissent to the peticion which was now to bee read unto them, and lately presented unto the Common Councell, for the continuance of the manner of the eleccions of Lord Maiors and Sherriffes by the Liveryes of Companyes as is aforemencioned, which peticion is referred to a Committee of the Courte of Common Councell to debate the same upon heareing the peticionners; whereupon Sir John Wollaston and the Wardens required the Clerke to read the peticion, which was opposed by Mr. James Noell, Mr. Best, and Mr. Crooke, which caused some disturbance and interrupcion before the reading by divers impertinent questions and discourses unsuiteable to the occasion of their meeteing. All or most of the rest of the assembly desireing that the peticion might bee read, thereupon it was put to question whether the peticion should bee read or not. And it was resolved by the maior parte by holding up of handes that the peticion should bee read, and the contrary question beeing put, there was but 4 or 5 handes in the negative, and then the peticion was read accordingly.

"After which, Mr. Alderman Allen beeing come, and beeing acquainted with the former passages, what was donne and how farr they had proceeded, after he had perused the peticion hee declared his minde therein, and, after some time spent in debate, hee desired the assembly to proceed to vote an approbacion or dissent to the said peticion, but was interrupted by the aforesaid opposers, who desired they might bee heard speake before the vote, which was graunted to them, and after severall disputes betweene them and Mr. Alderman Allen, pro and con, which tooke up a long time, and all haveing an equal libertye to speake their mindes freely for or against the said peticion, and all heard accordingly, the day beeing farr spent, in conclusion Mr. Alderman Allen stated the first question thus, vizt.:—

"'Soe many of you as doe approve of the proceedings of the Wardens and Liverye as to their desire to bee heard to the busines of changeing the waye of electing Maior and Sherriffes before any alteracion might bee made therein, and of their peticionning the Common Councell in order thereunto, hold up your handes'; and the question beeing thus stated, 1 or 2 of the Generalitye seeming to oppose itt, the rest cryed to the question, whereupon Mr. Alderman Allen

proposed whether the question thus stated should bee put or noe. And that question beeing put it was carried in the affirmative by all except 1 hand in the negative. And then, the mayne question as before stated beeing put, it was resolved in the affirmative by neere the whole number present, but, the contrary beeing put, there appeared two or three handes in the negative.

"After which the said Mr. Alderman stated another question thus, vizt.:—'Soe many of you as doe consent unto and approve of the peticion which hath byn read and depending in debate before the Committee of Common Councell, and that the Wardens and Liverye shall proceed thereupon in the name of the whole Company, and shall nominate and appointe a Committee for this Companye in prosecucion of the said peticion before the Common Councellmen, or the Committee appointed by that Courte, or before any other Committee, as occasion may require, hold up your handes, and soe many of you as doe not consent hold up your handes.' And then, the question beeing put in the affirmative, it was resolved as in the former; and, the contrary beeing put in the negative, there were but 2 or 3 handes for itt, as in the former; which votes beeing thus settled the Clerke was required to enter them accordingly to bee declared as the sence of the Companye, and it beeing proposed to the assembly then present whether they would subscribe the peticion according to the vote or not, they were all willing thereto (except the three opposers before mencioned), and said they hoped their handes and heartes should goe togeather, but soe much time beeing spent in the former proceedings of this daye to bring it to this conclusion, the worke was conceaved too tedious for the rest of the daye, and therefore they submitted themselves to be numbred as they went out of the Hall, which was donne accordingly (beeing 140 at least), upon all which proceedings it is agreed and ordered by this Courte that the Wardens of this Company, with Mr. Ashe, Mr. Ed. Vaghan, Mr. Smythes, and Mr. Symondes, or any 2 of them, shall declare or certifye theis proceedings to the Committee of Common Councell appointed in this behalfe, or to the Courte of Common Councell, as occasion shalbee offred.

"And it is to bee remembred that divers of the Generalitye present did affirme to the Clerke that, if need were, they would personally appeare before the Committee of Common Councell in confirmacion of this daye's proceedings concerning the said peticion and votes thereof, if the Wardens shall thinke fitt to desire them."

Court of Wardens, 13th December 1651.—14 ingotts of dyett silver, weighing 190 oz. 1 gr., are delivered out of the treasury to Warden Perryn, who will give satisfaction therefor. The price ultimately received is £48 2*s.* 10*d.*

Court of Assistants, 14th December 1651.—It is ordered that the Wardens shall have £10 allowed to them for going to dinner with the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, they taking with them as many of the Assistants and Livery as they shall find willing to go.

The Company desire to borrow £2,000 for the purpose of paying off pressing creditors, and the Assistants are asked either to "lend something themselves or to procure loans from their friends."

The cast scrolls of a mace made by Thomas Maundy are broken, being found worse than standard, and a fine of 20*s.* is also imposed.

Court of Wardens, 20th December 1651.—Divers salts, large and small, with scrolls on them, belonging to Mr. Hill, of Lombard Street, are broken. They have been in the Assayer's custody since the 11th of September last, when being assayed they were found in doubt. Mr. Hill then desired to have the salts returned to him to be boiled and cleaned, which request was granted. He kept them from Friday till Tuesday, and then the Assayers tried the coffins, bands, and wires by themselves, and these parts were found 2 dwts. worse than standard, the scrolls, being tried by themselves, were found 4 dwts. better. Hill confesses that he was fearful before that the scrolls had put the work in doubt, so that he took them off and added new scrolls, with the view to bring the work out good. He desires that the wires may be tried alone, and they are found 4 dwts. worse than standard, the coffins and pans being bare standard. In respect of his great loss in the fashion and "outward sorrow" Hill is only fined 12*d.*

Received from John Milton £100, in part of £400, for the renewal of the lease of his house in Bread Street.

John Milton, father of John Milton, the poet, was a scrivener by profession, but he was also eminent for his skill in music. He lived at the sign of the "Spread Eagle" (the armorial ensign of his family) in Bread Street, where the poet was born on 9th December 1608. The elder Milton retired from business in 1632 (living thenceforward at Horton, Bucks) and died in 1647. At this date the poet (who must have paid the above fine) was, according to the usually accepted authorities, living in a lodging at Whitehall, whither he had removed from a house in Holborn "which opened backward into Lincoln's Inn Fields."

The house in Bread Street, however, continued to be known as John Milton's house, and to attract numerous visitors, until it was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666.

Aubrey, a contemporary, says that "the only inducement of several foreigners to visit England was to see the Protector, Oliver, and Mr. John Milton, and they would see the house and chamber where he was born." Aubrey adds that Milton's father "had also in that street another house—'The Rose'—and other houses in other places."

Bread Street, according to Stow, was so called "of bread in old time there sold; for it appeareth, by records, that in the year 1302, which was the 30th of Edward I., the bakers of London were bound to sell no bread in their shops or houses, but in the market; and that they should have four hall-motes in the year, at four several terms, to determine of enormities belonging to the said Company."

Court of Assistants, 25th January 1652.—A long order, providing that fines for the renewal of leases shall be paid within one month after the time limited for payment, in default of which the grant shall be void.

Court of Wardens, 31st January 1652.—Paid to the collectors for the Army, for 4 months' assessment rated upon the Hall from the 25th December last, £18 13*s.* 4*d.*

Paid to the Beadle for two dinners, one on the 25th inst. after the search in Fleet Street, 20*s.*; and the other yesterday, being a Thanksgiving Day, £4 5*s.* 7*d.*

Paid to the churchwardens at Woolwich towards the cleansing and mending of the well, which is partly used by the residents in Sir Martin Bowes's Almshouses, 25*s.*, though the bill comes but to 42*s.* odd money.

Court of Assistants, 24th February 1652.—Ordered that when any tenants sue for the renewal of their leases, the Wardens and the workmen shall view the houses, and if the latter are found defective the tenant must put them into repair before any further proceedings about the renewal of their leases. If they neglect this, the Company shall take course at law, and the tenants shall be disabled from obtaining renewals.

An order by "the Commissioners for Compounding," &c., that the Company shall have a lease of Mrs. Fryer's house in Aldersgate, which was sequestered for a term of years expiring at Lady day next, as she is a recusant. The term is to be 7 years and the rent £20.

Court of Wardens, 17th March 1652.—A general view day. The houses visited are situate in Little Wood Street, Primrose Alley, Walnut Tree Court, Budge Row, Panyer Alley in Bowyer Row, and divers houses westward. The scutcheons of the Company's Arms are ordered to be set up in various places which are named.

Warden Perryn, having lately bought from Mrs. Gravinor the lease of the front part of "The Green Dragon" tavern, formerly in possession of William Banks, and lately renewed by grant to Gravinor, states that he has severed and shut up the forepart, which he holds from the Company, from the back part, which belongs to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, so that there is no way into the back part through Cheapside, but only through the entry leading out of Old Change. Mr. Banks has lately bought the inheritance of the back part of the tavern, and two other adjoining tenements lately belonging to the Dean and Chapter in the Old Change. He is willing to sell the reversion to the Company, and certain persons are appointed to treat.

Court of Wardens, 18th April 1652.—A letter is received from Mr. John Hanbury, a member of this Company, dated at Gloucester, respecting the payment of an alienation fine, from which he desires to be excused. For various reasons, which are set out at length, Hanbury's request is granted provided that he give something to the poor.

Court of Committee for the Parliament Business, 6th May 1652.—Warden Perryn makes known that the Court have chosen Urlin and Cresswell,

wiredrawers, to join this Committee. Mr. Urlin says that he is desired to bring forward papers concerning the business, and he shows 5 orders made by the Council for Trade, which are read, but are not considered pertinent. Urlin, being told that there are divers other papers (about 60 sheets) delivered to the Council for Trade touching a Corporation for the wiredrawers, answers that the wiredrawers, fearing that Vyolett would get an office to be a supervisor over them in the way of a monopoliser, were forced to present an old model for a Corporation, prepared above 7 years ago, when the business was in agitation at the Excise Office. This they had laid before the Council for Trade to divert that body from setting Vyolett over them, which document put a stop to their business, and so it lies still before the said Council. Urlin thinks that Mr. Gibbs has a copy, and will endeavour to procure it for the next meeting. The Committee, however, desires to see the copy before proceeding further, and Urlin withdraws.

Court of Assistants, 8th May 1652.—Mr. William Vyner is appointed Touch Warden, but he is not capable of the personal performance of the office, not being one of the Mystery. He is fined £15, but is to take rank as if he had served personally.

Having regard to the present state of the Company's revenue and the engagements lying upon them, Alderman Noell and others are to meet on Saturday next, and take measures for a survey of the Company's lands; for granting leases; and for the advance of monies; and they are to report their proceedings.

A letter is received from Henry Strelley, the tenant of Okerthorpe, and also a memorial from his under tenants asking the Company to petition Parliament for an abatement of taxes, as their rent is applied to charitable uses; and mention is made of another rent in the same county which is eased of taxes for a similar reason. Strelley says in his letter that, if there be no abatement of taxes, he will be constrained to take the benefit of the Act, and make a proportionable deduction from what he pays, and the sub-tenants allege the same. The Clerk is ordered to write to Mr. Strelley, and to prepare a letter to the Commissioners for Assessment asking for relief.

Court of Assistants, 6th June 1652.—The report is received of the Committee for the survey of the Company's lands. It is suggested that the Court shall appoint those Wardens and Assistants who hold no lease from the Company, and those who have been Renters, with the present Renters, to be viewers or surveyors of the Company's lands according to the old rental, and also of all the new rents in Foster Lane, Kerry Lane, and Gutter Lane, lately purchased from Mr. William Howe. The Committee to consist of 13 persons in addition to the present Wardens, and the quorum to be one Warden and 6 others. After survey the viewers are to report "the true yearly rents upon improvements according to their best judgments, and where any use is charged upon any house so to retorne it, that the use may be continued." It is decided that the viewers shall be chosen at the next Court.

Court of Assistants, 12th June 1652.—Trial of the dyett. Plate brought in since 25th October last, 9279 lbs. 6 oz. 13 dwts. The dyett weighed to the fire 38 oz. 13 dwts. 14 grs., and from the fire 37½ oz. Plate broken during the same period 53 lbs. 4 oz. 10 dwts.

It may be well perhaps to mention here that on all the occasions of the trial of the dyett which are noticed in these pages, the dyett was found "agreeable" with the standard pieces.

The new Wardens take their places, and the new pounsons are brought in by the graver. The letter for the ensuing year is to be the great O in the Court character in an escutcheon.

Subsequently the new Wardens and Assistants return into the parlour to keep Court again, and some debate takes place concerning the character of the new letter. The Clerk is ordered to search and see if he can find when the Company began to mark the touched plate with a letter.

The four Wardens and 13 others (named), including Alderman Vyner and Mr. Morrell, are appointed surveyors of the Company's property, six of whom, with one Warden, are to make a full Committee. They are empowered to call upon the Company's workmen, the Clerk, Beadle, and two Almsmen to accompany them on the occasion of each survey.

Wooden Figure (gilt) of

ST. DUNSTAN,

the Patron Saint of the

GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY,

Formerly used as the Figure-head of the Company's Barge.

APPENDIX.

TRANSLATION OF THE INSPEXIMUS CHARTER OF THE 2ND YEAR OF JAMES I.

ORDINANCE FOR THE HOLDING OF OBITS, 12 HEN. VII. 1496.

SIR MARTIN BOWES, KNT., 1566.

SIR HUGH MYDDELTON, BART., 1631.

PROCEEDINGS ABOUT THE POLL MONEY, 17 CAR. I. 1641.

NOTE CONCERNING THE CORN CUSTOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

APPENDIX.

THE FOLLOWING IS A TRANSLATION OF THE INSPEXIMUS CHARTER OF THE 2ND YEAR OF JAMES I. THIS SETS FORTH THE COMPANY'S MOST IMPORTANT CHARTER, VIZ., THAT OF 2 EDWARD IV.

THE KING: TO ALL TO WHOM, &c., GREETING: WE have inspected the Letters Patent of Confirmation of our most dear sister the Lady Elizabeth, late Queen of England, made in these words:—Elizabeth, by the Grace of God, of England, France, and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., to all to whom these Letters Patent shall come, Greeting; We have seen the Letters Patent of Confirmation of the Lady Mary, late Queen of England, our most dear sister, made in these words:—Mary, by the Grace of God, of England, France, and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and on Earth of the Churches of England and Ireland the Supreme Head: To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting; We have seen the Letters Patent of Confirmation of our dear brother Edward the Sixth, late King of England, made in these words:—Edward the Sixth, by the Grace of God, of England, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and on Earth of the Churches of England and Ireland the Supreme Head: To all to whom these present Letters shall come, Greeting; We have seen the Letters Patent of Confirmation of our most dear father Henry the Eighth, late King of England, of famous memory, made in these words:—Henry, by the Grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland: To all to whom these present Letters shall come, Greeting; We have seen the Letters Patent of Confirmation of our most dear father Henry the Seventh, late King of England, of famous memory, made in these words:—Henry, by the Grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland: To all to whom these present Letters shall come, Greeting; Know ye that we have seen the Letters Patent of Edward the Fourth, late King of England, made in these words:—Edward, by the Grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland: To all to whom these present Letters shall come, Greeting; We have seen the Letters Patent of the Lord Edward the Third, late King of England, our progenitor, made in these words:—

1 Edward iij. Edward, by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitain: To all to whom these present Letters shall come, Greeting: Our well beloved the Goldsmiths of our

City of London, by their petition exhibited to us and our Council in our Parliament holden at Westminster, after the Feast of the Purification of our Lady last past, have shown: That whereas no private merchant nor stranger heretofore was wont to bring into this land any money coined, but plate of silver to exchange for our coin; and that it had also been ordained that all those who were of the goldsmiths' trade were to sit in their shops in the high street of Chepe, and that no silver in plate, nor vessel of gold or silver ought to be sold in the City of London, except at our Exchange, or in Chepe, among the goldsmiths, and that publicly, to the end the persons of the said trade might inform themselves whether the seller came lawfully by such vessel or not. But that now of late the said merchants, as well private as strangers, do bring from foreign lands into this land counterfeit sterling, whereof the pound is not worth above sixteen sols of the right sterling, and of this money none can know the true value but by melting it down. And also that many of the said trade of goldsmiths keep shops in obscure turnings and by-lanes and streets, and do buy vessels of gold and silver secretly, without inquiring if such vessel were stolen or lawfully come by, and immediately melting it down to make it into plate, sell it to merchants trading beyond the sea, that it may be exported, and so they make false work of gold and silver, as bracelets, lockets, rings, and other jewels, in which they set glass of divers colours counterfeiting right stones, and put more alloy in the silver than they ought, which they sell to such as have no skill in such things. And that the cutlers, in their work-houses, cover tin with silver so subtilely and with such sleight, that the same cannot be discerned and severed from the tin, and by that means they sell the tin so covered for fine silver, to the great damage and deceit of us and our people. Whereupon the said Goldsmiths have petitioned us that we would be pleased to apply convenient remedy thereto; We being willing to prevent the said evil, Do, by and with the assent of the Lords, Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons of our Realm, for the common profit of us and our people, will and grant for us and our heirs, that henceforth no merchant, either private or stranger, shall bring into this land any sort of money, but only plate of fine silver, nor that any gold or silver wrought by goldsmiths, or any plate of silver, be sold to the merchants to sell again, and to be carried out of the Kingdom; but shall be sold at our said Exchange or openly among the said goldsmiths, for private use only. And that none who pretend to be of the same trade shall keep any shop but in Chepe, that it may be seen that their work be good and right. And that those of the said trade may, by virtue of these presents, elect honest, lawful, and sufficient men, best skilled in the said trade, to enquire of the matters aforesaid; and that they so chosen may, upon due consideration of the said craft, reform what defects they shall find therein, and thereupon inflict due punishment upon the offenders, and that by the help and assistance of the Mayor and Sheriffs, if need be. And that in all trading cities and towns in England where goldsmiths reside, the same ordinance be observed as in London, and that one or two of every such city or town, for the rest of that trade, shall come to London to be ascertained of their Touch of Gold, and

there to have a stamp of a puncion with a leopard's head marked upon their work, as of ancient time it has been ordained. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made Patent. Given at Westminster, the thirtieth day of March, in the first year of our reign.

16 Richard ij. We have, moreover, seen the Letters Patent of the Lord Richard, late King of England, the second after the Conquest, made in these words:—Richard, by the Grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland: To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting: Know ye, whereas Edward our grandfather, late King of England, at the suit of the Goldsmiths of our City of London, suggesting to him how that many persons of that trade by fire and the smoke of quicksilver had lost their sight, and that others of them by working in that trade became so crazed and infirm, that they were disabled to subsist but of relief from others; and that divers of the said City, compassionating the condition of such, were disposed to give and grant divers tenements and rents in the said City, to the value of twenty pounds per annum, to the Company of the said craft, towards the maintenance of the said blind, weak, and infirm; and also of a chaplain to celebrate the mass amongst them every day for the souls of all the faithful departed, according to the ordinance in that behalf to be made, Did by his Letters Patent, for the consideration of a fine of ten marks, for himself and his heirs, as much as in him lay, grant and give licence to the men of the Community aforesaid, that they might purchase tenements and rents in the same City of the value of £20 per annum, and not above, of the men of that City, for relief and maintenance of such blind and infirm, and of such chaplain as aforesaid: To hold to them and their successors of the same Society for ever, for the purposes aforesaid, the Statute of Mortmain, or any other Statute or Ordinance to the contrary thereof, notwithstanding, as in and by the said Letters Patent more fully and at large it may appear.

And whereas the men of the Mystery have humbly petitioned us, that forasmuch as our grandfather's said Letters Patent are not, nor can be, put in execution for want of naming persons capable therein, we would graciously provide some remedy for them in this behalf: We, taking the premises into consideration, of our special grace, and for the consideration of twenty marks by them paid unto us in our Hanaper, Have, for us and our heirs, granted and given licence to the men of the said Craft, that from henceforth they may be a perpetual Community or Society of themselves, and that the said Society or Company may, for ever, yearly elect out of themselves four Wardens to oversee, rule, and duly govern the said Craft and Community, and every member of the same. And further, We have, according to our authority in this behalf, granted and given licence, for us and our heirs, to the same Wardens and Company, that they may purchase and have to them and their successors, tenements and rents, with their appurtenances, within the said City and suburbs thereof, to the value of £20 per annum, for the maintenance of the blind, weak, and infirm men of the Company aforesaid, and of a chaplain to celebrate mass amongst the said infirm every day for the souls of the faithful departed, for ever, according to such ordinance as

the same Wardens and Company shall make in this behalf, the said Statute or the Statute in that case made in our last Parliament at Westminster (notwithstanding that the said tenements and rents may be held of us in free burgage), notwithstanding; so that it be found by inquisition thereupon, duly had and returned into our Chancery, that such purchase may be made without any damage or prejudice to us or our heirs, or any other person whatsoever. In witness, &c. Dated at Winchester, the sixth day of February, in the sixteenth year of our reign.

2 Edward iv. And We, ratifying and allowing the said Letters Patent, and all and everything therein contained, do for us and our heirs, according to our power in that behalf, approve and confirm the same, and do by these presents grant and confirm the same unto our well-beloved the now Wardens and Company of the said craft, and their successors, for ever. And of our further grace in this behalf We, for us and our heirs, have granted to the same Wardens and Company, that notwithstanding they or their predecessors have not hitherto upon any occasion in any sort used the liberties in the said Letters Patent contained, yet henceforth it shall be lawful for them and their successors to use and enjoy the said liberties and every of them, without any let or impediment by or from us or our heirs, or any of our Justices, Escheators, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, or other our Ministers whomsoever. And We have further granted, and by these presents do for us and our heirs grant to the said now Wardens and Company of the craft aforesaid, that they and their successors may be a corporation or body incorporate, in deed and name, consisting and called by the name of the Wardens and Commonalty, and be persons able and capable in law to purchase and take in fee and perpetuity lands and tenements, rents, and other possessions whatsoever, of any persons whomsoever, that shall be willing to give, devise, or assign the same to them: To have and to hold the same to the aforesaid Wardens and Commonalty of the said craft, and their successors, for ever; and that they shall and may have perpetual succession and a common seal for the affairs of their said Mystery. And that they may, by the name of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Goldsmiths of the City of London, implead and be impleaded in any court or place whatsoever, before any judges whomsoever, in any actions, suits, plaints, demands, and pleas, as well real as personal or mixed, of what nature or kind they be; and that the said Wardens and Commonalty and their successors may, from time to time, as often as they shall judge it expedient, make good and reasonable bylaws and ordinances for the better regulating the said Mystery. We have also granted, and by these presents do grant to the said now Wardens and Commonalty, and their successors, that they may have and hold to them and their successors for ever all and singular the lands, tenements, rents, reversions, and services heretofore given, granted, or devised to the Wardens of the Mystery aforesaid, or to the Wardens or Guardians and Commonalty of the Mystery aforesaid, by the name of the Wardens and Commonalty of the said Mystery, or by the name of the Company of the said Mystery, or by what other name soever, or heretofore in any manner purchased by the Wardens and Commonalty of the said Mystery, or by the Company of the said Mystery, without impediment, disturbance, or let

by or from us or our heirs, or by or from our Justices, Sheriffs, Escheators, or other the Officers and Ministers of us or our heirs whomsoever. And We do hereby ratify and confirm all and every the same lands and tenements, rents, reversions, and services to the said now Wardens and Commonalty and their successors. And for the credit of the men of the said Craft dwelling and residing in the said City for the time being, and for the preventing and avoiding of the damage and loss which does or may daily happen or arise, as well to us as any our liege people, for want of a due and provident regulation of certain of our subjects and others using and exercising the said trade, without any regard to the credit of the said Company; and also for the preventing and taking away subtleties and deceits practised in the said trade, We have further granted, and by these presents do grant to the said now Wardens and Commonalty, and their successors for ever, that the Wardens of the said Mystery for the time being shall and may for ever have the search, inspection, trial, and regulation of all sorts of gold or silver wrought or to be wrought, and to be exposed to sale within the City of London and the suburbs thereof, and in all fairs and markets, and all cities, towns, and boroughs, and all other places whatsoever throughout our Kingdom of England, and also shall and may have power to punish and correct all defects that shall be found in the working of gold and silver; and to that end, if need be, to call to their assistance the Mayor and Sheriffs of the said City, and the Mayors and Bailiffs or other Officers whatever in any fairs, markets, cities, boroughs, and towns, and other places out of the said City where any such search or trial shall happen to be made. And that the Wardens of the said Mystery for the time being shall and may have full power and authority for ever, by themselves or any of them, duly to search and try all and singular the premises, and also all manner of works touching and concerning the craft, found or being in the hands of the goldsmiths, or any other whomsoever selling, making, or working any wares or works pertaining to or concerning the said Mystery, as well within our said City of London and the suburbs thereof, as elsewhere out of the said City in all fairs, markets, cities, boroughs, and towns, and other places whatsoever throughout our Realm of England; and also, by themselves or any of them, to break all such deceitful works and wares of gold and silver of what sort soever, if such sort they shall find to be made, wrought, and exposed to sale in deceit of our people; and also, according to their discretion, and as often as they shall see it necessary, to punish and correct the makers, sellers, and workers of the same works according to their demerits, by the assistance (if need be) of our Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Reeves, and such like Officers. We also will and grant, and strictly charge and command, that all Bailiffs, Reeves, and other Officers whatsoever, in fairs, markets, cities, boroughs, towns, and other places where such search shall happen to be made, be ready to aid and assist the said Wardens, and every of them, making such search as aforesaid, in the execution of the premises, and that in all things according to their duty. In witness, &c. Dated at Leicester, the thirtieth day of May, in the second year of our reign.

And now We, ratifying and approving the said Letters Patent, and all things therein contained, do for us and our heirs, according to our authority

therein, allow the same, and by these presents do ratify, grant, and confirm the same to our well-beloved the now Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery aforesaid and their successors. And, further, We being certainly informed that divers persons, both natives and aliens, exercising the said trade in divers parts of this Kingdom, studying and contriving their own dishonest gain, and purposing by various ways to deceive and endamage the rest of our subjects, do work and expose to sale gold and silver cunningly and deceitfully wrought, and debased more than the standard allows, contrary to the ordinances in that behalf made, and counterfeit stones (which are of no value, cunningly set in such kind of gold and silver) do daily sell for true jewels at great rates to divers of our subjects not understanding the same, as well in places privileged as in fairs, markets, and other places within our cities and boroughs of this our Kingdom of England, and neither fear nor doubt to be punished or called in question for the same; and the reason is for that due search or any due punishment is seldom executed upon offenders in that Mystery out of the City aforesaid. And although the Wardens of that Mystery in the said City for the time being have, by virtue and power of the aforesaid Letters Patent in form aforesaid granted to them and their successors, had the search, trial, and regulation of the gold and silver so wrought and to be wrought and exposed to sale, and power by themselves, or any of them, to search and try continually from the aforesaid 30th day of May, in the said second year of the late King Edward the Fourth, hitherto, by virtue of his said Letters Patent to them in that behalf made, all such kinds of deceitful and fraudulent works and wares made, or to be made, of the gold and silver aforesaid of any kind whatsoever; and the faults and deceits in those works deceitfully and subtilely contrived or to be contrived by the workmen and contrivers thereof to punish and correct, as also to execute and perform such other things as they ought to do by virtue of the aforesaid Letters Patent of the said late King Edward the Fourth. Nevertheless, as We are informed, and notwithstanding that the aforesaid Wardens of the said Mystery for the time being have, ever since the aforesaid grants to them and the Company of the aforesaid Mystery, in form aforesaid made, been at great trouble and charges, as well at their own proper costs as at the costs of the said Company, to put in execution their authority of searching, inspecting, and trying such kind of gold and silver as is before mentioned, and the defects therein, so wrought and put to sale by the workmen of the said trade, in divers of the cities, boroughs, fairs, markets, and other places of this our Kingdom, for the common use of us and of all our good subjects; yet they have received very little or no profit thereby, but rather have been subject, oftentimes, not merely to pains and perils of their bodies, but also to the loss of their goods and chattels, by reason and occasion of their searching, trying, and putting in execution of their authority aforesaid, and punishing and correcting the defects of work, upon proof thereof made unto them, by means whereof the said Wardens, of late, in regard of the great menaces and assaults which they have received from those workmen and tradesmen of that Mystery (who deceitfully sell such gold and silver in the country), and their accomplices and adherents, could not execute their authority anywhere within our Kingdom of England, except within our City of

London and the suburbs thereof; so that the said search, trial, and execution of the said authority ceasing, very many frauds, deceits, works unskilfully made of gold and silver, and of counterfeiting of jewels in works of gold and silver and otherwise, are daily divers ways increased in the Mystery aforesaid by the workmen in the said trade, in every part of this our Kingdom, to the great loss and detriment of us and all our liege people. And We being willing all the deceitful, insufficient, and unlawful works and wares of gold and silver, jewels and stones, pearl or coral, or such like, in the trade aforesaid, insufficiently and unlawfully made and counterfeited, used to be put to sale, to abolish and punish in all things as it ought to be, of our certain knowledge and mere motion, Have given and granted for us and our heirs, as much as in us lies, to the aforesaid Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery aforesaid, and their successors, that they the said Wardens and their successors, and every of them for the time being, shall have, for ever, full power and authority over all and singular the defects, offences, faults, and deceits made and attempted or committed contrary to the ordinances of the Mystery aforesaid, in all their searches and trials of gold and silver, or of wares, jewels, stones, pearls, coral, or of any other jewels or counterfeit stones whatsoever, wrought or set in gold or silver, as in necklaces, lockets, rings, or bracelets, or any otherwise howsoever wrought or set, within this our Kingdom of England wheresoever, against the workmen or owners of any of the said premises exposing them to sale; and all and every the persons of or using the said Mystery whatsoever, so deceitfully working, having, or exposing to sale the premises aforesaid, upon due proof made, shall be by the said Wardens for the time being committed to the next gaol or prison, therein to be punished by imprisonment of their bodies, according to the nature of their offences, and out of the said gaols or prisons to be delivered at the discretions of the said Wardens, or any of them; or be punished by fines, to be set or imposed upon such delinquents, equal to their offences, faults, and deceits, as by the sound discretions of the said Wardens, or any of them for the time being, shall be esteemed just and reasonable, and in that behalf convenient. We also grant, for us and our heirs, to the said Wardens and Commonalty and their successors, that whensoever, wheresoever, and as often as any wares of gold and silver, or pearl, or of any counterfeit stones whatsoever, deceitfully wrought or set in the nature of jewels or pearls, in gold or silver, which, by allays thereof, are of less value and more debased in the working of the said gold and silver than of right it ought to be wrought, that is to say, not being of the value of sterling or standard, according to the ordinances and statutes of us and our progenitors or predecessors, late Kings and Queens of England, in this behalf made, that shall be found anywhere, as well within any of our liberties as without; or any wares of gold or silver, made within this Kingdom, by any native or foreign workmen and tradesmen of the Craft aforesaid, wheresoever that shall be sold or exposed to sale (not being tried, approved, and marked, as they ought to be, according to the form of the ordinances and statutes aforesaid), that then the said Wardens for the time being, or two of them, shall have power and authority all and every such wares of gold and silver, counterfeit stones and pearls and other stones whatsoever so

deceitfully and unlawfully wrought and exposed to sale, wheresoever they shall be found, to arrest, seize, and to break and spoil them, so that our people may not be more deceived thereby. And that in all and every the searches of the said Wardens and their successors for the time being, of or in the premises, from time to time, in whatsoever places within three miles in and about the aforesaid City of London, where any of the said workmen or tradesmen of the said Craft shall happen to remain, work, or inhabit, the said Wardens, or any of them, for the time being, shall cause to be brought all manner of works and wares of gold and silver aforesaid, or what jewels and precious stones soever, set in gold and silver, are there wrought or to be wrought, to the Common Hall of the Wardens and Commonalty of the said Mystery, being in the City of London, wherein the common standard or assize of gold and silver (according to the ordinances in that behalf made) is kept, there to be tried and assayed, and to be reformed, if defects shall be any manner of ways found therein; and, after they shall be so reformed, to be there then affirmed for good, and stamped with their marks which they use for that purpose. And all defective works whatsoever deceitfully wrought, as well of or in gold as silver, counterfeit stones put for jewels therein, and falsely made, or found to be of worse allay than it ought to be, shall there, according to their discretions, be utterly condemned, without account to us or our heirs for the premises, or any of them, to be rendered, made, or paid for ever. In witness, &c. Dated at Westminster, the third day of February, in the twentieth year of our reign.

Now We, ratifying and approving the said Letters Patent, and all things therein contained, do, for us and our heirs, as much as in us lies, allow the same, and by these presents do ratify, grant, and confirm the same to our well-beloved the now Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery aforesaid. In witness, &c. Dated at Westminster, the sixth day of June, in the first year of our reign.

Now We, ratifying and approving the said Letters Patent, and all things therein contained, do, for us and our heirs, as much as in us lies, allow the same, and by these presents do ratify, grant, and confirm the same to our well-beloved the now Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery aforesaid. In witness, &c. Dated at Westminster, the fifth day of December, in the first year of our reign.

Now We, ratifying and approving the said Letters Patent, and all things therein contained, do, for us and our heirs, as much as in us lies, allow the same, and by these presents do ratify, grant, and confirm the same to our well-beloved the now Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery aforesaid. In witness, &c. Dated at Westminster, the third day of January, in the third year of our reign.

Now We, ratifying and approving the said Letters Patent, and all things therein contained, do, for us and our heirs, as much as in us lies, allow the same, and by these presents do ratify, grant, and confirm the same to our well-beloved the now Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery aforesaid. In witness, &c. Dated the thirtieth day of March, in the second year of the reign of King James over England, &c.

For eight pounds paid into the Hanaper.

12 Hen. vij.—1496.

AN ORDENNANCE MADE FOR THE HOLDYNG OFF ALL OBYTES IN THE YERE.

Firste. Whereas the Wardeyns yerely hilde and kepte xxv obytes at dyvers parysh chirches, and went to the same obytes xxv tymes to the grate unnese and trobyll of the seyd Wardeyns and of all the Lyverey. Wherefore at an assembly holden at Goldsmythes Hall on Monday the xth day of Julii, the xijth yere of the reigne of Kyng Henry the vijth, it was agreed, ordeyned, and thorough stabyllyst by all the Lyverey at the same assembly, that the Wardeyns and their successours Wardeyns fro thens foreth should holde and kepe yerely ij obytes opon one day, a wete and a drye togeder, at ij severall chirches and ij severall charges, and that the same Wardeyns cause to be spende opon a potacion at every of the same ij obytes holden in one day xij*s.* v*j*d.

Summa of the obytes in the yere vij*li.* x*s.*, which *summa* the Wardeyns and their successoures to take and receyve yerely at every of the seyde ij obytes holden of the potacions and overpluses of all the obytes byquethyd by testament, which names hereafter foloweth:—

Fyrste, for the bequest of William Beton, potacion, - vij*s.* ij*d.*
Also in lyke wise for the bequest of John Pattesley, Alderman, potacion, - - *Summa* - vj*s.*
Also in lyke wise for the bequest of Mathew Hall, potacion, - - - - - - xvij*s.*
Also in lyke wise for the bequest of Sir Edmond Shaa, potacion, - - - *Summa* - xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Also in lyke wise for the bequest of Symond Mazareth, for the overpluse of his Testament, *Summa* ij*s.* viij*d.*
Also for the bequest of John Emond, potacion, *Summa* - viij*s.* iiij*d.*
Also for the bequest of John Standelff, for the overpluse of his Testament, - - *Summa* - vj*s.* ij*d.*
Also for the bequest of John Carlyll, potacion, *Summa* - ix*s.*
Also for the bequest of William Porter, potacion, *Summa* - x*s.* iij*d.*
Also for the bequest of Thomas at Haye, for the overpluse of his Testament, - *Summa* - iij*s.* iij*d.*
Also for the bequest of Olyver Davy, potacion, and for the overpluse of his Testament, *Summa* - xvij*s.* viij*d.*
Also for the bequest of William Walton and Robert Walton, potacion, - - *Summa* - iij*s.* iiij*d.*
Also for the bequest of John Faunceys, for the overpluse of his Testament, - - *Summa* - xviij*d.*
Also for the bequest of Richard Bradcok, potacion, *Summa* - ix*s.* iiij*d.*

Also for the bequest of Sir Nycolas Twyford, potacion,
Summa - xij*s.* vj*d.*
Also for the bequest of Drew Barantyne, potacion,
Summa - xxiiij*s.* x*d.*
Summa - - - vij*li.* xij*s.* iv*d.*

The laste day of Maye. *In primis*, the obyte of Simond le Mazarer, holden at Seint Mathewes the last daye of Maye, at which obite the ij Rentors most deliver to the Wardeyns for their offering iiij*d.*; for every prest there hired, iiij*d.*; for the Clerke, vj*d.*; and for wex, vj*d.*

And they muste pray for the soules of Symond le Mazarer and dame Alis his wyf, and for all Christen soules.*

The laste day of Maye. John Emond obyte holden at Seynt Fosters in the Secunde lyverey—a potacion. Symond le Mazarer obyte holden at Seynt Mathew in the same lyverey—no potacion.

Ande hereafter followeth the yerely valure of all John Emond landes and tenements that he bequeythed by his Testament and last Will to the Wardeyns and to their successours to the perfourmyng of his last Will, wose names of tenauntes now dwellyng in the sayd tenementes atte fest of Cristmas, the xiij yere of Kyng Henry the vijth, followeth:—

RENTALL.

Guttour Lane—
Firste, Master Doctor Argentyne, *anno* - - xlvj*s.* viij*d.*
John Panchere, for his tenement - - - xx*s.*
John Wode, Sergeant [and late Alice Banaster]† - xvj*s.*
Summa de rentall - - iiij*li.* ij*s.* viij*d.*

Obyte—
Off which *summa* payed to the parson, if he be present, - - - - *Summa* - xij*d.*
Also to vj pristes that are atte obyte and masse for his soule, every pece vj*d.*, - *Summa* - iij*s.*
Also to the Clerk, - - - *Summa* - vj*d.*
Also for wex and wast, - - *Summa* - vj*d.*
Also to the iiij Wardeyns, among them, *Summa* - vj*s.* viij*d.*
Also to powre men of the same parysh and other paryshes, among them, - - - - vj*s.* viij*d.*
Also payed for the potacion, - *Summa* - xij*s.* vj*d.*
Summa - - - xxx*s.* x*d.*
And so is clere of his landys - - - lj*s.* x*d.*

Condicyon, fol. ccxj. And if the Wardeyns and their successours be neglygent in kepyng off the seyd obyte and paying all the seyd bequestes, then he wull all his seyd tenement goo to the Parson and Wardeyns of Seynt Foster's, they doyng all the seyd chargys.

* This and similar entries are not by the same hand as the remainder.
† The words in brackets were added.

Hereafter foloweth the casuall vacacions, decrementes, reparacions and other expences in the lawe, if eny be in the yere, and of the clere rest yerely of the seyd tenementes:—

Fyrste, payed frome the last day of Maye the xij yere of Kyng Henry vijth to the last day of Maye the xiij yere of the seyde Kyng, in reparacions of the same tenementes, as appeareth by the Rentors' bokes, partyclerly, - - - *Summa* - xiij*s.* ix*d.*

Also there is in vacacion in the same landys frome the the seyde day to the seyd day, as appeareth in the seyd bokes, - - - - - - xj*s.* viij*d.*

Summa - - - xxv*s.* v*d.*

Arrerage—And so remayneth clere to the seyd Craft, all paymentes and charges deducted, *Summa* - xxvj*s.* j*d.*

Fol. ccxj. And they muste pray for the soules of John Edmonde and Lavrens his wif and all Christen soules.

The xvj day of June. } Thomas Polle obyte holden at S. Mathew in the secunde lyverey. No potacion.

William Porter obyte holden at Seynt Foster's the same day. A potacion.

Hereafter foloweth the yerely valure of Thomas Polle landys and tenementes, that he bequeythed by his Testament to the Wardeyns and to their successours to the perfourmyng of his last Will, wose names of tenauntes now dwellyng in the seyd tenements atte fest of Cristmas, the xiij yere of Kyng Henry the vijth:—

RENTALL.

Dyse Key—

Roger Hall, for halff the Dyse Key, *Summa* - x*li.*

Guttour Lane—

Richard Baxster, for a tenement, - *Summa* - xlvj*s.* viij*d.*

Robert Petyclerk, for a tenement, - *Summa* - liij*s.* iiij*d.*

John Glason, for a tenement, - *Summa* - xl*s.*

Summa de rentall - - xvij*li.*

Obytes—

Off which *summa* payed to the parson of the Church, *Summa* - viij*d.*

Also to his prist there - - - - vj*d.*

Also to iij pristes there - - - - xij*d.*

Also to the Clerk there present, iiij*d.*; for wex, vj*d.*, *Summa* - x*d.*

Also to the iiij Wardeyns to be devyded among theym - - - - - - x*s.* iiij*d.*

Summa - - - xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Priste—

Also to Sir John Dorre, his priste, for his wages to syng at Seynt Dunstones awter, *Summa* - vj*li.*

Quyte Rentes—

Also to the Master of Seynt Thomas Spetill, for
Quyte Rent out of the Dyse Key, *Summa* - viij*s.*
Summa - - - vj*li.* viij*s.*

Summa totalis of the bequestys - - - vij*li.* xvj*d.*
And so is clere of his landys - - - ix*li.* xviij*s.* viij*d.*

Condicion, fol. ccvj. } And if the Wardeyns and their successours be neglygent in paying all the charges and repayryng the landys, and in fyndyng an honest priste after ix marco by yere, then he wull that all his landys and tenementes goo to the Meyer to the use of the Masters of London Brygge.

And the prist must praye for his soule, and for the soules of Jone and Alyce his wyfes, and for all his frendys and benefactours soules.

Hereafter foloweth the casuall vacacions, decrements, reparacions, and other expences in the Lawe, if eny be in the yere, and of the clere rest yerely of the seyd landys:—

Reparacions—Firste, payed frome the xvj day of June the xij yere of Kyng Henry the vijth unto the xvi day of June the xiij yere of the seyd Kyng, for reparacions done opon the same landys, as appereth by the Rentors' boke perticlerly, - - - xliiij*s.* v*d.*
And so remayneth clere to the sayde Crafte, all paymentes and other charges deducted, *Summa* - vij*li.* xiij*s.* iij*d.*

Fol. ccvj enrolled. } And they muste pray for the soules of Thomas Polle, Jone and Alis his wyfes and all Cristen soules.

And they must pray for the soules of William Porter and Aleyn Porter.

The xvj day of Julii. } Thomas Haye obyte holden at Seynt Peters in Chepe in the ijde lyverey. A potacion.

Stapilden and Mapilden obyte holden at Seynt Fosters, the same day. No potacion.

Hereafter foloweth the yerely valure of Thomas Haye landys and tenements that he bequethed by his Testament to the Wardeyns and to their successours to the performyng of his last Will, wose names of the tenauntes now dwellyng in the seyd tenementes atte fest of Cristmas, the xiij yere of Kyng Henry the vijth:—

RENTALL.

Flete Strete—

Water Segehowe, for the Horne, *anno* - - vj*li.*
Rychard Slater, for a tenement, *anno* - - xxxj*s.* viij*d.*
Thomas Bonde, for a tenement, *anno* - - liij*s.* iiij*d.*

Bowe Rowe—

Robert Harthorne, for a tenement [sume tyme callyd the Horse Head by the coydences, and also by his Testament],* *anno* - - - iiij*li.*

William Plofelde, for a tenement, the which Bolley, haberdacer, hath by lese, *anno* - - - lj*s.* viij*d.*

Sir John Skynner, prist, *anno* - - - iij*s.*

John Halle, haberdacer, *anno* - - - liij*s.* iiij*d.*

Summa de rentall - - xix*li.* xiiij*s.*

Obyte—

Off which landys payed to vj pristes, *Summa* - ij*s.*

Also to ij clerkes, x*d.*; for wex, vj*d.*, *Summa* - xvj*d.*

Also to the iiij Wardens - - - - vj*s.* viij*d.*

Also for the potacion - - - - xij*s.* vj*d.*

Summa - - - xxij*s.* vj*d.*

Quyte Rent—

Also to Master Harry Boste, for quyte rent out of the Horne and tenements next, *Summa* - xv*s.*

Also to the Master of Seynt Gyles in the felde for quyte rent of the tenementes in Bowe Rowe, *Summa* - xiij*s.* iij*d.*

Summa - - - xxviij*s.* iij*d.*

Summa totalis of the bequestys - - - l*s.* ix*d.*

And so is clere of his landys - - - xvij*li.* iij*s.* iij*d.*

Folio lxxviij. And thei must pray for the soules of Thomas Haye and Matilde his wyfe.

Hereafter followeth the casuall vacacions, decrements, reparacions, and other expences in the lawe, if eny be in the yere, and the clere rest yerely of the seyde landys:—

Reparacions—Firste, payed from the xvj day of Julii the xij year of Kyng Henry the vijth unto the xvj day of Julii the xiij yere of the seyd Kyng, for reparacions done opon the same landys, as appereth perticlerly by the Rentors' bokes, *Summa* iij*li.* vj*s.* ix*d.*

Arrerages—And so remayneth clere to the Crafte, all paymentes and other charges deducted, *Summa* - xiij*li.* xvj*s.* vj*d.*

Folio lxxviij. And they muste pray for the soules of Thomas Haye and Matilde his wife and all Cristen soules.

Folio xlj. And they muste pray for the soules of John Mapelesden, William Stamelden and Alis his wif, John William and John Carbonell, and all Cristen soules.

* The passage in brackets is added by interlineation.

STAPYLDEN.

Hereafter foloweth the yerely valure of all Stapylden landys and tenementes that he bequethed by his Testament to the Wardeyns and to their successores to the performyng of his last Will, wose names of the tenauntes now dwelling in the seyde tenementes atte fest of Cristmas the xiij yere of Kyng Henry the vijth:—

RENTALL.

Gret Condict—

John Wodall, Coke, - - - - - xlvj*s.* viij*d.*
William Thorpe - - - - - xl*s.*

Guttour Lane—

John Mundy - - - - - - iij*li.*
Summa de Rentall - - vij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

Obyte—

Off which *summa* and landys, payed to the iiij Wardeyns - - - - - - vj*s.* viij*d.*
Also to vj pristys and the Clerk, among them - vj*s.* ij*d.*
Also payed for wex - - - - - vj*d.*
Summa - - - xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Priste—

Also payed to his prist for Ester and Midsomer, containing *dimidium* a yere - - - iij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

Summa patet.

Summa totalis of the bequestys - - - iiij*li.*
And so is clere of his lands - - - iij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

Condicion, fol. xlj. } And iff the Wardeyns and their successours be neglygent in paying the bequestys, fyndyng the prist or repayring the landys, then he wull that all his landys goo to the Parson and Wardeyns of Seynt Fosters, they doing all the seyd charges.

And thei muste pray fore the soules of John Mapelesden, William Stamelden and Ales his wyfe, John William and John Carbonell, and alle Cristen soules.

Hereafter foloweth the casual vacacions, decrementys, reparacions, and other expencys in the lawe, if eny be in the yere, and of the clere rest yerely of the seyd landys:—

Reparacions—Fyrste, payed frome the xvj day of Julii the xij yere off Kyng Henry the vijth unto the xvj day of Julii the xiij yere of the seyde Kyng, for reparacions done opon the same landys, as appereth pertyclerly in the Rentors' bokes,

Summa - xvj*s.* viij*d. ob.*

Surplusage—Ande so remayneth clere to the Crafte, all paymentys and other charges deducted,

Summa - xlix*s.* vij*d. ob.*

Robert Botiller obite holden at Seint Peter's in Chepe the ij^de^ day of Auguste. At whiche obite Mr. Wood most delyver to the iiij Wardeyns * - viij*s.*

The secunde day of August. } The obyte of all the Brethren holden at Seynt John Zakaries in the secunde lyverey—a potacion.

Robert Botiller obyte holden at S. Peter's in Chepe the same day—no potacion.

PROPRE LANDYS.

Neugate—

Crystofer Norton, for a tenement, - *Summa* - l*s.*
William Apulton, for a tenement, - *Summa* - l*s.*
Robert Gebons, for a tenement, - *Summa* - lj*s.*
Thomas Mershe, for a tenement, - *Summa* - l*s.*
Summa - - - xl*i.* xij*d.*

Shamelles—

John Guyhuye, for a tenement and ij shoppys, - vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
James Webley, for quyte rent out of the Crane, - xxvj*s.* viij*d.*
Summa - - - viij*li.*

Chepe—

William Flynt, for a tenement, - - - iiij*li.*
William Ilger, for a shoppe, - - - liij*s.* iiij*d.*
Thomas Beyn, for the Starre, - - - vij*li.*
John Lee, for quyte rent out of his house, - - xj*s.* ij*d.*
John Lee, for quyte rent out of the same, 1 lb. peper.
Summa - - - xiiij*li.* iiij*s.* vj*d.*

Fesaunt—

John Breteyn, for the Fesaunt, - - - viij*li.*
Thomas Key, saddeler, for a tenement, - - iij*li.* iij*s.* iiij*d.*
Summa - - - xj*li.* iij*s.* iiij*d.*

Chepe—

Master Wode, for quyte rent out of the Egyll, for a voyde grounde, and for the vawte, *Summa* - xxvj*s.* viij*d.*
John Peke, for the Borehed, - *Summa* - vj*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*
William Redy, mercer, for quyte rent out of the corner shoppe at Hony Lane ende, *Summa* - vj*s.* viij*d.*
Summa - - - viij*li.*

Chepe and Sofer Lane—

Also for quyte rent out of a shoppe at Bowyns, xiij*s.* iiij*d.*, for quyte rent out of Sofer Lane, xiij*s.* iiij*d.*, for quyte rent out there, xx*d.*, for quyte rent out of another shoppe there, xx*d.* for quyte rent out of the Olde Bayle, xxij*d.*
Summa recepte - - *nil.*

* In a different hand.

Wodestrete—

A grete tenement and a tymber hanigh that Rychard Banaster occupied and hilde, - *Summa* - iiij*li.*

The parson of Seynt Peter's for a tenement there, *Summa* - xxvj*s.* viij*d.*

John Lambert, for a tenement there, *Summa* - xxvj*s.* viij*d.*

Mathew Hobard, for a tenement there, *Summa* - xxvj*s.* viij*d.*

Amies Adam, for a tenement there, *Summa* - xxvj*s.* viij*d.*

Robert Garbyll, for a tenement there, *Summa* - xxvj*s.* viij*d.*

Summa - - - x*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Gret Condicte—

John Halle, sergeant, for a tenement and a seller, *Summa* - iij*li.*

A tenement that John Savage occupied, *Summa* - xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Summa - - - iij*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Guttour Lane—

Robert Butsyde, gentilman, - - - - - xvj*s.*

Harry Fynour, for a tenement, - - - x*s.*

The Greyhounde - - - - - xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*

William Andrews - - - - - xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

John Arton, baker, - - - - - xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Thomas Bekyngham - - - - - xvj*s.*

A shoppe with store there - - - - vj*s.*

John Howell, for a tenement, - - - x*s.*

Summa - - - vl*i.* xviij*s.*

Foster Lane—

John Snow, for a tenement, - - - - xxvj*s.* viij*d.*

Annes Barker - - - - - xx*s.*

Watkyn Colyns - - - - - xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Within the Goldsmythys Halle.

William Preston - - - - - xl*s.*

A tenement that Aleyn Newman occupyed - - xl*s.*

John Hedde, for ij tenementes, - - - xl*s.*

Summa - - - ix*li.*

Mugwell Strete—

William Prentys - - - - - x*s.*

Lews Merlyn - - - - - x*s.*

John Gedney, for a tenement, - - - x*s.*

Hugh Haryson, for a tenement, - - - xij*s.*

A tymber haught - - - - - vj*s.* viij*d.*

Summa - - - xlviij*s.* viij*d.*

Summa de rentall - - - lxxxiij*li.* ij*s.* ij*d.*

Quyte Rentys—Off which landys payed for quyte rentys yerely - - - - - - viij*li.* iiij*s.* x*d. ob.*

Summa patet.

Obytes—

Also payed for the keypyng of Dame Ales Mazareth obyte at S. Mathew's, the xxiiij day of Maye, *Summa* - ij*s.* iiij*d.*

Also payed for the kepyng of William Porter obyte the xvj day of June, at S. Faster's, *Summa* - xxij*s.* vj*d.*

Also payed for brede, ale, wine, and chese for all the yong men and strangers out of the Lyverey atte obyte of all the Brethren holden the ij^de^ day of August - - - - - viij*s.* iiij*d.*

Also payed for ij tapers occupied at S. Mathew's - xvj*d.*

Also payed for brede, ale, wyne, and chese for all the yong men out of the Lyverey and straungers atte obytes of Drew Barantyne, *Summa* - viij*s.* iiij*d.*

Also payed for the kepyng of Sir Nycholas Twyforde obyte at S. John Zakaries - - xxvj*s.* viij*d.*

Also payed for brede, ale, wyne, and cheese for all the yong men out of the Lyverey and for the straungers atte obyte of Syr Emonde Shaa - viij*s.* iiij*d.*

Summa - - - iij*li.* xvij*s.* x*d.*

Fee and Wagys—

Also payed to the Controller, yerely, - - x*li.*

Also payed to the Assayer, yerely, - - - xvj*li.*

Also to John Hed, Bedell, yerely, - - - iij*li.* ix*s.* iiij*d.*

Also to the ij Renters in reward, yerely, - - iij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

Barge—

Also payed for the barge, yerely, to Westminster with the new Shiriffes and new Meyer *Summa* - xl*s.* iiij*d.*

Summa patet.

Costys on S. Dunstone Even and Day—

Also payed for the costys on Seynt Dunstone even and day - - - - - - xxvj*s.* ij*d. ob.*

Summa patet.

Summa totalis of all the allowance and paymentes - li*li.* vj*s.* iij*d.**

And so is clere of the propre landys - - xxxj*li.* xv*s.* xj*d.**

And they muste pray for the soules of Sir John Hiltofte and †

And they muste pray for the soules of all the Brethren decessed, and for the good astate of all the Bretheren beyng on lyve.

Hereafter foloweth the casuall vacacions, peticions, decrements, reparacions, and other expences in the lawe, if eny be in the yere, and of the clere rest yerely off all the seyd landys :—

Vacacyons—Fyrste, there is in vacacions in the seyd landys, frome the ij^de^ day of August the xij yere of

* These figures are printed as in the book, but there is obviously an error somewhere. Similar discrepancies occur in other entries.

† The name is left blank in the book.

Kyng Henry the vijth onto the ij^de^ day of August the xiij yere of the seyd Kyng, as hit appereth perticlerly in the Rentors' bokes, - *Summa* - vij*li.* vij*s.*

Peticions—Also ther be in peticions in the seyd landys from the seyd day and yere unto the seyd day and yere as appereth in the same bokys, *Summa* - vij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

Lawe—Also ther hath ben spent in the lawe frome the seyd day and yere unto the seyd day and yere, as appereth in the same bokes, - *Summa* - xviij*s.*

Reparacions—Also ther hath ben spent in reparacions opon the seyd landys frome the seyd day and yere unto the seyd day and yere as appereth by the same bokys, - - - - *Summa* - xx*li.* xiij*s.* iij*d.*

Summa - - - xxxvj*li.* iiij*s.* xj*d.*

And so in surplusage - - - - - iiij*li.* ix*s.*

And so remayneth clere to the Crafte, all paymentes and other charges deducted, - - - - *nil.*

The xvj day of September. Olyver Davy obyte holden at S. Leonardes in Faster Lane in the seconde lyverey—a potacion.

Robert Walton obyte holden at Seynt Peter's in Chepe the same day—no potacion.

Hereafter foloweth the yerely valure of all Olyver Davy landys and tenementys that he bequeythed by his Testament to the Wardeyns and to their successours to the performyng of his last Will, whos names of the tenauntes now dwellyng in the seyd tenementes atte fest of Cristmas, the xiij yere of Kyng Henry the vijth:—

RENTALL.

Chepe—

Thomas Wode, Alderman, for quyte rent out of William Wodeward house, - *Summa* - xxvj*s.* viij*d.*

Walbroke—

John Gamme, saddler - - - - -	xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*
John Antyknoppe - - - - - -	xx*s.*
John Elyse - - - - - - -	xx*s.*
The parson there - - - - - -	xx*s.*
William Stephenson - - - - - -	vj*s.* viij*d.*
James Claret - - - - - - -	iiij*s.*
A chamber there - - - - - -	vj*s.* viij*d.*
John Tomson - - - - - - -	vj*s.* viij*d.*
A chamber there - - - - - -	vj*s.* viij*d.*
John Cokke - - - - - - -	iiij*s.*
John Insam - - - - - - -	iij*s.*
A chamber there - - - - - -	iiij*s.*
Summa de rentall - - -	viij*li.* xx*d.*

Obyte—

Off which *summa* payed to the iiij Wardeyns - vj*s.* viij*d.*
Also to iij pristes - - - - - xvj*d.*
Also to the Clerk and wex - - - - xij*d.*
Also for the potacion - - - - xij*s.* vj*d.*
Summa - - - xxj*s.* vj*d.*

Almesman—

Also to an almesman after xiiij*d.* a weke, *Summa* - iij*li.* viij*d.*

Summa patet.

Summa totalis of all the bequestys - - - iiij*li.* ij*s.* ij*d.*
And so is clere of his landys - - - iij*li.* xix*s.* vj*d.*

Condicion, fol. cclxviij. And if the Wardeyns and their successours Wardeyns be neglygent in paying yerely alle his bequestys, and in repairyng his seid landes, then he wolle that alle his landes goo to the Maire of London to the use of the Chamber of London, they doyng alle the seid charges.

And thei muste prey for the soules of Olyver Davy and Margaret his wyfe.

Hereafter foloweth the casuall vacacions, decrementes, reparacions, and other expencys in the lawe, yf eny be in the yere, and of the clere rest yerely of the seyd landys:—

Reparacions—Also payed frome the xvj day of September the xij yere of Kyng Henry the vijth unto the xvj day of September the xiij yere of the seyd Kyng, in reparacions of the seyd landys as appereth in the Rentors' bokes, *Summa* - - - vij*s.* xj*d.*

Vacacyons—Also there is in vacacion in the seyd landys frome the seyd day and yere unto the seyd day and yere, - - - - - vj*s.*

Testament—Also ther hath ben spent for the copies of evidences and the testament, - - - xv*s.*
Summa - - - xxviij*s.* xj*d.*

Arreragys—And so remayneth clere to the reparacions and meyntenyng of the same landys, *Summa* - l*s.* vij*d.*

Fol. cclxviij. And they muste pray for the soules of Olyver Davy and Margaret his wif.

Fol. cclj. And they muste pray for the soules of Robert Walton, Margaret, Elen, and Isabell, his wifes, and all Christen soules.

And the iiij pore men Goldesmythes that haith the iiij blew gownes yerely must be at his obite and pray for all the said soules.

ROBERT WALTON.

Hereafter foloweth the yerely valure of all Robert Walton landys and tenementes that he bequeythed by his Testament to the Wardeyns and to their

successours to the performyng of his last Will, whose names of tenauntes now dwelling in the seyd tenementes atte fest of Cristmas the xiij yere of Kyng Henry the vijth :—

RENTALL.

Wodestrete—

Sir John Shaa, for a grete mese, - - -	viij*li.*
Thomas Dyker, for ij tenementes, - - -	iij*li.* ij*s.*
John Osbarn, for a tenement, - - -	xxvj*s.* viij*d.*
John Johns, for a tenement, - - - -	iij*li.*

Guttour Lane—

Reynold Powes, for a tenement, - - -	xx*s.*
Bartram Hawquart, for a tenement, - - -	xx*s.*
Thomas Edwarde, for a tenement, - - -	xx*s.*

Fanchirche—

John Wright, for a tenement, - - -	xxv*s.*
Rychard Marchall, for a tenement, - - -	xxv*s.*
Summa de rentall - -	xx*li.* xviij*s.* viij*d.*

Obyte—

Off which *summa* and landys payed to the iiij Wardeyns - - - - -	xxvj*s.* viij*d.*
Also to the parson - - - - -	viij*d.* *
Also to the ij clerks - - - - -	x*d.*
Also payed for wex atte *deryge* - - -	vj*d.*
Also to pore folke dwellyng in the same parysh to be delt, - - - *Summa* -	iij*s.* iiij*d.*
Also for xvj yardys of blew to be delt to his almesmen, the yarde ij*s.* - *Summa* -	xxxij*s.*
Also to every other prest, iiij*d.*, which is vj, -	ij*s.* †
Summa - - -	iij*li.* v*s.* viij*d.*

Almesmen—

Also to William Padyngton, almesman, by lij wekes at xiiij*d.*,- - - - - -	iij*li.* viij*d.*
Also Thomas Bekyngham, by lij wekes at xiiij*d.*, -	iij*li.* viij*d.*
Also to John Mone, by lij wekes at xiiij*d.*, - -	iij*li.* viij*d.*
Also to John Worlyche, by lij wekes, - -	iij*li.* ij*s.* ix*d.*
Summa - - -	xij*li.* iiij*s.* x*d.*
Summa totalis of all the bequestys - -	xvl*i.* x*s.* vj*d.*
And so is clere of all his landys - -	v*li.* viij*s.* ij*d.*

Condicyon, fol. ccxiij. And yff the Wardeyns and their successours be neglygent in kepyng of the seyde obyte and not fyndyng the iiij almesmen wekely and yevyng theym yerely iiij blew gownes, then he wull that all his

* This figure has been altered in the book.

† This item is added by another hand.

landys goo to the Meyer and Comynte of the Citee, they doyng all his will and charge.

Fol. cclj. And thei muste pray for the soules of Robert Walton, Margaret, Elyn, and Isabell, his wifes, and all Cristen soules.

And the iiij pore men Goldsmythes that hathe the iiij blew gownes yerely must at his obyte prey for the said soules.

Hereafter foloweth the casuall vacacions, decrementes, reparacions, and other expencys in the lawe, yff eny bee in the yere, and of the clere rest yerely of the seyd landys:—

Reparacyons—Also payed frome the xvj day of September the xij yere of Kyng Henry the vijth onto the xvj day of September the xiij yere of the seyd Kyng, in reparacions done opon the seyd landys, as apperyth in the Rentors' bokes, *Summa* - xvj*s.* viij*d.*

Summa patet.

And so remayneth clere to the Crafte, all paymentes and other charges deducted, - - - iiij*li.* xj*s.* vj*d.*

The Secund Day of Novembre—that is to saye, on Allsowllen Daye.

The obyte of Syr Bartholomeu Rede, knyght, kepte at the Charterhowse in the best lyverey, and at Seynt John Zacharyes, at whych the Rentters must laye owte the sum of xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.* in fourme followyng—that ys to saye, to the iiij Wardeyns of thys Companye of the Goldesmythes, every man iij*s.* iiij*d.*

Summa - - - - xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Item to the parson of Seynt John Zacharyes churche, beyng presentt at *dyrge* and masse - - xvj*d.*

Item to every preeste there hyered, viij*d.* presentt,

Summa * preestes, *summa argenti* - *

Item to the clerke there of the churche - - xij*d.*

Item for ij tapers of waxe, waste and makynge - xij*d.*

Item for the exspences of a potacion for the Companye - - - - - - xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

And the resedewe remaynyng of the sayd xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.* to be geven to the sexten of the said churche, and to the chylldern syngynge there in the quere, whyche ys *

Summa *

(*This page is written by a different and rather later hand than the principal part of the book.*)

The xvj Day of November.

John Fraunceys, Alderman and Meyer, obyte at S. John Zakaries in the best lyverey—no potacion.

* Blank in MS.

Richard Bradcok obyte holden at Seynt Fauster's the same day—a potacion.

Hereafter foloweth the yerely valure of all John Fraunceys landys and tenementes that he bequeythed by his Testament to the Wardeyns and their successoures to the perfourmyng of his last Will, whose names of the tenauntes now dwellyng in the tenementes atte Fest of Cristmas the xiij yere of Kyng Henry the vijth:—

RENTALL.

Olde Chaunge—

William Frankelyn	xx*s.*
Nycholas Skynner	xxj*s.*
The same Nycholas	vj*s.* viij*d.*
Elyn Johnson	vj*s.*
Regnold Chew	v*s.*
Annes Robert and now Robert Bounde	viij*s.*
William Patryk	viij*s.*
Elizabeth Sewys	iiij*s.* viij*d.*
Thomas Taylboys	iiij*s.*
Rychard Snodell	viij*s.*
Jone Bee	vj*s.* viij*d.*

Chepe—

Nycholas Adam	ij*li.* x*s.*
Raffe Bocley	v*li.*
Summa de rentall	xiij*li.* viij*s.*

Quyte Rent—Off whych *summa* and landys payed to the Prior of S. Mary Spetill for the landys in Chepe - xl*s.*

Summa patet.

Obyte—

Also payed to the iiij Wardeyns	vj*s.* viij*d.*
Also payed to the parsone	ij*s.*
Also to v pristys and the clerk, the pece viij*d.*,	iiij*s.*
Also for ij tapers of wex	vj*d.*
Summa	xiij*s.* ij*d.*
Summa totalis of all the bequestis	liij*s.* ij*d.*
And so is clere of his landys	xl*i.* xiiij*s.* x*d.*

Folio cxiiij. And thei must pray for the soules of John Fraunceys, and Elizabeth his wyfe, and alle Cristen soules.

Hereafter foloweth the casuall vacacions, decrementes, reparacions, and other exspencys in the lawe, yf eny be in the yere, and of the clere rest of the lande yerely:—

Reparacions—Also payed for reparacions done the seyd yere in the tenementes frome the xvj day of November the xij yere off Kyng Henry the vijth onto the xvj day of November the xiij yere of the seyd Kyng, as appereth by the Rentors' bokes,

Summa - xvij*s.* vj*d.*

Vacacion—Also for a vacacion in the seyd landys from the seyd day to the seyd day - - - iiij*s.*

Summa - - - xxj*s.* vj*d.*

And so remayneth to the Craft clere, all payments and other charges deducted, - - *Summa* - ix*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Folio cxiij. And they muste pray for the soules of John Fraunceis and Elezebeth his wif, and all Cristen soules.

Folio ccxl. And they muste pray for the soules of Richard Bradcok, Elyne and Jone his wifes.

RYCHARDE BRADCOKE.

The same day the obyte of Rychard Bradcocke.

Hereafter foloweth the yerely value of all Rychard Bradcoke's landys and tenementes that he bequeythed by his Testament to the Wardeyns and their successours to the perfourmyng of his last Will, whose names of tenauntes now dwellyng in the seyd tenementes atte fest of Cristmas the xiij yere of Kyng Henry the vijth:—

RENTALL.

Bysshoppegate—

William Derrant, for part of the Helme, - - xx*s.*
Another part of the Helme, - - - - xx*s.*
John Lampley, for a gardeyn, - - - iij*s.* iiij*d.*
Stephen Warde, for a gardeyn, - - - ij*s.*
Thomas Coterell, for a gardeyn, - - - iiij*s.*
Summa de rentall - - xlix*s.* iiij*d.*

Quyte Rent—Off which *summa* and landys payed to the Priores of Kylbourne for quyte rent - - vj*s.*

Summa patet.

Obyte—

Also payed to the iiij Wardeyns - - - xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Also the parsone to be atte obyte - - - xij*d.*
Also to vij pristys - - - - - ij*s.* iiij*d.*
Also to the clerk, vj*d.*; for wex, vj*d.*; - - xij*d.*
Also for the potacion - - - - xij*s.* vj*d.*
Summa - - - xxx*s.* ij*d.*

And so is clere of his lande - - - xiij*s.* ij*d.*

Condicyon, fol. ccxl.

And yff the Wardeyns and their successoures be neglygent in the paiying the bequestes and fyndyng the ij almesmen, whych to have a pece wekely xiiij*d.*, then he wull that his lande go to the Chamber of London.

And thei muste pray for the soules of Richard Bradcok, Elyn and Jone his wifes.

Hereafter foloweth the casuall vacacions, decrementes, reparacions, and other exspencys in the lawe, yff eny be in the yere, and of the rest of the lande yerely:—

Vacacion—Also for *demi* the parte of the Helme standyng voyde all the yere - - - - xx*s.*

Summa patet.

And so in surplusage all the seyd yere - - vj*s.* x*d.*

The xvj day of Janyner. Drew Barantyne, Alderman and Meyer, obyte holden at S. John Zakaries in the best lyverey—a potacion.

John Hylles obyte holden at Seynt John Zakaries the same day.

Hereafter foloweth the yerely valure of all Drew Barantyne landys, tenementes, and gardeyns, that he bequeythed to the Wardeyns and their successours to the performyng of his last Will, whose names of tenauntes now dwellyng in the seyd landys and gardeyns atte fest of Cristmas the xiij yere of Kyng Henry the vijth:—

RENTALL.

Crepulgate Withoute—

Rychard Skrevyner - - - - -	xvj*s.* viij*d.*
Robert Malter - - - - -	xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Harry Godeman - - - - -	xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
William Carow - - - - -	xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
John Broke - - - - - -	xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Thomas Andrews - - - - -	xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
John Hall - - - - - -	xiij*s.*
Summa - - -	iiij*li.* xvj*s.* iiij*d.*

Juen Gardens—

John Watno - - - - - -	viij*s.*
Thomas Fyssher - - - - -	xxx*s.* iiij*d.*
Roger Grove - - - - -	viij*s.*
Master John Rede - - - - -	x*s.*
William Parker - - - - -	iiij*s.*
Syr John Shaa and Mr. Bartholomu Rede - -	vj*s.* viij*d.*
John Lorde - - - - - -	iij*s.* iiij*d.*
Thomas Wode, Alderman - - - -	vj*s.* viij*d.*
Thomas Flegge - - - - -	vj*s.* viij*d.*
The Abbot of Barnwell for a chymney - -	ij*d.*
John West, mercer - - - - -	v*s.*
Walter Laurans - - - - -	*
Thomas Hastyngys - - - - -	*
Harry Hyll - - - - - -	iiij*s.*
John Griston - - - - - -	iiij*s.*
Rychard Dobbys - - - - -	v*s.*
Rychard Harlow - - - - -	v*s.*

* Blank in MS.

Myles Adys	-	ij*s.* vj*d.*
John Lee	-	iiij*s.* vj*d.*
Harry Lusster	-	v*s.*
William Ilger	-	v*s.*
Laurens Bere	-	iiij*s.* vj*d.*
John Frende	-	viij*s.*
John Osbarne	-	iij*s.* iiij*d.*
John Palmer	-	iiij*s.*
Thomas Preyers	-	*
William Berell	-	*
Rychard Burton	-	vj*s.* viij*d.*
Summa	-	viij*li.* xv*s.*
Summa de rentall	-	xiij*li.* xj*s.* viij*d.*

Obyte—

Off which *summa* and land, payed to the iiij Wardeyns		xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Also payed to the parson	-	xij*d.*
Also to his prist, vj*d.*; to the clerk, vj*d.*; *Summa*	-	xij*d.*
Also to iiij pristys	-	xvj*d.*
Also for xxj quarters coles for the Hall, and xx quarters to be delt among pore pepyll in the seyd parysshe, Seynt Annes, S. Mary Stanynges, S. Micell in Hoggen Lane, and S. Faster's, the quarter v*d.* *Summa*	-	viij*s.* ix*d.*†
Also for the potacion *Summa*	-	xij*s.* vj*d.*
Also for ij tapers to abyde styll in the chirch	-	ij*s.*
Summa	-	xxxix*s.* xj*d.*

Priste—

Also payed to his prist for his wagys for a yere at Cristmas *Summa*	-	vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Summa patet.		
Summa totalis of all the bequestis	-	viij*li.* xiij*s.* iij*d.*
And so is clere of his landys	-	iiij*li.* xviij*s.* v*d.*

Condycion, fol. cxxvij. And if the Wardeyns and their successoures be neglygent in paying the bequestys and fyndyng the prist, then he wull that all his land and gardeyns go to the Meyer and Cominalte to thuse of the Masters of London Brigge, and they to pay yerely the bequest.

And they must pray for the soules of Drew Barrantyne and Mergery his wife, and for the soule of Sir Nicholas Twyford, and so must all the prestes in the chirch pray for the same soules at their masses the day of his obite.

And for the soule of John Hilles.

Hereafter foloweth the casuall vacacions, decrementes, reparacions, and other exspences in the lawe, if eny be in the yere, and of the clere rest of the seyd landys yerely:—

* Blank in MS. † See note on p. 313.

Reparacions—Also payed for reparacions done the seyd yere in the seyd tenementes from the xvj day of Janyner the xij yere of Kyng Henry the vijth to the xvj day of Janyner the xiij yere of the seyd Kyng, as appereth by the Rentors' bokes, - - xvij*s.* ij*d.*

Summa patet.

And so remayneth clere to the Crafte, all paymentes and other charges deducted, *Summa* - iiij*li.* xv*d.*

SYR JOHN THURSTON.

The same daye the obyte of Syr John Thurston, Knyght, kept at Seyn Vedastys, at whyche the Rentters muste laye owte xx*s.* to be dystrybuted in fourme folowynge, that ys to saye:—

In primis, to the iiij Wardeyns of the Goldesmythes vj*s.* viij*d.*
Item, to the parson or curate there - - - viij*d.*
Item, to Sir John Thurston's preeste - - vj*d.*
Item, to every preeste hyred and beyng present, iiij*d.*
Summa * *preestes* *

Item, to the clerke there - - - - vj*d.*
Item, to the sexten there - - - - iiij*d.*
Item, for ij tapers of waxe, waste, and makyng - xij*d.*

The resedue remayenyng of the sayd xx*s.* to be spent in augmentyng of the potacion and drynkying kept at Goldesmythes Hall for the sayd Sir John Thurston and Drewe Barentyne.

Fol. cccij°. And they muste praye for the sowllys of Syr John Thurston, Knyght, Dame Elyzabethe Alyce and Alyce, hys wyffes, theyr fathers and mothers sowllys, and all Crysten sowllys. Amen.

As aperithe by the Testament Booke.

JOHN HILLES.

Hereafter foloweth the yerely valure of all John Hilles landys and tenementys that he gave to the Wardeyns and their successoures by his Testament to the perfourmyng of his last Will, whose names of tenauntes now dwellyng in the seyd landys atte fest of Cristmas the xiij yere of Kyng Henry the vijth foloweth, and whos sowlle ys prayed for in the obyte of the sayd Drew Barentyne and Sir John Thurston before rehersyed:—

RENTALL.

Guttour Lane } —
G. Alye. }

Harry Haneryng, for a tenement, - - - x*s.*
William Fesaunt - - - - - xvj*s.*
John Ingylthorpp, for a chamber, - - - vj*s.* viij*d.*

* Blank in MS.

Sybell Bene - - - - - - vs.
Thomas Hogeson - - - - - vs.
Harry Clare - - - - - - vjs. viijd.
Elizabeth Tofte - - - - - vs.
John Turbys - - - - - vs.
Moder Barkar - - - - - vjs. viijd.
William Hall - - - - - vjs.
Jone Randolff - - - - - vs.
Annes Betson - - - - - vs.
Moder Broune - - - - - vs.
Jone Bromefeld - - - - - vs.
A komen Kechyn - - - - - vjs. viijd.
John Adale - - - - - - vs.
William Kempley - - - - - viijs.
A common Sege - - - - - vs.
John Bywater - - - - - vs.
Mathew Coonyngton - - - - vs.
Robert Bassyngbourne - - - - vjs. viijd.
William Colyns - - - - - vjs. viijd.
William Walkar - - - - - vs.
Robert Alcok - - - - - vjs. viijd.
Jone Litlore - - - - - vs.
Rychard Clare - - - - - vs.
The same Rycharde - - - - vs.
Cycely Persy - - - - - vs.
Rychard Clare - - - - - xiijs. iiijd.
Barbera - - - - - - xs.
William Kyrde - - - - - xiijs. iiijd.
Jone Maryott - - - - - xs.
John Lewton - - - - - xs.
Summa de rentall - - xj*li.* vijs. iiijd.

Quyte Rent—Oute of which *summa* and landys payed to Oure Lady Chapell of Poules for quyte rent - xvjs.

Summa patet.

And so is clere of his landys - - - xl*i.* xjs. iiijd.

Allmysmens Blacke Gownys, fol. cxxxj°. Except every thyrde yere, when the hole Companye have new lyverey, then the xiij allmesse men to have xiij new blacke gowyns owte of this lande, as aperithe by the seyd John Hylles Testament.

The vj day of December. Sir Nycholas Twyforde, Alderman and Meyer, obyte holden at Seynt John Zakaries in the best lyverey—a potacion.

John Carbonell obyte holden at Seynt Fausters the same day—no potacion.

A Quyte Rente out of the Crane in the Shamelles, yerely, - - - - *Summa* - xxvjs. viijd.

Summa patet.

Obyte—

Off which *summa* payed to the parson there present - iij*s.* iiij*d.*
Also to v pristes that he hyred there present, a pece, iiij*d.* - - - - - xx*d.*
Also to the clerk - - - - - vj*d.*
Also to the reparacions of the chirche - - vij*s.* x*d.*
Also for wex vj*d.*, for coles and candle vj*d.*, - - xij*d.*
Also for the potacion - - - - xij*s.*
Also for the offeryng - - - - iiij*d.*
Summa of the bequest - xxvj*s.* viij*d.*

Folio cx. And they muste pray for the soules of Sir Nicholas Twyforde and Dame Margery his wif, his children, and all Cristen soules.

JOHN CARBONELL.

Hereafter foloweth the yerely value of all John Carbonell landys that he bequeythed to the Wardeyns and their successoures, to the performyng of his last Will, whose names of the tenauntes now dewellyng in the seyd landys atte fest of Cristmas the xiij yere of Kyng Henry the vijth :—

RENTALL.

Chepe—

James Rice, for a tenement and ij shoppys, - - viij*li.*

Birdstrete—

William Ramsey, for a tenement, - - - v*li.*

Wodestrete—

John Orton, for a tenement, - - - - xxx*s.*
Summa de rentall - - xiiij*li.* x*s.*

Quyte Rent—Out of which *summa* and landys payed to the Prior of S. Mary Overeys for quyte rent for the house in Birdstrete - - - - *nil.*
Summa patet.

Priste—

Also payed to his prist for a yere at Christmas - vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Summa patet.

Obyte—

Also to the iiij Wardeyns, a pece xx*d.*, - - vj*s.* viij*d.*
Also to vij pristes and the clerk, the pece x*d.*, - vj*s.*
Also for wex atte same obyte - - - viij*d.*
Summa - - - xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Summa totalis of all the bequestys - - vij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*
And so is clere of his landys - - - vij*li.* iij*s.* iiij*d.*

Condicyon, fol. xlij. } And if the Wardeyns and their successours be neglygent in paying the bequestys, fyndynge the pristes, and repayring the landys, then he wull that the parsone and chirch wardeyns of Seynt Fasters have all the landys, they doying all the charges.

And thei muste pray for the soule of John Carbonell, and of all Cristyn soules.

Hereafter foloweth the casuall vacacions, decrementes, reparacions, and other exspencys in the lawe, if eny be in the yere, and of the clere rest of the seyd landys yerely:—

Reparacions—Also payed for reparacions the seyd yere done in the seyd tenementes frome the vj day of December the xij yere of Kyng Henry the vijth to the vj day of December the xiij yere of the seyd Kyng, as appereth by the Renters' bokes, - - iij*s.* vj*d.*

Summa patet.

And so remayneth clere to the Crafte, all paymentys and other charges deducted, - *Summa* - vj*li.* xix*s.* x*d.*

The xvj day of October. John Standelff obyte holden at Seynt Fasters in the secund lyverey—no potacion.

John Carlyll obyte holden at Seynt Peters in Chepe the same day—a potacion.

Hereafter foloweth the yerely value of all John Standelff landys and tenementes that he bequeythed by his Testament to the Wardeyns and to their successours to the performyng of his last Will, whose names of tenauntes now dwellyng in the seyd tenementes atte fest of Cristmas the xiij yere of Kyng Henry the vijth:—

RENTALL.

Fletestrete—

John Waddesley, for the K* whele, - - v*li.*
John Balle, cordener, - - - - xl*s.*
Summa de rentall - - vij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*†

Off which *summa* and landys payed to the iiij Wardeyns - - - - *Summa* - viij*s.*
Also payed to the parson - - - - ij*s.*
Also to vj pristes and the clerk, the pece xij*d.*, - vij*s.*
Also for the wast and makyng of ij tapers - - vj*d.*
Also to the chirche wardens for a lampe - - viij*s.*
Also to xiij poore men, Goldesmythes, the pece xx*d.*,
Summa - xxj*s.* viij*d.*
Summa - - - xlvij*s.* ij*d.*

Quyte Rent—Also payed to the Bysshopp of Salysbery for quyte rent - - - *Summa* - xij*s.*
Summa totalis of all the bequestis - - lix*s.* ij*d.*
And so is clere of his landys - - - iiij*li.* vij*s.* vj*d.*

* *Id est* Katherine.

† See note on p. 313.

Condicyon, fol. cxxxiiij. And yff the Wardeyns and their successours be neglygent in paying all the charges, or repayryng the lande, then he wull that all his land goo to the Masters of London Brige, and they to do all the charges in lyke maner and fourme as the Wardeyns shold doo.

Folio cxxxiiij. And thei muste pray for the soules of John Standelf and Mawde his wyfe.

Folio cxliij. And they muste pray for the soules of John Carlere and Jone his wif, Richard Paveley and Jone his wif, and Jone the sister of the saide John Carlere.

Hereafter foloweth the casuall vacacions, decrementes, reparacions, and other expencys in the lawe, yff eny be in the yere, and of the clere rest of the seyd landys yerely:—

Reparacions—Also payed from the xvj day of October the xij yere of Kyng Henry the vijth onto the xvj day of October the xiij yere of the seyd Kyng, in reparacions done opon the seyd tenementes, as appereth in the Rentors' bokes, - *Summa* - vl*i.* xix*s.* viij*d. ob.*

And so remayneth clere to the Crafte, all paymentes and other chargys deducted, - *Summa* - *nil.*

JOHN CARLYLL.

Hereafter foloweth the yerely valure of all John Carlyll landys and tenementes, that he bequeythed to the Wardeyns and to their successoures to the performyng of his last Will, whose names of tenauntes now dwellyng in the seyd tenementes atte fest of Cristmas the xiij yere of Kyng Henry the vijth:—

RENTALL.

Shoo Lane—

John Waddesley, for a gardeyn, - - -	x*s.*
John Power - - - - - -	vj*s.* viij*d.*
William Blewett - - - - -	vj*s.* viij*d.*
Thomas Stephenson - - - - -	vj*s.* viij*d.*
John Grene - - - - - -	vj*s.* viij*d.*
John Waddesley and James Clabroke - -	x*s.*
Summa de rentall - -	xlvj*s.* viij*d.*

Quyte Rent—Off which *summa* and landys payed to the chirche wardeyns of S. Brides for quyte rent - xij*d.*

Summa patet.

Obyte—

Also to the iiij Wardeyns - - - -	vj*s.* viij*d.*
Also to the parson ther beyng present - -	viij*d.*
Also to vj pristys ther beyng present - -	ij*s.*
Also to the ij clerkys - - - -	xij*d.*
Also for ij tapers of wex - - - -	vj*d.*
Also for a potacion - - - - -	xij*s.* vj*d.*

Also to xiij pore men of the same Crafte to be at hys obyte, every pece vj*d*. - *Summa* - vj*s*. vj*d*.
Also to the Bedell of the Crafte for his labour - vj*d*.
Summa - - - xxx*s*. iiij*d*.
Summa totalis of all the bequestys - - xxxj*s*. iiij*d*.
And so is clere of his landys - - - xv*s*. iiij*d*.

And ye muste prey atte same obyte for the soules of John Carlyll and Jone his wiffe, William Paveley and Jone his wyfe, and Jone the syster of the said John Carlere.

Condicyon, fol. cxliiij. And iff the Wardeyns and their successoures be neglygent in paying all the bequestys, then he wull that all his lande goo to the Parsone and Wardeyns of Seynt Peters, they to doo all the chargys in lyke maner and fourme as the Wardeyns shulde doo. And yf the Wardeyns and Parsone defayle in kepyng of the bequest, then he wull that the Parsone and iiij of the worshypfulst men of Seynt Brydes sell the same land, and doo hit for his soule.

Hereafter foloweth the casuall vacacions, decrements, reparacions, and other expencys in the lawe, if eny be in the yere, and of the clere rest of the land yerely:—

Reparacions—Also payed for reparacions, done in the seyd tenementes from the xvj day of October anno xij H. vijth to the xvj day of October the xiij yere of the seyd Kyng, as appereth by the Rentors' bokes, - - - - *Summa* - ij*s*. ij*d*.
Vacacion—Also ther is in vacacion in the seyd landys from the seyd day to the seyd day - - - x*d*.
Summa - - - iij*s*.
And so remayneth clere to the Crafte, all paymentes and other charges deducted, - - - xij*s*. iiij*d*.

The xvj day of Feuerere. William Boton obyte holden at Seynt Fausters in the secunde lyverey—a potacion.

William Wodewarde obyte holden at Seynt Matthews the same day—no potacion.

Hereafter foloweth the yerely valure of all William Boton landys and tenementys that he bequeythed by his Testament to the Wardeyns and their successours to the performing of his last Will, whose names of tenauntes now dwellyng in the seyd tenementes atte fest of Cristmas the xiij yere of Kyng Henry the vij, foloweth :—

RENTALL.

Chepe—
John Aleyn, for a tenement, - - - iiij*li*.
Randolff Hogeson, for a tenement, - - - iiij*li*.
Master Mayden, for a tenement, - - - iiij*li*.
Summa de rentall - - - xij*li*.

Pryste.—Off which *summa* and landys payed to his prist for a yere atte fest of Cristmas, - *Summa* - vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Quyte Rent.—Also payed to the Priores of Clerkenwell for quyte rent, - - - *Summa* - viij*s.* iiij*d.*

Summa - - - vij*li.* xx*d.*

Obyte—

Also to the iiij Wardeyns, the pece xx*d.*, - - vj*s.* viij*d.*

Also to the parsone, yf he be present, - - xij*d.*

Also to his prist, vj*d.*; to the Clerk, vj*d.* - - xij*d.*

Also for ij tapers of wex poys iij lb. [to abyde in the Church]* - - - - - ij*s.*†

Also for the potacion - - - - xij*s.* vj*d.*

Also to v pristes, yf they be present and syng masse, - - - - - - xx*d.*

Summa - - - xxiiij*s.* ij*d.*‡

Summa totalis of the bequestys - - - viij*li.* v*s.* x*d.*

And so rest of his landys - - - iij*li.* xiiij*s.* ij*d.*

Condicyon, fol. ccxiiij. And if the Wardeyns and their successours kepe not yerely all the seyd bequestys and repayre not the landys, then he wull that all the seyd landys goo to the Mayer and Citezens of London, to the behoof of the Masters of London Brige, and they to do yerely all the seyd charge.

Hereafter foloweth the casuall vacacions, decrementys, reparacions, and other exspences in the lawe, yff eny be in the yere, and of the clere rest of the seyd landys yerely:—

Reparacions—Also payed for reparacions done the seyd yere in the seyd tenementes from the seyd xvj day of Feuerere the xij yere of Kyng Henry the vijth unto the xvj day of Feuerere the xiij yere of the seyd Kyng, as appereth by the Rentars' bokes, *Summa* - ij*s.* vj*d.*

And so remayneth clere to the Crafte, all paymentes and other chargys deducted, - *Summa* - iij*li.* x*s.* vij*d.*

Folio ccxiiij. And they must pray for the soules of William Boton and all his frendes.

Folio cclxxxviij. And they must pray for the soules of William Wodewarde, Alis his wif, and Mathew his soune.

The xvj day of Marche. John Pattesley, Alderman and Meyer, obyte holden at Seynt Mihelles, in Croked Lane, in the best lyverey—no potacion.

Mathew Hall and John Hall obyte holden at Seynt Fausters the same day—a potacion.

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* The words in brackets are added in the book.

† Corrected from xvj*d.*

‡ Struck out when the previous correction was made, and no other sum substituted.

Hereafter foloweth the yerely valure of all John Pattesley landys and tenementes that he gave and bequeythed by his Testament to the Wardeyns and their successours to the performyng of his last Will, whose names of tenauntes now dwellyng in the seyd tenementes atte fest of Cristmas the xiij yere of Kyng Henry the vijth foloweth :—

RENTALL.

S. M. Alye—

William Colyngton - - - - -	xx*s.*
A tenement that John Hasaunt occupies - -	x*s.*
Edward Surdeyn - - - - -	viij*s.*
A seller there - - - - -	vj*s.*
Summa - - -	xliiij*s.*

Chepe—

Thomas Preyers, for a tenement and ij shoppys, -	viij*li.*
Rychard Burton, for a tenement, - - -	iiij*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
John Barret - - - - - -	v*li.*
Robert Johnson, for ij tenementes, - - -	ix*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*
Summa - - -	xxvij*li.*
Summa de rentall -	xxix*li.* iiij*s.*

Quyt Rent—Out of which *summa* and landys payed to the Chamberleyn of Westminster for quyte rent

Summa - -	xij*s.*

Prystes—Also payed to ij pristes that syngeth at S. Mihelles, in Croked Lane, for a yere servys at Cristmas, the pece vij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.* - - - xiiij*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Summa - - -	xv*li.* v*s.* iiij*d.*

Bequest—Also payed to Sir William Draycot, prist of Poules, for bequest for a yere at Cristmas - - xlvj*s.* viij*d.*

Summa patet.

Obyte—

Also to the iiij Wardeyns then present - -	vj*s.* viij*d.*
Also to the parson there present - - -	iij*s.* iiij*d.*
Also to x prystes to be atte *dyryge* and atte masse, the pece iiij*d.* - - - *Summa* -	iij*s.* iiij*d.*
Also to the clerkys there present, a pece viij*d.* -	xvj*d.*
Also for ij tapers of wex and wast - - -	vj*d.*
Summa - - -	xv*s.* ij*d.*
Summa totalis of the bequestys - - -	xviij*li.* vij*s.* ij*d.*
And so rest of his landys - - -	x*li.* xvj*s.* x*d.*

Condycion, folio ccxv. } The condicion is that the Wardeyns and their successors yerely fynde at Seynt Myhelles, in Croked Lane, ij pristes to prey for his soule, Jone his wife, Robert Hall, and all his benefactours' soules,

which ij pristes alwey to be admytted by the Wardeyns for the tyme beyng, by thadvyse and councell of the parson and iiij of the most worshypfullst men of the same parysche; and that the same ij prystes have yerely every pece vij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*; and that the seyd Wardeyns yerely paye all his bequestes and repayre the seyd landys, or ells he wull that the parson and wardeyns of the seyd chirche have all the seyd landys, and doo all the seyd chargys and bequestys.

Folio ccxv. And they must pray for the soules of John Pattesley and Jone his wife, and for the soule of Robert Haull, and all his frendes soules. And his iiij almesmen muste pray for the saide soules, and for the soule of John Bugg, squier.

And they muste pray for the soules of Mathewe Haull and John Haull, and all their frendes sowles.

JOHN PATTESLEY.

Scaldyng Alye—

John Whitton	viij*s.*
John West, waterberer	vj*s.* viij*d.*
William Sybson	vj*s.* viij*d.*
Harry Godeman	viij*s.*
William Sybson	iiij*li.*
Harry Shaa	viij*s.*
Father Harvey	vj*s.*
Thomas Canon	x*s.*
Robert Broke	xxxv*s.*
Jasper Hunt	viij*s.*
Ales Cobbe	viij*s.*
Morgan Huson	viij*s.*
Steppen Hill	viij*s.*
Raff Johnson	viij*s.*
John Jans	v*s.*
Thomas Domerell	iiij*s.*
Thomas Coke	iij*s.* iiij*d.*
Richard Brayne	vj*s.* viij*d.*
Harry Marchall	v*s.*
William Domelowe	v*s.*
Ranlyn Yong	vj*s.* viij*d.*
John Cobbe	vj*s.* viij*d.*
John Abraham	xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
John Welles	viij*s.*
Roger Botiller	vj*s.*
Rychard Kyrkeby	xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Rychard Smere	vj*s.* viij*d.*
Thomas Byrte	vj*s.* viij*d.*
Master Swaune and Roger Grauntofte, executors	xxvj*s.* viij*d.*
Summa de rentall	xvj*li.* xj*s.* iiij*d.*

Almesmen—Out of which *summa* and landys payed to v almesmen, goldsmythes, the pece every weke - x*d.*

Summa - - - xl*i.* xij*s.* viij*d.*

Summa patet.

And so rest of the seyd landys - - - vl*i.* xv*s.*

Condicyon, fol. ccxvj. The condycion of his Testament is that the Wardeyns and their successours wekely fynde v pore almesmen, goldsmythes, in the worship of the v Joyes of Our Lady the Moder of God, and that every of the sayd v pore men be admitted by the Wardeyns xv dayes after that eny of theym dye. And every of theym to have wekely x*d.*, and they to prey wekely for the soule of John Pattesley and of John Bugge, squyer. And that the Wardeyns yerely repayre the landys, or elles he wull that all the landys go to the Meyer and his successours, to thuse of the Cominalte of London, and they to do yerely all the seyd charges.

And so rest of both his seyd landys - - - xvj*li.* xj*s.* x*d.*

Hereafter foloweth the casuall vacacions, decrementes, reparacions, and other exspencys in the law, if eny be in the yere, and of the clere rest of the seyd landys yerely :—

Vacacions—Also ther be in vacacions in the seyd landys frome the xvj day of Marche the xij yere of Kyng Henry the vijth to the xvj day of Marche the xiij yere of the seyd Kyng, as appereth by the Rentars' bokes, - - - *Summa* - xliij*s.*

Reparacions—Also payed for reparacions in the seyd landys the seyd yere, frome the seyd day and yere to the seyd day and yere, as appereth by the Rentars' bokys - - - *Summa* - viij*li.* xvj*s.* ij*d.*

Summa - - - xl*i.* xix*s.* ix*d.*

And so remayneth clere to the Crafte, all paymentys and other charges deducted, *Summa* - vl*i.* xij*s.* j*d.*

The obyte of Mathew Hall, kept at Seynt Vedastes the xvjth daye of Marche.*

Hereafter foloweth the yerely valure of all Mathew Hall landys and tenementes that he bequeythed by his Testament to the Wardeyns and to their successours to the performyng of his last Will, whose names of tenauntes now dwellyng in the seyd tenementes atte fest of Cristmas the xiij yere of Kyng Henry the vijth foloweth :—

RENTALL.

Chepe—

William Loath, for a tenement, - - - iiij*li.*

Gylbert Bellamy - - - - - iiij*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

* The original heading to this page was merely "Mathew Hall." The rest was added later.

Rappe Lathum, for a tenement, - - - vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Thomas Exmew, for a tenement, - - - vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
John Moldesdale, for a tenement, - - - vj*li.*
Harry Cote, Alderman, for a tenement, - - iiij*li.*
Summa de rentall - - - xxxij*li.*

Quyt Rent—
Out of which *summa* and land payed to the Master of S. Gyles in the Feld, for quyte rent, - iij*li.* ij*s.*
Also to the parson and wardeyns of S. Edmond in Lumberd Strete out of the same - - xx*s.*
Also to the Prior of Dunmowe out of Master Cotys house, now dwellyng in yt Master Callton, - xxj*s.*
Summa - - - v*li.* iij*s.*

*The obyte the same daye that John Pattesley's obyte ys kepte.**
Also to the iiij Wardeyns, a pece xx*d.*, - vj*s.* viij*d.*
Also to vij pristes - - - - ij*s.* iiij*d.*
Also to the Clerk vj*d.*, for wex vj*d.* - - xij*d.*
Also for the potacion - - - - xij*s.* vj*d.*
Summa - - - xxij*s.* vj*d.*

Almesman—
Also to John Snow, almesman, by lij wekes, - iij*li.* ij*s.* x*d.*
Summa patet.
Summa totalis de bequest - - - ix*li.* viij*s.* iiij*d.*
And so rest of his landys - - - xxij*li.* xj*s.* viij*d.*

Hereafter followeth the casuall vacacions, peticions, decrementys, reparacions, and other exspencys in the lawe, iff eny be in the yere, and of the clere rest of the seyd landys yerely:—

Peticions—Also payed in petycions the seyd yere frome the xvj day of Marche the xij yere of Kyng Henry the vijth unto the xvj day of March the xiij yere of the seyd Kyng, as appereth by the Rentars' bokys,
Summa - viij*li.* iiij*s.* viij*d.*

Reparacions—Also payed in reparacions opon the same tenementes from the seyd day and yere to the seyd day and yere, as appereth by the Rentars' bokes, - xliiij*s.*
Summa - x*li.* viij*s.* viij*d.*

And so remayneth clere to the Crafte, all paymentys and other charges deducted, *Summa* - xij*li.* iij*s.*

The xix day of Apryll Sir Emonde Shaa, Alderman and Meyer, obyte holden at Seynt Thomas Acon, in the best lyverey—a potacion.

* This marginal note was originally merely "Obyte." The other words were added later.

Hereafter foloweth the yerely valure of all Sir Emonde Shaa landys and tenementys that he bequeythed by his Testament to the Wardeyns and to their successours to the performyng of his last Will, whose names of tenauntes now dwellyng in the seyd tenementes atte fest of Cristmas, the xiij yere of Kyng Henry the vijth, foloweth :—

RENTALL.

Faster Lane—

Mr. Bartholomu Rede, for a grete mese, - -	vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Christofer Elyott, for a tenement, - - -	xl*s.*
Thomas Baldok, for a tenement, - - -	xvj*s.*
John Mone, for a tenement, - - - -	xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Summa - - -	x*li.* ij*s.* viij*d.*

Bowe Lane—

Raffe London, for a grete mese, - - -	vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Pers Barbour, for a tenement, - - -	xl*s.*
Mathew Cardy, for a tenement, - - -	xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Summa - - -	x*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

Watlyng Strete—

John Wilkynson, for a tenement, - - -	iiij*li.* iij*s.* iiij*d.*
John Pooye, for a tenement, - - - -	iiij*li.*
Robert Frende, skynner, for a tenement, - -	iiij*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Thomas Blokely, for a tenement, - - -	xx*s.*
Water Pooye, for a tenement, - - -	xl*s.*
Summa - - -	xv*li.* xvj*s.* viij*d.*
Summa de rentall - - -	xxxvj*li.* vj*s.*

Quyte Rent—Off the which *summa* and landys payed to the Master of S. Bartholomu Spetyll, for the quyte rent, - - - - - - - - xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Summa patet.

Obyte—

Also to the iiij Wardeyns, the pece xl*d.*, *Summa* -	xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Also to pore men, goldsmythes, the pece xij*d.*, -	xij*s.*
Also for the potacion on the even - - -	xij*s.* vj*d.*
Also for a denar for the Wardeyns and others on the morow - - - - - -	xv*s.* vj*d.*
Summa - - -	liij*s.* iiij*d.*

Prystes—

Also to Sir John Randull, his prist and scolemaster * that syngeth for hym at Stokporte - -	x*li.*

* The words "and scolemaster" are added by interlineation, and the words "Stokporte" and "Woodehed" are also added by the same hand.

Also to Sir John Bocley, his priste that syngeth for hym at Woodehed, - - - - iiij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*
Summa - - xiiij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*
Summa totalis de bequestis - - - xvij*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
And so rest of his landys - - - xvij*li.* xij*s.* viij*d.*

And they muste pray for the soules of Sir Edmund Shaa, and Dame Jahane his wif, and Hugh their soune.

Hereafter foloweth the casuall vacacions, peticions, decrementys, reparacions, and other exspencys in the lawe, yff eny be in the yere, and of the clere rest of the seyd landys yerely:—

Reparacions—Also payed for reparacions done opon the seyd landys frome the xix day of Apryll the xij yere of Kyng Henry the vijth unto the same fest the xiij yere of the seyd Kyng, as appereth by the Rentars' bokys, - - - - *Summa* - xx*s.* vj*d.*

Petycion—Also allowed in petición frome the seyd day and yere to the seyd day and yere, as appereth by the Rentars' bokys, - - - - - xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Costes in the Lawe—Also payed in exspencys in the lawe from the seyd day and yere to the seyd day and yere, as appereth by the same bokys, *Summa* - lj*s.* iiij*d.*
Summa - - - iiij*l.* v*s.* ij*d.*

And so remayneth clere to the Crafte, all paymentes and other charges deducted, - *Summa* - xiiij*li.* vij*s.* vj*d.*

JOHN A WARKE.

The xxvjth daye of Aprill, or ellys on Saturdaye after Seynt Markes daye, the *dyryge*, and on Sondaye the masse.

The obyte of John a Warke hollden at Seyntt Annys besydes Alderych gate in the secund lyverey, for the wyche obyte the Beadell shall resceyve of the churche wardeyns of the seyd churche *summa* in money - - - - - - iiij*s.*

And the sayd Beadell to delyver yt to Masters the Wardeyns of thys Fellyshyppe at the next Court daye after thys obyte, etc.

The same daye the obyte of Christopher Elyott, kept at Seynt Zacharyes, at whyche the Rentters muste give to the iiij Wardeyns - - - - iiij*s.*
Item, to the parson, yf he be presentt, - - - xij*d.*
Item, to iiij preestes - - - - - xvj*d.*
Item, to the clerk for hym, etc., and ryngyng - - vj*d.*
Item, for ij lyghtes of waxe - - - - vj*d.*
Item, for poore folke after the dyscreacion of the parson, every poore person or poore man to have ij*d.* a pece, iij*s.* iiij*d.*
Summa - - - x*s.* viij*d.*

SIR JOHN HYLLTOFTE.

The xvijth day of May. } The obyte of Sir John Hylltofte hollden at Pawllys in the best lyverey, at whyche the Wardeyns shall resceyve of the Chamberleyn of Pawllys - - - - - *Summa* - vj*s.* viij*d.*

Nota.—Here foloweth howe the Fellysshyppe shale be ordered in gooyng in theyr best lyverey when they come into Pawlles at the seyd obyte:—

In primis, The Wardeyns with the hoole Lyverey to goo thoroughe the queere of Pawllys, and before the hyghe awllter of Pawllys the seyd Lyverey stondyng there in order with theyr ij chapeleyns shall saye *de Profundis,* etc. for his sowlle, his wyffes, and all Chrysten sowllys; and so they to returne throwe the seyd quere into Pardon Churche yarde, where his bodye lyeth buryed; and to saye *de Profundis* lykewyse, and so to departe.

And on the morowe the sayd Wardeyns with the sayd Lyverey to be at masse and to praye lykewyse *ut supra,* and to offre * — *sine potacione.*

SIR MARTIN BOWES.

Sir Martin Bowes, of whom mention has been so frequently made, was born about the year 1500, and died in 1566. He was son and heir of Thomas Bowes, of York. Early in life he became a practising goldsmith of great repute, and had large transactions with the Mint. He became a man of wealth, and in 1530 acted as deputy for Robert Amadas, Deputy of Lord Mountjoy, "Keeper of the Exchange," and in April 1533 he received a grant of the office of Master and Worker of the King's moneys, and Keeper of the Change in the Tower of London. Bowes is also said to have been Master of the Mint in the Savoy, and he is known to have lent Henry VIII. £300, a large sum in those days. Strype says that in 1550–1 Bowes surrendered the post of Sub-Treasurer of the Mint, and was then found to be £10,000 in debt to the King, but the Government were sufficiently satisfied "with his honest and faithful managery of his place" and gave him an annuity of 200 marks, in addition to the pension of £66 13*s.* 4*d.* which had been already granted to him by Henry VIII.

Sir Martin Bowes was an Alderman of the City of London; was elected Sheriff in 1540; and was Lord Mayor no less than six times between the years 1545 and 1558. He officiated in that capacity at the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth, subsequently presenting to the Goldsmiths' Company, of which he was a member and four times Prime Warden, the cup (still extant) out of which the Queen drank on that occasion.

Sir Martin lived in Abchurch Lane, in the parish of St. Mary Woolnoth, and was buried in that church in 1566 beneath "a goodly marble close tombe, under the Communion Table."

By his will, made shortly before his death, Bowes founded a Lecture in connection with the church of St. Mary Woolnoth, which he desired might be

* Blank in MS.

preached as near as possible to St. Martin's day in every year, and he directed that on that occasion the Goldsmiths' Company, whom he constituted trustees of various charities, and to whom he was a generous benefactor, should distribute alms for the relief of the poor of the parish. In accordance with that bequest the Company have been in the habit of attending in November every year to hear a sermon from the Rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, and to dispense the charities in accordance with Sir Martin Bowes's will.

Sir Martin Bowes was thrice married: 1. To Cicely Elyot; 2. to Anne , who died on October 19th 1553, and was buried at St. Mary Woolnoth; and 3. to Elizabeth Harlow.

By his first wife he had two sons, Thomas and Martin; Joanna, a daughter, married George Heton, of Heton, Lancashire, and was mother of Martin Heton, Bishop of Ely.

SIR HUGH MYDDELTON.

Sir Hugh Myddelton, or Middelton, whose name appears so often in the preceding pages, was born at Galch Hill, in the Parish of Hênllan, Denbigh, North Wales, in 1559 or 1560, and died in Basinghall Street, 10th December 1631. He was the sixth son of Richard Myddelton, M.P., Governor of Denbigh Castle, by Jane, daughter of Hugh or Richard Dryhurst, Alderman of Denbigh. Sir Thomas Myddelton, Lord Mayor of London, and William Myddelton were his brothers.

Sir Hugh was sent up to London to learn the trade of a goldsmith, which then embraced banking, and he carried on business successfully in Bassishaw, or Basinghall Street, through life. He also embarked in trading ventures by sea, being probably encouraged thereto by his intimacy with Sir Walter Raleigh and other sea captains, including his brother, William Myddelton, who made profitable speculations on the Spanish Main. There is a tradition that Myddelton and Raleigh used to sit together at the door of the former's shop and smoke the newly-introduced weed, tobacco, greatly to the amazement of the passers by. He likewise entered into the then new trade of cloth making with great energy, and followed it with so much success that, as stated in a speech delivered by him in the House of Commons, between 1614 and 1617, on the proposed cloth patent, he and his partner employed several hundred families.

Myddelton continued to keep up a friendly connection with Denbigh, and he seems to have been mainly instrumental in obtaining for the borough its charter of incorporation in 1596. In recognition of this service the burgesses elected him their first Alderman, and in that capacity he signed the first by-laws of the borough in 1597. About the same date he made an abortive attempt to sink for coal in the neighbourhood. He was subsequently appointed Recorder of Denbigh, and in 1603 he was elected M.P. for the town, and again in 1614, 1620, 1623, 1625, and 1628. He was frequently associated with his brother Robert on Parliamentary Committees of enquiry into matters connected with trade and finance.

London had now far outgrown its existing means of water supply, but although complaints had been constantly made, and even Acts of Parliament had been obtained in 1605 and 1606 authorising the Corporation to remedy the want by bringing in a stream from the springs at Chadwell and Amwell, in Hertfordshire, no steps had been taken to carry out the plans.

At length Myddelton, who had already paid considerable attention to the subject as a member of the Committees of the House of Commons, before whom the recent Acts had been discussed, offered to execute the work. The Corporation readily agreed to transfer to him their powers on condition of his binding himself to complete the work within four years from the spring of 1609. The first sod was turned on April 21st, 1609. With untiring energy Myddelton persevered in his undertaking, despite the opposition of the landowners through whose property the stream was to pass, and who complained that their land was likely to suffer in consequence by the overflow of water. In 1610 his opponents carried their complaints before the House of Commons, and a Committee was directed to make a report upon the case as soon as the House reassembled in October.

When that date arrived the members had more important matters to attend to, and Myddelton's hands were soon set free by the dissolution of Parliament. The opposition however of the landlords was so annoying, and the demands which were made on his purse were in all probability increased so largely thereby, that Myddelton in 1611 was compelled to apply to the Corporation for an extension of the stipulated time, which was granted by Indenture dated 28th March 1611, and to appeal also to the King (James I.) for assistance in raising the capital.

James had already had dealings with Myddelton as a jeweller. Moreover he had become interested in the works from observing their progress at Theobalds, and he agreed by document, dated 2nd May 1612, to pay half the cost of the work, both past and future, upon condition that he should receive half the profit, and without reserving to the Crown any share in the management of the work, except that of appointing a Commissioner to examine the accounts and receive payment of the royal share of the profit. It may be mentioned here that the King's shares were subsequently re-purchased by the company from Charles II., subject to an annual charge to the Crown of £500, which payment is still made.

On Michaelmas day 1613 the work was complete, and the entrance of the New River Water into London was celebrated at the new cistern in Clerkenwell by a public ceremony, presided over by the Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas Myddelton, the projector's eldest brother. A large print was afterwards published by George Bickham, in commemoration of the event, entitled "Sir Hugh Myddelton's Glory." The statement that Myddelton was knighted on the occasion is erroneous.

The New River, as originally executed, was a canal of ten feet wide, and probably about four feet deep. It drew its supply of water from the Chadwell and Amwell springs, near Ware, and followed a very winding course of about 38¾ miles, with a slight fall, to Islington, where it discharged its water into a reservoir called the New River Head. In more recent times

its channel has been widened, shortened, and otherwise improved; larger reservoirs have been constructed; and a great additional supply of water has been obtained from the River Lea, and from numerous wells in the chalk; but the general course and site of the works are nearly the same as in the time of Myddelton.

While superintending the works Myddelton lived in a house at Bush Hill, near Edmonton, which he afterwards made his country residence. Monumental pedestals have been erected to his memory at the sources of the New River at Chadwell and Amwell. There are also statues to him at Islington Green, on Holborn Viaduct, and in the Royal Exchange.

In 1614 Myddelton, who had involved himself in difficulties by locking up his capital in this costly undertaking, was obliged to solicit the loan of £3,000 from the Corporation, which was granted to him "in consideration of the benefit likely to accrue to the City from the New River." Of the thirty-six shares owned by him he sold as many as twenty-eight, but he appears to have re-purchased some before his death, when he held thirteen. The shareholders were incorporated by Letters Patent on June 21st 1619, under the title of "The Governor and Company of the New River brought from Chadwell and Amwell to London," and at the first court of proprietors, held on November 2nd, Myddelton was appointed Governor. No dividend was paid until 1633—two years after Myddelton's death—when it only amounted to £15 3*s.* 3*d.* a share; but after 1640 the prosperity of the Company steadily kept pace with the growth of the Metropolis in population and wealth.

In 1617 Myddelton took from the governor and company of mines royal, in Cardiganshire, a lease of some lead and silver mines in the district about Plynlimmon, between the Dovey and the Ystwith, which had been unsuccessfully worked by former adventurers, and were flooded with water. He succeeded in partially clearing the mines of water, and obtained a large profit by working them. While conducting operations he resided at Lodge, now called Lodge Park, in the immediate neighbourhood of the mines. He presented two cups manufactured by him out of the Welsh silver to the Corporations of Denbigh and Ruthin, of both of which towns he was a burgess; and a gold cup was given by him to the head of his family at Gwaynynog, near Denbigh. All these cups are still preserved.

In 1620 Myddelton began the work of reclaiming from the sea a flooded district at the eastern extremity of the Isle of Wight, called Brading Harbour. He employed Dutch workmen and some invention of his own for draining land, which latter he patented in 1621. This undertaking was for a time successful; but in 1624 Myddelton's connection with it ceased, and the works fell into neglect, and were destroyed by the sea. The scheme was revived a few years ago, and completed in 1882.

On October 19th 1622 James I. created Myddelton a baronet, with remission of the customary fees, in recognition of his enterprise and engineering skill. The King likewise confirmed to him the lease of the mines royal, and exempted him from the payment of royalty for whatever precious metals he might discover.

In these ways Myddelton, though never a rich man, and much impoverished by his work on the New River, was enabled to end his days in comfort, and leave a respectable patrimony to his children. He died in Basinghall Street on December 10th 1631, aged 71, and was buried, in accordance with his desire, in the church of St. Matthew, Friday Street, where he had often officiated as churchwarden. He was twice married: first to Anne, daughter of a Mr. Collins, of Lichfield, and widow of Richmond Edwards, of London, who died childless; and, secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Olmested, of Ingatestone, Essex, by whom he had ten sons and six daughters. His eldest surviving son, William, married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Harris, Bart., of Shrewsbury.

To the Goldsmiths' Company Myddelton bequeathed a share in the New River Company for the benefit of the more necessitous brethren of that Guild, "especially such as should be of his name, kindred, and country"; a fund that has contributed to the support of several of his more improvident descendants.

On June 24th 1632 Lady Myddelton memorialised the Common Council of London with reference to the loan of £3,000 advanced to her late husband, which does not seem to have been repaid; and on October 10th 1634 the Corporation remitted £1,000 of the amount, in consideration of the public benefit conferred on the City by Myddelton through the formation of the New River. Lady Myddelton died at Bush Hill on July 19th 1643, aged 63, and was buried in the chancel of Edmonton Church.

The portrait of Sir Hugh Myddelton, which hangs in Goldsmiths' Hall, was painted by Cornelius Jansen, and was engraved by George Vertue in 1722.

The above account is mainly taken from the Dictionary of National Biography.

PROCEEDINGS ABOUT THE POLL MONEY, 17 CAR. I. 1641.

In the nex leaves are entred the Wardens' proceedings aboute the Polle money, and their certificates to the Commissioners concerninge the same.

London.—For the better and more speedy execucion of the Act of Parliament lately made, intituled "An Act for the speedy provision of money for disbandinge the Armyes and setlinge the peace of the two Kingdomes of England and Scotland," wee, His Majesty's Commissioners (amongst others) thereby authorised for the better sessinge, orderinge, and levyeinge of the somes of money in the said Act limitted, doe heereby will and require you with all speed, and without delaye, to certefye unto us truly in writeinge in a faire booke the names and sirnames of every person who hath bin, or now is, Master and Warden of your said Companye; or hath fined for Master and Warden of your Companye; and of every person who is of the Liverye, and Yeomandrye, of your Companye. And alsoe the names and sirnames of every other person free of your Companye; distinguishinge every suche degree, ranke, and qualitye, respectively of themselves in order; moreover expressinge in the margent of the booke which of those persons aforemencioned have fined or Aldermen or Sheriffe of this Cittye. And likewise that you sett downe in

what parishes and wardes every of the said persons doe dwell and inhabite. And hereof we require you not to faile as you will answere the contrary att your perill. Dated att London this 13th daye of Julye, 1641.

EDMOND WRIGHT, Maior.
GEO. WHITMORE.

To the Master and Wardens of the Companye of Gouldsmithes.

London.—Wee, His Majesty's Commissioners (amongst others) authorized by His Highnes' Comission under the Great Seal of England aboute the taxeinge, levyeinge, collectinge, and payement of divers somes of money graunted by the Leyetye in this presente Parliament by an Act intituled "An Act for the speedye provision of money for disbandinge the armyes, and settlinge the peace of both Kingdomes of England and Scotland," doe heereby, for the more speedy execucion of the said Act, streightly charge and comaund you forthwith, upon receipt heereof, to summon, or cause to bee summoned, before you all and every such persones as are, or have bin, Master or Wardens of your said Company, or have fined for the said places respectively; and all and every the Lyverye, and Yeomandry, of your Companye; and that you collect, levye, and gather, of all and everye the said persones such some and somes of money as are rated upon them respectively by the said Acte, according to the highest rate and degree, att your perill; and further to paye, or cause to bee payd, the said moneys soe to bee collected unto the Treasurers in the said Act named, att the place of receipt for that purpose appointed, in the Guildhall, London; and alsoe deliver there a noate of their names in writeinge of whome you shall receave the same, and how much every one doth paye; and that you returne unto us the names and sirnames of all such persones with their dwellinge places as shall refuse, or neglect, to paye their severall rates and proporcions appointed by the said Acte, to the end such course may bee taken for that their defalte as by the said Act is prescribed. And hereof wee require you not to fayle as you will answere the contrarye att your perill. Dated 21st of Julye 1641.

EDMOND WRIGHT, Maior.
GEO. WHITMORE.
NICO. RAYNTON.

To the Master and Wardens of the Companye of Gouldsmithes.

Forasmuch as the Right Honourable the Lordes of the House of Parliament have this daye signified unto mee that the some of £40,000 must of necessitye bee paid in by this Cittie on Wednesday next, att the furthest, to bee used for the important affaires of this Kingdome: Theis are in His Majesty's name streightly to charge and comaunde you, withe all care and expedicion, to execute my precept to you lately directed, concerning the collectinge of the money rated upon the severall members of the Companye by the Acte of Parliament therein mencioned; and to take care that the same bee all collected, or soe much thereof as possible may bee, on Mundaye, or Towsday, next, att the furthest;

and that the same bee payd into the Pole Office att the Guildhall on Towsday nighte next, for the better effectinge of the business; and heereof fayle not in any case. This 24th of Julye 1641.

To the Master and Wardens of the Companye of Gouldsmithes.

EDMOND WRIGHT, Maior.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE Sir Edmond Wright, Knight, Lord Maior of the Cittye of London, and to the rest of the Right Worshipful His Majesty's Commissioners for the said Cittye.

The Certificate of the Wardens of the Mistery of Gouldsmithes of the said Cittye, accordinge to your precept unto us directed beareinge date the 5th of this presente August, 1641.

May itt please you to be certefyed that wee have receaved and gathered of those that have bin Wardens, or fined for Wardens, and of the Liverye of our Companye, the some of two hundred and six poundes thirteene shillings and fower pence, which we have already payd into the receipt, as may appeare by severall acquittances for the same, the names of whome, together with their severall habitacions, are already delivered.

May itt please you alsoe to bee certefyed that the severall persons heereafter named (some of them havinge bin Wardens of our Companye, or fined for the same, and others of the Liverye) have not paid unto us the severall sommes of money upon them assessed, nor any parte thereof, vizt. :—

Edward Greene, Warden, Graver of the Mynte, Foster Lane.
Richard Milward, Sherborne, neere Basingstoke.
John Hanberrye, Gloucester.
Robert Hooke, Cheapside.
William Ward, Holborne.
John Shirley, London Bridge.
Robert Jenner, Wiltsheire, a Burgis in Parliament.
James Shirley, Clapham, in Surrey.
Raphe Rasinge, Fleet Streete.
Michael Baxtede, St. Clementes Danes.
Agmondisham Pickayes, Cheapside.
Henry Cogan, Comptroler le Mynte.
John Rundle, Foster Lane.
Thomas Death, in Turkey.
Thomas Nevett, Lomberd Streete.
Edward Rundle, Foster Lane.
John East, Mayden Lane.
Nicholas Herricke, Islington.

} Theis have passed, or fined for, Warden.

May itt please you alsoe to bee certefyed that theis are the names of other persons free of the Companye of Gouldsmithes, London, but not of the Livereye,

which have paid three poundes a peece as by their receipt will appeare, which wee have likewise paid into the receipt, vizt.:—

	£	s.	d.
John Tym, St. Laurence Jury - - -	03	00	0
Fabyan Sympson, St. Dunstanes le East - -	03	00	0
John Trevillian, Creechurch - - -	03	00	0
John Yates, sen., St. Peter, Cheape - -	03	00	0
John Maddoxe, Southwarke - - -	03	00	0
William Garrett, Alholl'wall - - -	03	00	0
Thomas Maddoxe, St. Matthew, Fryday Streete -	03	00	0
	21	00	0

	£	s.	d.
St. Dennis Backchurch, Humfry Flood - -	03	00	0
St. Peters, Cheape, Jervas Andrews - -	03	00	0
St. Peters, Cheape, Cardinall Orme - -	03	00	0
St. Matthews, Fryday Street, John Claye - -	03	00	0
St. Michaels, Wood Street, Frances Snow's widdowe, the ⅓ parte of £5, - - -	01	13	04
St. Brides, John Richardson - - -	03	00	0
St. Sepulchres, Robert Peake - - -	03	00	0
	19	13	04
	21	00	0
Total	40	13	04

The names of theis persons followeinge are poore Freemen of the Companye of Goldsmithes, London, which have paid unto us twelve pence a man, vizt.:—

		£	s.	d.
St. Fosters - -	Alexander Standishe -	00	01	00
St. Brides - -	Francis Hampson -	00	01	00
St. Giles, Cripplegate -	John Howkins - -	00	01	00
St. Giles, Cripplegate -	Andrew Cayne - -	00	01	00
St. Sepulchres - -	William Johnson - -	00	01	00
St. Sepulchres - -	William Redborne -	00	01	00
St. Sepulchres - -	Richard Shawe - -	00	01	00
St. Giles, Cripplegate -	John Hollowaye - -	00	01	00
St. Sepulchres - -	William Howell - -	00	01	00
St. Sepulchres - -	John Hone - -	00	01	00
St. Sepulchres - -	Thomas Smith - -	00	01	00
St. Giles, Cripplegate -	Thomas Knight - -	00	01	00
St. Albons, Wood Street	Thomas Coolinge -	00	01	00
St. Giles, Cripplegate -	John Lee - - -	00	01	00
St. Clementes Danes -	Lewis Prother - -	00	01	00
St. Brides - -	Thomas Corcott - -	00	01	00
		00	16	00

		£	s.	d.
Richard Wayneman -	St. Buttolphs, Aldersgate -	00	01	00
Michael Burton - -	St. Martins, Ludgate -	00	01	00
Christopher Birkett -	St. Andrews, Holborne -	00	01	00
John Hinch - -	St. Martins, Ludgate -	00	01	00
John Smith - -	St. Giles, Cripplegate -	00	01	00
Peter Eckells - -	Bishopsgate Streete -	00	01	00
Edward Ramsey -	Long Alley - -	00	01	00
Robert Gilman - -	St. Giles, Cripplegate -	00	01	00
John Drafgate - -	St. Michaels, Wood Streete	00	01	00
George Racey - -	St. Buttolphs, Bishopsgate	00	01	00
John Morley - -	St. Andrews, Holborne -	00	01	00
John Fells - -	Westminster - -	00	01	00
Thomas Oldnall -	Westminster - -	00	01	00
Isaac Powell - -	St. Dunstanes, West -	00	01	00
Edward Sharpe - -	St. Clementes Danes -	00	01	00
Thomas Dodson -	St. Sepulchres - -	00	01	00
Edmund Abell - -	St. Buttolphs, Bishopsgate	00	01	00
John Tompkins - -	St. Andrews, Holborne -	00	01	00
James Wilcoxe - -	St. Sepulchres - -	00	01	00
Thomas Hearne -	St. Andrews, Holborne -	00	01	00
Richard Carye - -	St. Sepulchres - -	00	01	00
Rowland Morgan -	St. Sepulchres - -	00	01	00
William Cluffe - -	St. Sepulchres - -	00	01	00
Abraham Preston -	St. Peters, Cheape -	00	01	00
William Porter - -	St. Brides - - -	00	01	00
John Stayley - -	St. Martins Fields - -	00	01	00
Raphe Markeland -	St. Sepulchres - -	00	01	00
Robert Herringe -	St. Clementes Danes -	00	01	00
Abell Tash - -	St. Giles, Cripplegate -	00	01	00
Alexander Chock -	St. Martins, Ludgate -	00	01	00
Anthonye Hale - -	St. Sepulchres - -	00	01	00
Robert Bowder - -	St. Dunstanes, West -	00	01	00
Michael Chambers -	St. Andrews, Holborne -	00	01	00
		01	13	00

		£	s.	d.
St. Martins, Ludgate -	Michael Blakesly - -	0	01	0
St. Brides - -	Alexander Gardner -	0	01	0
St. Alphage - -	Edmund Amounte - -	0	01	0
St. Giles, Cripplegate -	William Jefferson, paid in Parish.			
St. Michael, Hogan Lane	Robert Preston - -	0	01	0
St. Andrews, Holborne -	Anthony Prince, paid in Parish.			
St. Sepulchres - -	Anthony Allingham -	0	01	0

		£	s.	d.
St. Giles, Cripplegate -	Richard Horne - -	0	01	0
St. Sepulchres - -	Josua Warten - -	0	01	0
St. Martins, Outwich -	Edwarde Wiseman -	0	01	0
St. Edmunds, Lumberd Streete - - -	Harman Reynoldes -	0	01	0
St. John Zacharies- -	Robert Smith, recusant -	0	02	0
St. Magnus - -	Anthony Stadgell - -	0	01	0
Creechurch - -	William Wayne - -	0	01	0
St. Andrews, Holborne -	Nathaniel Pemberton -	0	01	0
St. Alphage - -	Henry Stanford - -	0	01	0
Creedchurch - -	John Burd - - -	0	01	0
St. Peters, Cheape -	John Jones - - -	0	01	0
St. Olaves, Silver Streete -	John Hobbs - -	0	01	0
St. Buttolphs, Algate -	John Badgett - -	0	01	0
Alhollows, Bread Streete -	Arthure Denton - -	0	01	0
St. Mary Woolnothe -	Richard Harris - -	0	01	0
St. Michael, Wood Street -	William Mayo - -	0	01	0
St. Olaves, Southwarke -	Gilbert Webb - -	0	01	0
St. Olaves, Silver Streete -	William Monse - -	0	01	0
St. John Baptist - -	Thomas Woodward -	0	01	0
Creedchurch - -	Henry Wansey - -	0	01	0
St. Mary Woolnothe -	Francis Colley - -	0	01	0
St. Mary Abchurch -	John Hill - - -	0	01	0
St. Mary Woolnothe -	Richard Powe - -	0	01	0
		1	09	0

		£	s.	d.
Richard Smith - -	St. Mary Steyninge -	0	01	0
Simon Borthick - -	Foster Lane - -	0	01	0
John Harryot - -	St. Fosters - -	0	01	0
Cuthbert Collins - -	Fanchurch Street. King's servant, Trumpeter.			
William Dennyson -	St. Mary, Fish Street -	0	01	0
Richard Hale - -	St. Magnus - -	0	01	0
Abraham Smith - -	St. Mary Wolnothe -	0	01	0
Thomas Shayler - -	Foster Lane - -	0	01	0
Edward Mouse - -	Foster Lane - -	0	01	0
Evodias Inman - -	St. Leonard, Foster Lane -	0	01	0
Robert Stanhop - -	St. Buttolph, Algate -	0	01	0
Henry Hastinges - -	St. John Zacharies- -	0	01	0
Richard Marshe - -	St. Dennis, Backchurch -	0	01	0
Richard Goode - -	Fanchurch Streete - -	0	01	0
George Stronge - -	St. Mary Woolnothe -	0	01	0
Thomas Robinson - -	Blackfryers - -	0	01	0
John Gurlyng - -	St. Leonard, Foster Lane -	0	01	0

		£	s.	d.
Robert Gregorye - -	St. John Zacharies - -	0	01	0
St. Mary Woolnothe -	James Beamounte - -	0	01	0
John Eareley - -	St. Leonard, Foster Lane -	0	01	0
John Hancock - -	St. Mary Steyninge -	0	01	0
Edward South - -	St. Mary Steyninge -	0	01	0
Richard Farmer - -	St. Annes - - -	0	01	0
John Hulett - -	St. John Zacharies -	0	01	0
William Crawley - -	St. Annes - - -	0	01	0
James Rivington - -	St. Martins legrand -	0	01	0
Hugh Lewis - -	St. Leonard, Foster Lane -	0	01	0
Henry Whittingham -	St. Olaves, Silver Street -	0	01	0
Peter Essingham - -	Old Bayley - -	0	01	0
Gilbert Sheppard - -	St. John Zacharies - -	0	01	0
Anthony Fickettes - -	St. John Zacharies - -	0	01	0
James Watson - -	St. Edmunds, Lumberd Street - - -	0	01	0
Beniamine Francis -	St. Mary Steyninge -	0	01	0
		1	12	0

		£	s.	d.
St. John Zacharies - -	Nicholas Orton - -	0	01	0
St. Michaels, Wood Street	William Clynte, junr. -	0	01	0
St. John Zacharies - -	Thomas George, junr. -	0	01	0
St. John Zacharies - -	Henry Noye - -	0	01	0
St. Buttolphs, Bishopsgate	William Atkinson - -	0	01	0
Barbican - - -	William Eccles - -	0	01	0
St. Mary Woolnothe -	John Beaumounte - -	0	01	0
St. Michaels, Wood Streete	Richard Cooke - -	0	01	0
St. Michaels, Wood Streete	Robert Masters - -	0	01	0
St. Leonards, Foster Lane	Thomas Best - -	0	01	0
Aldersgate Streete -	Edward Cooke - -	0	01	0
St. John Zacharies -	Richard Snowe - -	0	01	0
St. Fosters - -	George Porte - -	0	01	0
Shoreditch - -	Samuel Honey - -	0	01	0
St. John Zacharies -	George Clynte - -	0	01	0
St. John Zacharies -	John Whitfield - -	0	01	0
St. Annes - - -	Thomas Aylinge - -	0	01	0
St. John Zacharies -	Nicholas Wollaston -	0	01	0
St. Leonards, Foster Lane	George Warde - -	0	01	0
St. John Zacharies -	Thomas George, senr. -	0	01	0
St. Fosters - -	John Smith - -	0	01	0
St. Leonards, Foster Lane	Thomas Wormelayton -	0	01	0
St. Fosters - -	Thomas Hopton - -	0	01	0
St. Fosters - -	Thomas Martyn - -	0	01	0
St. John Zacharies -	Elizabeth Holmes - -	0	01	0

		£	s.	d.
Christchurch - -	Jonathan Pike - -	0	01	0
St. Mary Steyninge -	Augh Pusey - -	0	01	0
St. Mary Woolnoth -	William Mantle - -	0	01	0
St. Dunstanes, West -	William Smith - -	0	01	0
St. Fosters - -	Thomas Kimberlye -	0	01	0
		1	10	0

		£	s.	d.
Walter Earley, junr. -	St. Leonards, Foster Lane -	0	01	0
Peter Bettesworth -	St. Annes - - -	0	01	0
Stephen Wennables -	St. Peters, Cheape - -	0	01	0
Walter Earley, senr. -	St. Fosters - - -	0	01	0
William Cresset - -	St. Michaels, Wood Street -	0	01	0
Thomas Jones - -	St. Olaves, Silver Street -	0	01	0
Thomas Jones, schoole-master - - -	St. John, Walbrooke -	0	01	0
Humfry Rayne - -	St. John Zacharies - -	0	01	0
John Cole - -	St. Michaels, Querne -	0	01	0
Peter Blagrave - -	Aldersgate Street - -	0	01	0
Thomas Payne - -	St. John Zacharies - -	0	01	0
Bartrobe Lee - -	St. Fosters - - -	0	01	0
Christopher Shawe -	St. John Zacharies - -	0	01	0
Roland Bartlett - -	St. John Zacharies - -	0	01	0
Henry Abbott - -	St. Albons, Wood Street -	0	01	0
Mathew Parrys - -	St. Michaels, Bassieshawe -	0	01	0
Oliver Hanney - -	Westminster - -	0	01	0
Charles Gibbon - -	St. Fosters - - -	0	01	0
John Hollicock - -	St. Brides - - -	0	01	0
Charles Meadowes -	St. Mary, Steyninge -	0	01	0
Richard Crosse - -	St. John Zacharies - -	0	01	0
Robert Barton - -	St. Giles le Fieldes -	0	01	0
William Meares - -	St. Michaels, Wood Street -	0	01	0
Thomas Greene - -	St. Peters, Cheape - -	0	01	0
John Charleton - -	King Streete - -	0	01	0
Onizepherus Helden -	Lambeth. Paid in his parish.			
Bartholomew Pitman -	Westminster. One of the Collectors. Paid in his parish.			
Tolboies Metham -	Holborne - - -	0	01	0
John Wallell - -	Noble Streete - -	0	01	0
William Noke - -	Without Temple Bar -	0	01	0
John Robinson - -	Whitehall. One of the King's purvyers.			
John Smith, *alias* Sallowes,	Holborne - - -	0	01	0
		1	09	0

The names of theis persons followeinge are other persons free of the Companye of Goldsmithes, London, which have given their consentes what they are willing to paye, not beeinge able to paye, as they alleage, three poundes a man, togeather with their habitacions, but noe moneys at all receaved, vizt. :—

			£	s.	d.
	St. Gregoryes - -	John Blunte - -	0	05	0
	Warwick Lane - -	William Horneblowe -	1	00	0
	St. Brides - - -	Thomas Peirson - -	0	05	0
	St. Martins, Ludgate -	Edward Sale - -	0	05	0
	Bloomesburye - -	Thomas Robinson -	1	00	0
	St. Martins le Fieldes -	Thomas Barker - -	0	05	0
	St. Brides - - -	John Wollerston - -	0	10	0
	St. Dunstanes le West -	John Parqiter. £3 subs. offers - - -	2	00	0
	St. Fayths - - -	John Foster, Att Guildhall	1	00	0
	St. Martins, Ludgate -	John Keeleinge - -	1	00	0
	St. Dunstanes, West -	James East. £3 subs. -	2	00	0
	St. Clementes Danes -	Hugh Vaghan - -	0	10	0
	St. Mary Wolnothe -	Hugh Clough. £3 subs. -	2	00	0
	St. Andrews, Holborne -	Charles Cockyn. £3 subs.	2	00	0
Mort.	St. Brides - - -	John Masters - -	0	10	0
	St. Brides - - -	Thomas Smith - -	0	10	0
	St. Dunstanes, West -	Phillip Buckner - -	0	10	0
	St. Michaels, Wood Streete	James Noell - -	1	00	0
	St. Clementes Danes -	William Kipest - -	0	05	0
	St. Leonards, Foster Lane	William Wade - -	0	05	0
	St. Giles, Cripplegate -	John Eaton - -	0	05	0
	St. Martins le Fieldes -	George Crumpton - -	1	00	0
	St. Matthews, Fryday Streete - - -	Thomas Frith - -	0	05	0
	St. Margarets, Loathburye	Joseph Taylor - -	0	05	0
	St. Martins, Orgars -	John Lee - - -	0	05	0
	Alhollows, Barkeinge -	John Snowe - -	0	10	0
	St. Mathews, Fryday Streete - - -	John Marlowe - -	0	05	0
			19	15	0

		£	s.	d.
Roberte Johnson, comb-maker - - -	Creedchurch - -	0	10	0
Nathaniel Lukin - -	St. Fosters. £3 subs. -	2	00	0
John Yates, jun. - -	St. Peters, Cheape -	1	00	0
Richard Rogers - -	St. Margarets, Loathburye	0	05	0
John Herriford - -	St. Mathews, Fryday Streete	0	05	0
John Vaughton - -	St. Mary Woolchurch -	0	05	0

			£	s.	d.
	Richard Marmyon -	St. Peters, Cheape -	0	15	0
	William Tyler - -	St. John Zacharies- -	0	05	0
	John Portman - -	St. Mary Woolnoth -	1	10	0
	Arthure Woodnoth -	St. Michaels, Querne. £3 subs. - - -	2	00	0
	William Hall - -	St. Fosters - -	1	00	0
	William Loringe - -	St. Buttolphs, Aldersgate. £3 subs. - -	2	00	0
	Henry Wall - -	St. Fosters. £3 subs. -	2	00	0
	Thomas Hodges - -	St. Mary Woolnoth -	0	05	0
	William Waddup - -	St. Fosters - -	1	00	0
	Charles Morgan - -	St. Martins le Grand -	0	05	0
	Robert Snowe - -	St. Michaels, Wood Streete	0	10	0
	Nicholas Addems - -	Barnesby - - -	0	03	0
	Nicholas Collett - -	St. Mary Woolnoth -	0	10	0
	Simon Urlyn - -	St. Fosters - -	0	03	0
	John Crompton - -	St. Mary Woolnoth -	0	05	0
Mort.	George Moore - -	St. Leonards, Foster Lane	0	05	0
	Cave Bury - - -	St. Mary Woolnoth -	0	10	0
	Stephen Thornley - -	St. Edmunds, Lumberd Streete - - -	1	05	0
	William Lukyn - -	St. Michaels, Querne -	0	10	0
	William Manwaringe -	St. Mary Woolnoth -	0	05	0
	Samuel Mannynge -	St. Fosters. £3 subs. -	2	00	0
	William Butler - -	St. Peters, Cheape -	0	05	0
	Izarell Smith - -	Towerhill - - -	0	05	0
	William Dawes - -	Seethinge Lane - -	0	10	0
	Daniel Wormelayton -	St. Anne & Agnes. £3 subs.	1	00	0
	James Fearne - -	St. John Zacharies -	0	05	0
	Jeremy Johnson - -	St. Edmunds, Lumberd Streete - -	0	05	0
	James Bales - -	Lumberd Streete - -	0	05	0
	George Daye - -	Lumberd Streete - -	0	05	0
	Thomas Gilbert - -	Towerhill - - -	0	05	0
			24	16	0

			£	s.	d.
	Southwarke - -	John Wildinge. £3 subs. poore - - -	0	10	0
	St. Mathews, Fryday Streete - - -	William Wheeler - -	0	10	0
	St. Mary Wolnoth -	Edward Turner - -	0	05	0
	St. Buttolphs, Aldersgate -	John Eykes - -	0	10	0
	St. Mathews, Fryday Streete - - -	Samuel Hide - -	0	10	0

		£	s.	d.
St. Fosters - -	Edmund Hill. £3 subs. -	1	00	0
St. John Zacharies -	Henry Keyt - -	0	05	0
St. Dennis, Backchurch -	John Smith - -	0	05	0
St. Fosters - -	Amos Payne - -	0	10	0
St. Michaels, Querne -	Thomas Maundye - -	0	05	0
St. Fosters - -	Verety Royden - -	1	00	0
St. John Zacharies -	Roger Stevens. £3 subs. -	1	00	0
St. Mary Woolnoth -	William Limpanye - -	0	03	0
St. Fosters - -	John Shipman - -	0	10	0
St. Fosters - -	Charles Moseley - -	0	10	0
St. Mary Steyninge -	Thomas Francis - -	0	05	0
St. Annes - - -	William Cooper - -	0	10	0
In Paules Courte, Wood Streete - -	Lawrence Standish - -	0	05	0
St. Leonards, Foster Lane	Moses Dannett - -	0	05	0
Cannynge Streete -	John Cheeke. £3 subs. -	2	00	0
Minories - - -	John Machernes - -	0	05	0
St. Leonards, Foster Lane	Thomas Cooke - -	1	10	0
St. John Zacharies -	Barnabas Lee - -	0	05	0
St. Edmunds, Lumberd Streete - -	Thomas Berrisford - -	0	10	0
St. John Zacharies -	Clement Carter. £3 subs. -	2	00	0
St. John Zacharies -	John Barksdale - -	0	03	0
St. John Zacharies -	William Baye - -	0	05	0
St. Leonards, Foster Lane	Thomas Coolinge - -	2	00	0
St. Leonards, Foster Lane	Edward Wade - -	0	05	0
St. Peters, Cheape -	William Carye - -	0	05	0
St. Peters, Cheape -	Nathaniel Seaborne -	0	05	0
		18	11	0

		£	s.	d.
Charles Doe - -	St. Fosters. £3 subs. -	2	00	0
George Pickeringe -	St. Fosters - - -	0	05	0
Arthure Malbye - -	St. Fosters - - -	0	05	0
Timothy Billyer - -	Little Wood Streete -	0	03	0
Richard Whitlock -	St. Andrews, Holborne -	0	03	0
Arthur Terry - -	St. Stephen, Coleman. £3 subs. - - -	2	00	0
William Illingworth -	Westminster - -	1	00	0
Adam Kingsley - -	St. Fosters - - -	0	05	0
Henry Creswell - -	St. John Zacharies - -	0	05	0
John Greene - -	St. Peters, Cheape - -	0	05	0
Thomas Tempson -	St. John Zacharies - -	0	05	0
Henry Blackmore -	St. Mary Woolnoth. £3 subs.	1	00	0
Thomas Rudd - -	St. Michaels, Queenhithe -	1	00	0

		£	s.	d.
Charles Broome - -	Alhollows, Hony Lane -	0	05	0
William Morgan - -	St. Fosters - - -	0	05	0
William Knight - -	St. Fosters - - -	1	00	0
Beniamine Yates - -	St. Michaels, Querne. £4 subs.	1	10	0
William Bright - -	St. Mary Wolnoth - -	1	10	0
William Cressell - -	St. Fosters. £3 subs. -	1	00	0
Henry Thorowgood -	St. Buttolphs, Algate -	0	05	0
Henry Pinckney - -	St. Dunstanes, West -	0	05	0
Thomas Weddell - -	St. Olaves, Silver Streete -	0	05	0
John Ellyott - -	St. Giles, Cripplegate -	1	00	0
Edward Greene - -	St. Leonards, Foster Lane -	0	05	0
John Morrell - -	St. Olaves, Silver Streete -	0	05	0
James Reade - -	St. Giles, Cripplegate -	0	05	0
Robert Fletcher - -	St. Giles, Cripplegate -	0	03	0
William Francis - -	St. Anne & Agnes - -	0	03	0
Cidney Edwardes -	St. Annes - - -	0	05	0
William Clent - -	St. Albanes, Wood Streete -	0	08	0
Daniel King - -	St. Leonards, Foster Lane -	0	03	0
Richard Dike - -	St. Mathews, Fryday Streete	0	05	0
Anthony Coggan -	St. Fosters - - -	0	10	0
William Thompson -	St. Olaves, Old Jury -	2	00	0
		20	13	0

		£	s.	d.
St. Christofers - -	Jeremy East - -	0	10	0
St. Dennis, Backchurch -	John Stokes - -	0	03	0
St. Michaels, Querne -	Richard Vaghan -	0	05	0
St. Michaels, Wood Streete	Henry Starkey - -	0	05	0
Alhollows, Steyninge -	David Bourne, Joseph Bourne, Marke Lane -	0	02	6
St. Edmunds, Lumberd Streete - -	Robert Shirley - -	2	00	0
St. Brides - -	John Field - - -	0	05	0
Guildhall Chamber -	John Powell - - -	0	10	0
Cheapside - -	John Preddis - -	0	03	0
St. Lawrence Lane -	William Fisher - -	2	00	0
Jewen Gardens - -	Marke Colledge, his wife in absence offers - -	0	10	0
St. Fosters - -	William Rowen - -	0	03	0
St. Alphage - -	Thomas Wilmore - -	0	03	0
St. Mary Woolnoth -	Thomas Collyer - -	0	03	0
Alhollows, the Wall -	John Burgis - -	0	05	0
Basinghall Streete -	Richard Nicholls - -	0	05	0
		7	12	6

The names of these persons followeinge are such as have not paid, beeinge all the Freemen of our Companye soe neere as possibly wee can gather, vizt. :—

Cheapside - - -	William Goble.
Foster Lane - - -	John Warren.
Foster Lane - - -	John Baugh. Charles Cunstable.
Noble Streete - -	Thomas Bradshawe.
Holborne - - -	Drue Lovett.
Sherborne Lane - -	John Limpanye.
John Baynes - - -	Strand.
Raphe Moore - -	Newgate.
Godfrey Reeve - -	Thame Streete.
James Dewey - -	Lillipot Lane.
Thomas Potter - -	Billingsgate.
John Feake - - -	Lumberd Streete.
George Stringer - -	Merchant.
Thomas Goodridge - -	Lumberd Streete.
William Rasonn - -	Lumberd Streete.
Edward Lincolne - -	St. Martins le Fieldes.
James Prince - - -	St. Clementes Danes.
John Baxter - - -	*Ibidem.* Appeared and sufficient, but will paye but xij*d.*
Thomas Hunney and Robert Hunney - - -	Queene Streete.
William Dickins - -	Shooe Lane.
John Hawes, jun. - -	St. Fosters.
Agmondisham Pickayes, jun.	Cheapside.
—— Wrenn - - -	Honey Lane.
Thomas Vyolett - -	Little Britten.
Richard Withers - -	Lumberd Streete.
Richard Treate - -	Lumberd Streete.
Gunter Morrall - -	Foster Lane. Appeared and sufficient, but will paye but xij*d.*
Robert Apse - - -	Foster Lane.
Daniell Wildblood - -	Gutter Lane.
Francis Robinson - -	Steyninge Lane.
Doctor Anthony - -	St. Bartholmews.
Richard Arnold - -	St. Bartholmews.
John Barker - - -	Broad Streete.
John Wood - - -	Hackney.
Lawrence Thompson -	Drayton in coñ. Salop.
Lawrence Whalley - -	Ludgate Hill. £3 subsidy, but refuseth to paye any more than xij*d.*
Richard Carter - -	Kerry Lane. Appeared, but will paye but xij*d.*

Francis Allen	- -	Fleete Streete. Very able, and a subsidye man.
Thame Streete	- -	Stephen Wood.
St. Brides	- - -	Richard Sands. Appeared, but will paye but xij*d.*
St. Brides	- - -	John Baldrye.
Foster Lane	- - -	Mathew Mason. William Matcham. George Brett. } Paid the parish.
Foster Lane	- - -	William Patricke.

Subscribed:—

GA. NEWMAN.
THO. VYNER.
JOHN STANLEY.
EDW. GREENE. } Wardens.

From Goldsmithes Hall, this 12th day of August 1642.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR EDMOND WRIGHT, Knight, Lord Maior of the Cittie of London, and to the rest of the right worshipful His Majesty's Commissioners for the said Cittye.

The CERTIFICATE of the Wardens of the Mistery of Goldsmithes of the said Cittye, accordinge to your precept unto us directed.

May it please you to be certified that our Corporacion did never beare, or admit of, any Master of the said Companye, they beenge incorporated in the Charter by the names of Wardeins and Commonaltie.

These are the present Wardens, vizt.:—

£	s.	d.		
Com̃.			Gabriel Newman - -	Addle Streete, Merchant.
Com̃.			Thomas Vyner - -	Lumbard Streete.
6	13	4	John Stanley - -	Cheapside.
			Edward Greene - -	Foster Lane.

These persons have bin Wardens, or fined for Warden, vizt.:—

Com̃.	Gilbert Harrison, Alderman.	
Com̃.	John Wollaston, Alderman.	
Com̃.	John Hawes - -	Cheapside.
	Richard Millard - -	Sherborne neere Basingstoke (2).
Com̃.	Simon Gibbon - -	Cheapside.
	John Hanbury - -	in Glocester.
	Robert Hooke - -	Cheapside.
Com̃.	William Rolfe - -	Lumberd Streete.
	William Ward - -	in Holborne, neere Fetter Lane (3).
Com̃.	John Hill - - -	Lumberd Streete.

£	s.	d.		
6	13	4	Edward Thatcher, 24 10	- At Mrs. Allen's, at Fleet-bridge (4).
Coñ.			Francis Manynge	- Cheapside, 24 10.
6	13	4	Richard Taylor	
			John Sherley -	- London Bridge.
Coñ.			Robert Moore -	- At Mr. Webb's, in Fleet Streete.
Pat̃.			Robert Jenner -	- in Wiltshire.
			James Sherley -	- Clapham, Surrey.
			Stephen Langcastell	- Cheapside.
Coñ.			John Wright -	- Wood Streete, Confeccioner.
Coñ.			Edward Vaughan -	- Cheapside.
			Raphe Rasinge -	- Fleet Street.
Coñ.			Robert Davyes -	- Belinsgate.
Coñ.			Francis Ashe -	- Gutter Lane.
Coñ.			William Daniell -	- Cheapside.
Coñ.			Thomas Smithes	
Coñ.			John Terry -	- Aldersgate Streete.
6	13	4	Francis Hall -	- Cheapside.

These persons are the Livery of the said Company, vizt. :—

£	s.	d.		
Coñ.			John Perryn -	- Cheapside.
5	0	0	Richard Rea -	- neere Bell Savage (5), Hosyer, 24 10.
Coñ.			Humfry Bedingfield	- Cheapside.
5	0	0	William Harborne, 24 10.	- Broad Streete, Merchant.
5	0	0	William Banckes -	- Cheapside.
Coñ.			William Gibbs -	- Foster Lane.
Coñ.			John Parker -	- Within Newgate.
			Michael Backsted -	- St. Clementes Danes.
5	0	0	Richard Morrell -	- Foster Lane.
5	0	0	Daniel Cary -	- Gutter Lane.
5	0	0	William Symondes	- Gutter Lane.
5	0	0	William Maddoxe -	- Southwarke, 24 10.
5	0	0	Walter Chauncy -	- London Wall, in Helmet Courte.
5	0	0	John Prince -	- Fanchurch Streete.
5	0	0	John Hastinges -	- St. Anne's Lane.
			Agmondisham Pickayes	- Cheapside.
			Henry Cogan -	- at the Tower, Comptroller of the Mynte.
			John Rundle -	- Foster Lane.
			Thomas Death -	- in Turkey.
Coñ.			Peter Presseck -	- Cheapside.

£	s.	d.		
5	o	o	Edward Tutt -	- Cheapside.
			Thomas Nebett -	- Lumbard Streete.
Coñ.			William Gibbon (6)	- Cheapside.
5	o	o	John Acton -	- Cheapside.
5	o	o	George Courthop -	- St. Clementes Danes, 26 10.
5	o	o	William Reynolds -	- Lumbard Streete, Mercer.
5	o	o	Edward Elton -	- Cheapside.
5	o	o	Joseph Vaughan -	- Cornehill, Leatherseller.
(1) Coñ.			Walter Hill -	- in Woode Streete.
5	o	o	John Gerrard -	- Cheapside.
Coñ.			William Vyner -	- London Bridge (8), Haberdasher of small wares.
			John East - -	- Mayden Lane (9).
5	o	o	Francis Bishop -	- Lumbard Streete.
Coñ.			James Reeke -	- neere Algate, Haberdasher of small wares.
Coñ.			Edward Hodgson -	- Noble Streete.
			Edward Rundle -	- Foster Lane.
5	o	o	John Leigh - -	- Foster Lane, 24 10.
Coñ.			William Scarborowe	- Cheapside.
5	o	o	Thomas Watson -	- Lumbard Streete.
5	o	o	Henry White	- Lumbard Streete.
5	o	o	William Sanckey -	- Lumbard Streete.
5	o	o	Andrew Edwards -	- St. Anne's Lane.
5	o	o	John Tyler - -	- Lumbard Streete.
Coñ.			John Jellybrand -	- Foster Lane.
			Nicholas Herrick -	- Old Jury, Merchant.
5	o	o	Edward Prescott -	- at Mr. Burton's, behinde the Exchange, Merchant.
5	o	o	Henry Patrickson	Silver Streete.
5	o	o	Samuel (10) Moore -	- Lumbard Streete.
5	o	o	George Snell -	- Lumbard Streete.
5	o	o	Edward East -	- Fleet Streete, Watchmaker.
			Clement Stoner -	- Cheapside, Mercer.
5	o	o	Thomas Hardy -	- Cheapside, 24 10.
Coñ.			Richard Gibbs -	- Foster Lane.
5	o	o	Simon Hackett -	- Cornehill, Watchmaker.
5	o	o	William Hough -	- Lumbard Streete.
5	o	o	John Rolfe - -	- Cornehill, Scrivener.
5	o	o	Robert Cordell -	- Lumbard Streete, 24 10.
Coñ.			Thomas Noell -	- Noble Streete.
5	o	o	Richard Henbery -	- Fleet Streete.

The names of theis persons followeinge are the other persons free of the Company of Goldsmiths, London. The said Corporacion not haveinge, or ever had, any members thereof stiled, called, or knowne in any degree or ranke of

Yeomandry, neither is there any power in the Charter to nominate or select any persons of such degree, rank, or qualitie. (A rough unfinished draft in which are many erasures and alterations.)

NOTE WITH REFERENCE TO THE CORN CUSTOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON.*

Corn used to be provided by the City and the Companies against times of scarcity for more than two centuries, and occasioned during that time such an abundant issue of the orders which have been so frequently referred to in the preceding pages (either to enforce the raising of means for purchasing grain, or to regulate the keeping and distribution of it when bought) that "corn precepts" were more voluminous than those on any other subject, and, during the period of their operation, may be said to have affected the prosperity of the Companies in no small degree.

The origin of the corn custom is involved in obscurity. No obligation to provide corn is imposed by any of the City Charters; and though, in the numerous metropolitan dearths recorded in history, many of the Mayors must, no doubt, have extended their care to the perishing objects around them, no instance of very early occurrence is recorded. Sir Stephen Brown, in 1438, is the first Mayor who is mentioned as making this provision; and he is eulogised for it by both Stow and Fuller. The latter's words are, that "during a great dearth in his Mayoralty, he charitably relieved the wants of the poor citizens by sending ships at his own expense to Dantzic, which returned laden with rye, and which seasonable supply soon sunk grain to reasonable rates"; and Fuller adds, "he is beheld as one of the first merchants who, during a want of corn, showed the Londoners the way to the barn door, I mean Spurmland, prompted by charity (not covetousness) to this adventure."

It was about the same period that Stow mentions the erection of a public granary at Leadenhall by Sir Simon Eyre, who was Lord Mayor in 1435, and which a succeeding Mayor, Roger Achilly, in 1502, found so ill supplied, that there was not in that "and all the City garners" 100 quarters of grain, in consequence whereof "he immediately made a great provision of wheat."

Before 1520 a regular custom had obtained for the City to provide corn. The expense at this time seems to have been kept up by loans and contributions from the Mayor and Aldermen, and sometimes from the citizens. The earliest entry on the subject in the City records is in 1521 (Milbourn, Mayor), when it was resolved that "the Chamberlain should become bound to persons lending money for provision of corne for the City"; and in another entry, the same year, the Bridge-masters are ordered to make the purchases of wheat considered necessary.

The first notice of the Companies being compelled to assist in this provision is found in the Mayoralty of Sir Christopher Yerford, 25th September 1521 (13 Hen. VIII.), when an Act of Common Council was passed "for £1,000 to

* For much of this information about the Corn Custom I am indebted to Herbert's researches.

be borrowed on account of the great derth and scarcity of whete which had then lately been, and was more lyke t' ensue, yf good and politique p^r^vision were not shortly made and hade." It was, in consequence, agreed "that in all goodly hast the said sum should be levyed and payed by the felishippes of sondry Misteres and Crafts of this Citie, by way of a prest and lone," and that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen should "at their discretions" appoint what sum should be levied of each Company. And it was further agreed that in making such payment, "ev^r^y p^r^rticuler p'son of the seid feliship should be assessed by the Wardens thereof. The said somes of money so lent to be repayed by thees words yere and yere."

"Memorand'. That now my Lord Mayor and Aldermen have named and appoynted the days of payme^t^ as ys specifyed in the sev^r^all p^r^cepts directed to the wardens."

"It'm. They have devysed that the Briggemaster shall be bound for the said money."

The above Act was followed by a precept, apparently the first on this subject, issued the 12th of the succeeding month of October, which recited the Act, and promised payment to the Companies "in ij yeres folowyng; that ys to say, the first payme^t^ to be made on the feast of All Sajnt that shal be in the yere of o^r^ Lord M.V.^c^xxj; and the second payme^t^ on the feast of All Seynts then next folowyng." The Bridge-masters, before payment by the Companies, were to make to each of them "sufficient wryttyng for the sure repayme^t^ of the same."

No further mention is found till 1543 (Bowyer, Mayor), when corn is stated to have been provided again by the Court of Aldermen, and ordered to be laid up in the Bridge House.

In the same Mayoralty also there recur entries of monies lent by the Companies "for the City's store of corne"; as, subsequently, in the Mayoralties of Garrard, 1555; Hewett, 1559; Harper, 1561; Lodge, 1562; and Mallory, 1564.

For the provision of bread, and the orderly supply of the City with corn against dear years, "the magistrates," says Strype, "were especially concerned that care might be taken for the poorer and laborious sort, which were the greater number"; and, to give a proof of this commendable care, he also adds that in 1586, a scarce year for corn, when the county magistrates sought to prevent it from being brought to London, the Mayor and Aldermen jointly applied to the Government for redress, through the City's professed great patron, Lord Treasurer Burleigh.

In 1545 (Warren, Mayor), there was a great arrival of foreign wheat, and the Companies were again called on to assist in purchasing it. The Common Council agreed "that my Lorde Mayor" should immediately "call the Wardeyns of all the substancyall Companyes before hym, and move theym for the lone of some money to pay for the wheate that is nowe come from beyonde the sea." The Companies promptly obeyed, and supplied the next day the respective quotas at which they were rated. This importation not being thought sufficient, the Mayor further "moved" the same Court "touching certeyn wheate" that one Wodhouse (apparently a home grower) was "myndyd to send to this Cytie," as stated in his letters addressed "to my Lorde Mayor, late dysceased, yf he myght be

assyrteyned of the prce (price) thereof"; and the Court agreeing that the Lord Mayor should offer him 14*s*. per quarter for as much "good and swete wheate" as he would supply, a second application was made to certain of the Twelve Companies.

On 9th June 1546 the Wardens of the Grocers', Mercers', Drapers', Fishmongers', Goldsmiths', Skinners', Merchant Taylors', Salters', Haberdashers', Armorers', and Clothworkers' Companies are stated to have agreed that their respective Fellowships should provide the like sums of money towards the importation of foreign wheat then made, as they had severally done the preceding year on the like occasion; and a similar engagement was entered into by the Wardens of several other Companies a few days afterwards. The Chamberlain was to be bound for repayment as before.

In 1559 the Companies again received precepts "to disburse and lay out by waye of a lone for a season" their proportions of money for several thousand quarters of wheat, to be delivered "to William Dodlier, the Comptroller of the Chamber." The next year (1560, Chester, Mayor) a similar application was made for money, "to be gathered by the Companies for a provision of corn for the City, on account of the great scarcity and want there then was, and was likely still more to be, on account of the abundance of rain and unseasonable weather." The requisition seems now, for the first time, to have assumed a mandatory, instead of a supplicatory, tone, but it does not appear to have been very readily obeyed, as another precept, issued soon afterwards, and addressed to the Drapers', alludes to that Company's neglect of the former demand, and, stating that the same necessity for corn still continued, "straightly commands them *immediately* to collect and pay over £300, being the amount they had therein been assessed at."

Either the peremptory manner in which these loans were demanded, or the inconvenience to which the Companies found themselves put, caused an application to the Corporation from the Mercers' during the following year, 1561, for the return of their "money formerly lent." It was answered by another precept, requiring and commanding them, as they "thought longe for the same," that they should call together those of their Company who had "disbursed anye money for the saide use," and declare to them that they should have if they would "wheate out of the Bridge House for their money, at 23*s*. the quarter." If they refused to take wheat, the Wardens were to "move and persuade them gentlye to forbeare their seide money untyl suche tyme as the Citye's corne in the Bridge House might be conveniently sold and uttered."

During the next few years the precepts enforced a variety of regulations, which were made from time to time for the better provision, management, and distribution of the City's store of grain.

The provision of occasional supplies, through loans from the Mayor, Aldermen, and casual lenders, on bond from the Bridge Master or Chamberlain, was soon altered to a more settled system, first by the Aldermen engaging to advance a fixed sum of £10 each, in part of a permanent fund, and then by the Common Council passing an Act (in 1565) for the Mayor and Aldermen to buy corn and grain regularly every year when cheap, and to store it up till it became

dear. "That the Lord Mayer and the Aldermen of this Cytie for the tyme beyinge shall alwayes from henceforth yerely p^r^vide and bye for the Cityes p^r^vision, use, and store, a great and substancyall masse and quantyty of wheate, at such tyme of the yere as the same wheat may be had and bought for x or xij*s.* a quarter; and that the sayd Lord Mayer and Ald^r^men shall make yerely the like p^r^vision of rye and barlye, at such tyme of the yere as the same shal be most plentyfull and best, chepe w^th^out eny mann^r^ of disputacon, contraryetye of opynyons of the sayd Lord Mayer and Ald^r^men for the tyme beyeing, or eny other contradiccon or delay."

In dearths of foreign grain the City used to borrow from the Court. Various instances occur in 1544, and in the beginning of the following year. The first was in January, when the Lord Mayor wrote to the "Lordes of the Kynges Counsayl, on account of the great scarcytye," for the loan of 1,000 quarters of wheat "for vytallyng the Citye," and that the same in coming thither might "not be stayed by his graces p^r^veyors." The Council offered the quantity for three months. The Lord Mayor, and Aldermen Dorn, Hill, Warren, Forman, Laxton, and Bowes, were ordered to wait on them and arrange terms. They were also instructed, if the Lords would grant them further licence, to "conclude with Hen' Bourman, of Harwiche, to make such p^r^vision of wheate" as they could "for the Citye, in the counties of Norf^k^ and Suff^k^, and lykewyse with one Burfield, dwellyng upon London Bridge; and some other sad, honest, and discrete p^r^sons, for the lyke p^r^vision to be made in other plac^s^ of the realme where they shall thynke best." The Wardens of the Bakers' Company were also "admonished to make diligent labour and means for some competent provision of wheate," and subsequently delivered in an account "of all the corn and meal in store or bargaine" provided by them and the Stratford bakers.* These proceedings show a great want of system, and afford proof that the insufficient growth of English wheat still continued. Throughout the whole year there were similar applications to the King's Council, some of which requested that the royal purveyors might not be allowed to seize the corn coming to the City, while others begged for the loan of part of what they had collected for the King's household. On the occasion of one of these latter applications the request is said to have been "lovingly grantyd"; my Lord St. John observing "that there were M.M q^r^ters of the Kynges wheat comyng very shortly, whereof the Citye should not fayle to have p'te." During the next year the wheat was all returned, and the Court in turn became borrowers.

The management and distribution of this commodity, like its provision, involved a number of regulations. The principal of these (during the years 1545 and 1546) were that the Lord Mayor should stay all wheat in the Bridge House for the only use of the City, and that the Bridge Master should see to its safe-keeping and management whilst there. "Straight commandment" was to be given to the bakers not to buy or take up any meal, when they needed to sell,

* These last-mentioned bakers, who chiefly supplied the City with bread, used to bring it to market in long carts, standing to sell it in Cheapside, and other public places. It was said to be better weight than the same loaves of the London bakers. Many regulations respecting the Stratford bakers are to be found in Stow, who states that they left off serving the City about 1568.

"but of the City's wheat at the Bridge House"; and in their so taking it up, the price and quantity they should have were to be regulated by the Lord Mayor. This was in order that the Corporation, in plentiful seasons, might be able to sell off their stock to advantage; while in scarce years the quantity was restricted in the case of both bakers and brewers; and the Steelyard merchants could not sell to either without the City's licence.

The purchase of corn from the Steelyard merchants, and that principally through loans from the Companies, continued till the dissolution of that confederacy in 1558. From that period the City became chiefly their own importers and purveyors, paying with the like assistance of the Companies, and from casual contributions. The Companies had apparently received back part of their loans in the meantime, and had ceased to be clamorous. In 1573 the Common Council having ordered a new and large loan to be raised from the Companies "by indifferent taxation" towards the purchase of wheat, 2,000 marks were applied for, and that sum was later in the same year increased to £2,000. The precepts issued on this occasion state the great scarcity of wheat and other grain, the expediency of preventing "extremities" on account thereof, and several other reasons; and, finally, hold out a threat of the Queen's displeasure on non-compliance. A remonstrance, and application from the Companies for the repayment of their former loans, followed. The City rejoined, and pleaded, amongst other reasons for non-payment, their total inability, arising from the bad quality of a quantity of the wheat that they had some time before purchased, and the consequent loss thereby sustained; and they called on the Companies to consider and see in what way, by participation, they could assist them in their difficulties.

The names of the Companies, with the sums which they paid, are as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Mercers	500	00	00
Grocers	500	00	00
Drap^{rs}	378	00	00
Fishmongers	250	00	00
Goldsmyths	375	00	00
Skynners	200	00	00
Merchant t^{s}	427	00	00
Haberdashers	378	00	00
Salters	187	00	00
Ironmongers	187	00	00
Vynteners	187	00	00
Clothworkers	273	00	00
Dyers	62	00	00
Leathersellers	162	00	00
Cordwaners	62	00	00
Inholders	37	10	00
Armourers	12	10	00
Brwyers	7	5	00

	£	s.	d.
Fletchers	6	5	00
Cowps	62	10	00
Carpenters	37	10	00
Plomers	12	10	00
Paynters	12	10	00
Butchers	25	10	00
Poulters	12	10	00
Cookes	37	10	00
Tylours	17	10	00
Masons	62	10	00

The answer of the Companies, and the investigation of the City corn accounts in consequence, occupied nearly a year, during which the Corporation were obliged to raise money in other ways. In the December of 1577 a conference was opened on the subject "whether stores of corn for the future should be provided and kept by the Companies, or by the City upon loans from the Companies, by orders of the Court of Aldermen?" On the City's part the necessity of some accommodation from the Companies was urged, on the plea that the Queen's Council had insisted that there should be always a stock of at least 5,000 quarters of wheat kept in the City against emergencies. The Companies wanting the return of their loans, and some of the wheat being about to be sold, and its produce paid to them in part, it was inquired whether they would, under these circumstances, require their money, or have it again laid out to buy grain for the City. If the Companies insisted on the return of their money, then it was said they must themselves lay it out in grain, to be kept for the same purposes, and under the same conditions, as if the City were to purchase with the Companies' money.

Placed in this dilemma, the Companies begged "to have the returne of their money without loss, according to promise; which being done, they would think it their duty to satisfy the Queen's most honourable Council's good pleasure." They also admitted that there was a necessity for the City always to have 5,000 quarters of grain, but "the providing thereof, whether it should be by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, or by the several Companies," they omitted to answer, till the pleasure of the Common Council should be further known.

The result of subsequent negotiations was that the Companies agreed, in October 1578, to charge themselves with the provision of quotas of corn according to the rate at which they should be assessed, and the City agreed to let them have rooms in the Bridge House for storing the grain, subject to the oversight and regulations of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen.

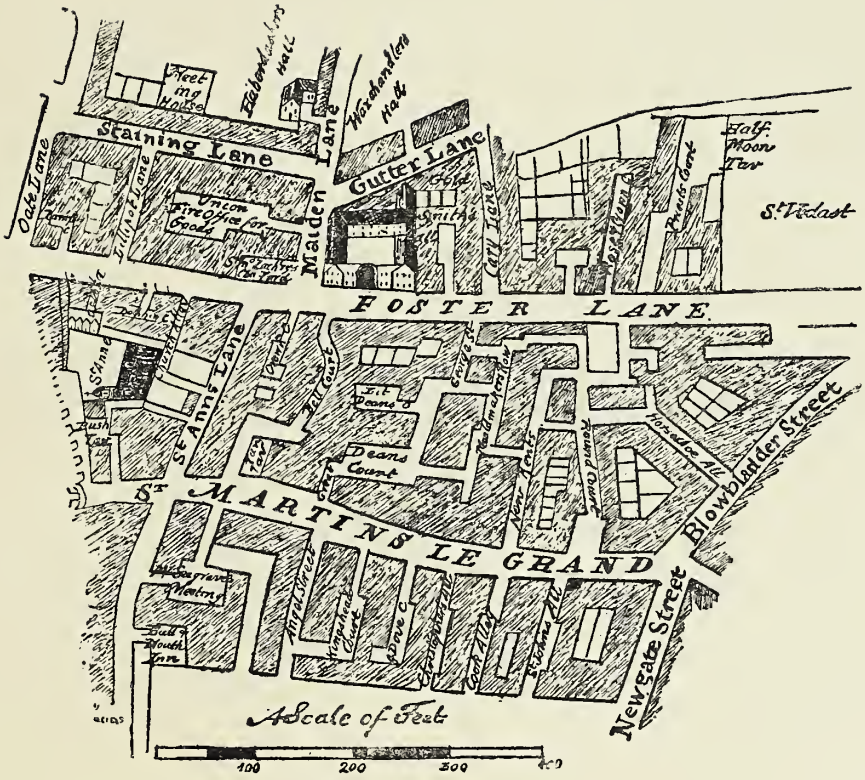
"All the garners of the Bridge House," it is said in the account of fitting up this corn depôt, "were divided into xij equall parts, and the same by indifferent lots" appropriated to the Twelve Companies, "to every of them an equal part, for the bestowing and keeping of the said corn," and it was to be provided by them in rateable proportions. The Companies had possession given them on the ensuing 4th of November, and on the 6th were enjoined by precept to

purchase their next year's stock, which was to average altogether 5,000 quarters, at 20*s.* per quarter.

All contention between the City and the Companies being for a time settled by this arrangement, but few additional notices of importance are met with until 1596. In that year the great alteration took place by which the Companies built granaries at their own Halls. This change seems to have been hastened by an attempt of the Government, two years before, to obtain from the Companies their granaries and ovens. The circumstance is related by Strype, who states that the year 1594 being a year of dearth, and there being abundance of wheat and rye landed from abroad, Sir John Spencer, then Lord Mayor, procured an order from the Queen's Council to compel the Companies to buy the same, to store up at the Bridge House. Before they could do so, they learnt that Sir John Hawkins had applied for both granaries and ovens for the use of the Navy. The Lord Mayor with difficulty got excused from giving these up, by stating that if the Bridge House granaries were taken from the Companies, "they would neglect making their provision, and plead want of room in excuse." The Companies eventually lodged corn there again, but they took what had happened as a sign of insecurity, and, having obtained the consent of the Common Council, laid in their next stocks of grain on their own premises.

The continuance of the corn custom is to be traced down to the Fire of London, when, the Companies' mills and granaries being destroyed, the provision ceased, and was not afterwards renewed.

END OF VOL. I.



1754.

SITE OF GOLDSMITHS' HALL AND ADJACENT STREETS.

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